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FOR THE

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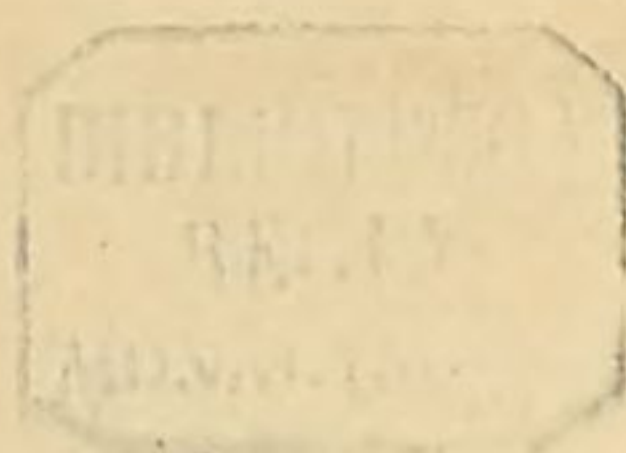
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INDEX TO REPORTS OF HOUSE COMMITTEES.

CONTENTS OF THE VOLUMES.

Vol. 1..Nos. 3244 to 3471 inclusive.
Vol. 2..No. 3472.
Vol. 3..Nos. 3473 to 3732 inclusive.

Vol. 4..Nos. 3733 to 3878 inclusive.
Vol. 5..Nos. 3879 to 4006 inclusive.
Vol. 6..Nos. 4007 to 4058 inclusive.

NOTE.—The indexes of the reports are made in three divisions. The first index, or division, shows the subject-matter of the reports; the second shows the reports made by each committee; the third shows the reports made by each member of the House.

DIVISION No. 1.

SUBJECT OF REPORTS.

Subject.	No.	Vol.
A.		
Adams, Charles	3636	3
Adams, Charles H	3643	3
Adger, Robert	3814	4
Agricultural appropriation bill	3746	4
Ahnapee, Wis., establish light-house at	3605	3
establish pier lights at	3822	4
Alaska, experiment station in southern	3414	1
exploration of interior of	3760	4
temporary government for	3698	3
Alcoholic liquor traffic, prohibit transportation of, proposing an amend- ment to the Constitution in relation to	{3744 3745	4 4
prohibiting manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia	3509	3
Alexandria, La., bridge across Red River by Rapides Bridge Company at or near	3590	3
Aliens, to prohibit, from acquiring title to lands	3323	1
Allen, Leah	3889	5
Allen, Martha	4018	6
Allen, Mary Jane	3705	3
Allen, Mrs. Ruth M	3675	3
Alleys (see District of Columbia).		
Allhorn, Henry	3681	3
American merchant marine, to place the, upon an equality with that of other nations	3273	1
American registers, to provide for, <i>Foxhall</i> and <i>S. Oteri</i> (steamers)	3773	4
<i>Montauk</i> and <i>Mineola</i> (steamers)	3686	3
<i>Salamanca</i> (steamship)	3950	5
<i>Sea Bird</i> (the barge)	3685	3
Anatomical science, promotion of, etc., in the District of Columbia	3347	1
Anderson, Lieut. Harry R	3737	4
Angell, John M	3923	5

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Annapolis, Md., public building at.....	3772	4
Antietam, Md., marking battle lines, etc., at.....	4019	6
Antisell, Thomas.....	3591	3
Apportionment of Congressional districts, making an.....	3280	1
Appropriation bills, annual, etc. :		
Agricultural.....	3746	4
Army.....	3274	1
Diplomatic and consular.....	3415	1
District of Columbia.....	3316	1
Fortification.....	3258	1
General deficiency.....	3838	4
Indian.....	3615	3
Legislative, executive, and judicial.....	3407	1
Military Academy.....	3365	1
Naval.....	3339	1
Pension.....	3244	1
Postal service.....	3718	3
Printing and binding deficiency.....	3257	1
Sundry civil.....	3662	3
Arid lands, to cede the, to the States, etc., wherein they are situate....	3767	4
Arkansas, bonds of, held by United States.....	3314	1
Arkansas River, bridge across, at Little Rock, Ark.....	3958	5
bridge across, at Van Buren, Ark.....	3959	5
Armstrong, Mary E.....	3476	3
Army :		
Appropriation bill.....	3272	1
Brevet commissions, relating to.....	4036	6
Efficiency, to increase the.....	3351	1
Lieutenant-general, to revive the grade of.....	3370	1
Retired list, information as to the, now in the civil service of the United States.....	3534	3
transfer and reduction of the.....	3538	3
Army and Navy officers, amend section 1225, Revised Statutes, relating to details of, to educational institutions.....	3297	1
Assistant attorneys, fix compensation of, in the Department of Justice..	3541	3
Atlantic Works of Boston, Mass.....	3341	1
Auditor of Treasury for the Post-Office Department, appropriation for rent of Marini Hall as money-order division of the.....	3619	3
Ayers, Asa B.....	3972	5
Azpell, Sarah V.....	3340	1
B.		
Bailey, Mary A.....	3881	5
Baker, Lewis J.....	3829	4
Baker, Thomas F.....	3801	4
Baldouf, Mary.....	3360	1
Baldy, Mrs. E. J.....	3266	1
Baltimore, Md., site for public building at.....	3260	1
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, define the route of, in the Dis- trict of Columbia.....	4014	6
Baltimore, U. S. S. medals to officers and crew of.....	3389	1
Barber, Alonzo D.....	3980	5
Bar Harbor, Me., public building at.....	3256	1
Barnett, James, appoint as member of Board of Managers of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.....	3669	3
Barnett, Julia.....	3502	3
Barron, Mary.....	3973	5
Bartlett, Joseph J.....	3478	3
Beard, A. W.....	3390	1
Beach, Warren C.....	3539	3
Bell, S. B.....	3990	5
Bench, Patrick J., alias Patrick McBench.....	3469	1
Berg, Jacob.....	3927	5
Bidwell, Frances E.....	3663	3
Bierer, Col. Everard.....	3736	4

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Bierstadt, Albert, purchase of paintings by, now in the White House..	3961	5
Bingnell, Samantha A.....	3359	1
Birchett, Daniel.....	3903	5
Birmingham, Ala., enlarge public building at.....	3603	3
	3862	4
Bishop, John.....	3337	1
Blake, Charles.....	3975	5
Blanchard, Lucy J.....	3319	1
Blodgett, George H.....	3947	5
Blum, Emile M.....	3912	5
Boggs, William M.....	3678	3
Bonebrake, George H., appoint as member of Board of Managers of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.....	3648	3
Boon, Maitland.....	3909	5
Bowling Green and Northern Railroad Company, to bridge Green and Barren Rivers.....	3261	1
Boyd, Augustus.....	3724	3
Branigan, Jane.....	3475	3
Brant Rock, Marshfield, Mass., establish life-saving station at.....	3754	4
Breckenridge, Thomas E.....	3876	4
Brevet commissions, relating to.....	4036	6
Bridges, to authorize construction of, Arkansas River—		
At Little Rock, Ark.....	3958	5
At Van Buren, Ark.....	3959	5
Big Sandy River, the Tug Fork of.....	3560	3
Coal Bank Slough in Oregon.....	3755	4
Cumberland River, by Chesapeake and Nashville Railroad Com- pany.....	3377	1
Green and Barren Rivers, by Bowling Green and Northern Railroad Company.....	3261	1
Mississippi River—		
At Quincy, Ill.....	3433	1
At South St. Paul, Minn.....	3557	3
Missouri River—		
Near Decatur, Nebr.....	3284	1
At Lexington, Mo.....	3672	3
Near Omaha, Nebr.....	3542	3
Between Omaha, Nebr., and Council Bluff, Iowa.....	4051	6
Between Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and Douglas County, Nebr.....	4052	6
Portage Lake, Michigan.....	3911	5
Red River, at or near Alexandria, La.....	3590	3
Rio Grand River, near Brownsville, Tex.....	3300	1
St. Louis River, between Wisconsin and Minnesota.....	3730	3
Savannah River, in Georgia.....	4044	6
Willamette River, in Linn County, Oregon.....	3299	1
Brinton, Emma Southwick.....	3526	3
Briscoe, Andrew J.....	3477	3
Britton, Eveline.....	3701	3
Britton, John.....	3664	3
Brocktown, Mass., public building at.....	3395	1
Brooks, Adam.....	3893	5
Brooks, Martha A.....	3885	5
Brooks, Mary.....	3609	3
Broughton, Mary C.....	3660	3
Brown, John A.....	3336	1
Brown, Mrs. Mary.....	3849	4
Brownlee, John.....	3945	5
Bruen, Capt. John T.....	3625	3
Bryant, George W.....	3448	1
Buckland, Mary.....	3304	1
Buffalo, N. Y., use of north pier at, for commercial purposes.....	3776	4
Building line (see District of Columbia).		
Burghardt, Caroline A.....	3554	3

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Burns, Laura A	3856	4
Burns, William W.	3940	5
Bussabarger, John W.	3321	1
Butler, Erastus D.	3438	1
Butler's Flats, New Bedford, Mass., light and fog-signal station at.	3519	3
	3516	3
C.		
Cain, Jennie May	3611	3
Caine, Catherine	3815	4
California, amend act relating to forest reservations of	3696	3
for the relief of the Mission Indians of	3251	1
Calkins, William D.	3528	3
Call, Lucinda	3798	4
Cape Fear, North Carolina, establish light station at.	3444	1
Capen, Addison M.	3693	3
Capitol Building, to provide flagstaffs and flags on the	3796	4
Capoot, Henrietta	3953	5
Carling, Michael	4007	6
Carlton, Ambrose B.	3688	3
Carpenter, Thomas H.	3944	5
Carroll, Johanna	3921	5
Casey, Brig. Gen. Thomas L.	3951	5
Caston, Samuel T.	3892	5
Cattle, inspection of, etc.	3262	1
inspection of vessels carrying export	3761	4
Centennial board of finance, to enable the, to close its affairs, etc.	3752	4
Chamberlain, C. H.	3376	1
Chapman, Capt. Samuel H.	4017	6
Cheney, H. J.	4047	6
Cherokee Outlet, to open to homestead and settlement certain lands in {	3420	1
Indian Territory known as the	3584	3
Chesapeake Bay, regulate right of way in the channel of.	3768	4
Chesapeake and Nashville Railroad Company, bridge across Cumber-	3282	1
land River by the	3377	1
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, ratify and confirm agreement with. ...	3441	1
Chicago, Ill., public building at	3556	3
Childs, William E.	4032	6
Chippewa Indians, sale of timber reserved for the	3963	5
Choctaw Coal Railway Company, grant right of way to the through		
Indian Territory	3699	3
Choctaw Coal Railway Company, grant right of way to the, through		
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Terr	3279	1
Chouteau, Charles P.	3513	3
Christian Church of Marshall, Mo	4033	6
Civil service, information as to the list of retired Army officers in the ..	3534	3
Clapp, George M.	3492	3
Cleveland, Elias	3850	4
Coal Bank Slough, bridge across the, in Oregon	3755	4
Cobb, J. & O. P., & Co.	3901	5
Coins and coinage, amend act May 26, 1882, authorizing the receipt of		
gold coins in exchange for gold bars	3330	1
Coinage, to provide the unit of value and for the coinage of gold and		
silver	3967	5
Coleman, Clara S.	4057	6
Collins, Mrs. Agnes B.	3583	3
Columbia River, improvements of	4026	6
Commercial statistics, collection of	3278	1
Commissioner of Pensions, report of the Select Committee on the charges		
against Green B. Raum	3732	3
Commission merchants, to prevent fraudulent transactions on part of,		
in the District of Columbia	3401	1
Concealed weapons, to punish the carrying or selling of deadly or dan-		
gerous, in the District of Columbia	3293	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Congress, apportionment of districts to be represented in.....	3280	1
purchase of Parliamentary History of.....	4029	6
Congressional apportionment.....	3280	1
Congressional Cemetery, granting parts of certain streets in Washing- ton, D. C., for use of the	3645	3
Congressional Globe, binding and distribution of.....	3434	1
Congressional Record, in relation to reduction of force on the	4039	6
Constitution of the United States, proposing an amendment to the, rela- tive to alcoholic liquor traffic.....	3745	4
violation of the fourteenth amend- ment to the.....	4009	6
Contested election cases:		
Hill vs. Catchings.....	4005	5
Kernaghan vs. Hooker.....	3991	5
Print digest of, in the Fifty-first Congress.....	3729	3
Cook, Catharine.....	3797	4
Cook, Kate	3817	4
Coos Bay, Roseburgh and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company, bridge across Coal Bank Slough in Oregon by the	3755	4
Copeland, Margaret M	3602	3
Cornwell, Willis	3247	1
Corporations, incorporation of certain, in the District of Columbia.....	3467	1
to authorize certain, to become sureties in cases within { the jurisdiction of Federal courts	3287 } 3313 }	1 1
Corpus Christi and South American Railway Company, to bridge the Rio Grande River near Brownsville, Tex.....	3300	1
Courts of the United States, Corporations, to authorize, to become sure- ties in.....	3313	1
District of Columbia, establish court of appeals for the	3667	3
Fees and emoluments, to regulate, of dis- trict attorneys, etc., in certain States...	3530	3
Florida, define the divisions of the north- ern district of	3350	1
Idaho, times and places of holding the, in.....	4028	6
Iowa, amend act July 20, 1882, relating to judicial districts of	3264	1
Jurisdiction of, Senate amendments.....	3355	1
Kansas, judicial districts of.....	3640	3
Kentucky, judicial districts of	3646	3
New Hampshire, provide for a term of cir- cuit and district court at Littleton.....	3978	5
Oklahoma, relative to probate courts in...	3819	4
Practices of, investigation of certain al- leged illegal.....	3823	4
Supreme Court, extending jurisdiction of.....	3371	1
Utah, create fourth judicial district of	3902	5
Covell, Lettie E.....	3843	4
Coyle, George S	3858	4
Craft, Caroline J.....	3638	3
Cramer, Dr. Ross	3988	5
Crane, Eugene D	4020	6
Crawford, Augusta J	3904	5
Crawford, James S	3397	1
Creek Indians, payment of awards to, who enlisted in the Federal Army.	4010	6
Crooks, James and William	3703	3
Crow Indians, treaty with.....	3700	3
Crump, William T	4050	6
Cullen, Robert.....	3322	1
Culver, Mrs. Catherine P., heirs of.....	4030	6
Cumberland Presbyterian Church	3764	4
Cummins, Hannah	3570	3
Cunningham, Calvin B.....	3962	5
Curtis, Mr. Phœbe S.....	3681	3
Custer, Elizabeth A.....	3328	1
Cutler Harbor, Maine, to establish a life-saving station near.....	3306	1
Cutts, Lieut. Col. J. Madison.....	3343	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
District of Columbia, lunacy, relative to writs of, in the.....	3406	1
Massachusetts avenue, extension of	3512	3
Municipal code, to provide commission to prepare, for the	3491	3
National Conservatory of Music of America, to incorporate the.....	3402	1
National Electric Company, to incorporate the....	4046	6
Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, to construct lines of road in the.....	3775	4
Police court, to define the jurisdiction of, in the..	3505	3
Railroads, protect lives of travelers, etc., on and property of, in the.....	3561	3
Rock Creek Railway Company, to amend charter of the	3393	1
St. Rose's Industrial School, to incorporate the ..	3835	4
supreme court of, reporter for the	3410	1
Tobacco, prohibit sale of, to minors, in the.....	3324	1
Washington Compressed Air Company, to incorporate the.....	3837	4
Washington and Chesapeake Railroad Company, to extend lines in the.....	3495	3
Washington and Cumberland Railroad Company, to construct lines of road into the.....	4045	6
Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, amend act incorporating the.....	3652	3
Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway Company, to incorporate the.....	3775	4
Washington and Western Railroad Company, extend lines in the.....	3704	3
Dittlinger, Michael	3836	4
Dixon, Elnora A.	3521	3
Doller's Point and Hog Island Wharf, Virginia, range lights between..	3757	4
Domestic animals, prevention of cruelty to.....	3782	4
Donate, Delate A., <i>et al</i>	3445	1
Doubles, Theresa D.	3411	1
Downing, John P.	3803	4
Dubridge, Mary S.	3486	3
Dunphy, Patrick	3331	1
Duryee, Caroline E.	3674	3
	3785	4
	3301	1
E.		
East Tennesseans, pension to certain	3634	3
East and West Washington Railway Company, to incorporate the....	3651	3
Education, experiment station in southern Alaska	3414	1
Educational institutions, amend section 1225, Revised Statutes, relating to details of officers of Army and Navy to	3297	1
Elections, print digest of contested election cases in the Fifty-first Congress	3729	3
Elections, violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution..	4009	6
Eleventh Census, amend act providing for taking the	3601	3
Elliott, Andrew J.	3571	3
Ellis, Mary	3580	3
Ely, Robert M.	3720	3
Enfield, Conn., to make a port of delivery.....	3966	5
Engelhardt, Frederick.....	3544	3
Engs, Samuel F.	3720	3
Enloe, Hon. B. A., question of personal privilege, etc.....	3254	1
Essex Junction or Swanton Junction, Vt., construction of military {	3394	1
post at or near.....	3894	5
Executive Mansion, erection of an extension to the.....	4046	6
Export cattle, inspection of vessels carrying.....	3752	4

Subject.	No.	Vol.
F.		
Falk, Jane.....	3425	1
Farrell, John.....	3573	3
Federal courts, to authorize certain corporations to become sureties in cases within jurisdiction of.....	3287	1
Fees and emoluments, to regulate, of district attorneys, etc., in certain States.....	3530	3
Ferron, Emery County, Utah, relief of citizens of.....	4055	6
Finn, James C.....	3848	4
Firearms and ammunition, prevent sale of to Indians.....	3861	4
First National Bank of Fort Benton, Mont.....	3272	1
First National Bank of Newton, Mass.....	3398	1
Fisher, Isaac, <i>et al</i>	3751	4
Fisher, John, <i>et al</i>	3765	4
Fisher, Samuel O.....	3874	4
Fish hatchery, to establish in Louisiana.....	3606	3
New York, State of.....	3285	1
Vermont.....	3654	3
Flags, to provide for flagstaffs and flags on the Capitol Building.....	3630	3
Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company, <i>et al</i>	3796	4
Florida, claim of.....	3417	1
to define the divisions of the northern district, circuit and district courts of.....	3839	4
Fond du Lac Indians, claims against.....	3350	1
Foods and drugs, to provide for the inspection of live cattle, hogs, carcasses, and products thereof.....	3382	1
to provide for the inspection of live cattle, etc., for export.....	3262	1
Forest reservations, amend act relative to, of California.....	3752	4
Fornby, Walker H.....	3761	4
Fort Brown military reservation, in relation to.....	3696	3
Fort Douglas military reservation, Utah, granting to Popperton Place and Fort Douglas Rapid Transit Company right of way through.....	3270	1
Fort Gibson, Tahlequah and Great Northeastern Railway Company, granting right of way through Indian Territory.....	3650	3
Fortification appropriation bill.....	3380	1
Fort D. A. Russell military reservation, granting certain lands in the, to Wyoming.....	3412	1
Fosnot, Joseph C.....	3489	3
Foss, Mrs. Hannah M.....	3258	1
Foster, Elizabeth D.....	3726	3
Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, violation of the.....	3855	4
Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, creating the office of.....	3499	3
Fox, Mary Jane.....	3832	4
Foxhall, steamer, American register for the.....	3357	1
Frable, Augustus G.....	4009	6
Francesco, Alexander, deceased.....	3728	3
Frederick, Peter William.....	3608	3
Free coinage, to provide for the unit of value and coinage of gold and silver.....	3773	4
Fulton, M. A.....	3827	4
Furgeson, Martha A. Wood.....	3725	3
Furgeson, Ruth E.....	3875	4
Furling, John S.....	3967	5
Furlong, John S.....	3559	3
Furnald, Susan G.....	3564	3
G.		
Gahagan, N. B.....	3356	1
Gallup, Bernallillo County, N. M., relief of citizens of.....	3865	4
Garfield, George.....	3934	5
Geddes, Charles W.....	3949	5
General deficiency appropriation bill.....	3838	4

Subject.	No.	Vol.
General incorporation law, to amend the, of the District of Columbia...	3740	4
Georgetown and Tennallytown Railroad Company, amend charter of the	3555	3
Gettysburgh, marking battle lines at	3296	1
Gilbert, Amos	3318	1
Glenn, Nancy F	3565	3
Goff, Ellen	4024	6
Gold. (<i>See</i> coins and coinage.)		
Goldsborough, Eleonora	3900	5
Goodnight, H. W	3479	3
Gorham, Thomas	3269	1
Gordon, Mrs. Elizabeth R	3589	3
Grace, James	3483	3
Gray, Caroline E	3461	1
Gray, George W	3917	5
Gray, Lydia B	3831	4
Gray's Harbor, Washington, establish light-house at	3758	4
Great Lakes, regulate management of lumber rafts on the	3759	4
Green and Barren Rivers, bridge across the, by Bowling Green and Northern Railroad Company	3261	1
Greensboroug, N. C., public building at	3545	3
Groeziuger Gottlob	3908	5
Grugett, Andrew L	3466	1
Guano Islands, to suspend section 5574 of the Revised Statutes in relation to	4040	6
Gunn, Calvin	3977	5
H.		
Haeberlein, August, estate of	3733	4
Hain, John	3891	5
Hale, William	3873	4
Hall, William P	3807	4
Halsey, Mrs. Agnes Findley	3548	3
Hamlin, John H	3503	3
Hammer, Maria L	3522	3
Hampton and Old Point Railroad Company, amend act granting right of way to the	3899	5
Hanscom, Charles D	3440	1
Harrington, John R	3310	1
Harlan, George	3742	4
Hascall, Mary B	3362	1
Hasson, Hetty A	3676	3
Haughkirk, Benjamin B	3919	5
Hawaiian Islands, reciprocity with the	3422	1
Hawkins, Mrs. Malinda	3930	5
Haworth, Ira	3821	4
Haydon, Laura J	3303	1
Hayner, George W	3552	3
Head, William H	3267	1
Hensley, Maria S	3997	5
Henson, Hugh M	3553	3
Hickey, Thomas T	3683	3
Higgins, John M	4054	6
Hildreth, William W., legal representatives of	3642	3
Hinsdale, Jane	3713	3
Hitt, Margaret	3558	3
Hoar, Henry A	3437	1
Hoffman, Mary C	3333	1
Hog Island, Virginia, purchase of wharf on	3442	1
Holdren, Joel H	3550	3
Holloran, John H	3695	3
Holmes, Lydia P	3439	1
Holmes, Prentice	3628	3
Holmes, Robert H	3779	4

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Homesteads, to open to, and settlement certain land in Indian Territory known as the Cherokee Outlet	3768	4
Homestead settlers, authorizing certain, in Iowa to make final proof, etc.	3762	4
Hooker, Charles E., Henry Kernaghan <i>vs</i>	3991	5
Hooper, James	3245	1
Hopkins, Alvason	3789	4
House of Representatives: Galleries, removal of, etc	4021	6
Special messengers, relative to salary of	3327	1
Howell, William C	3867	4
Hubbard, Royal M	3595	3
Huck, Leonard	3335	1
Hudson, Myron A	3778	4
Hughes, William C	3504	3
Hull, Mrs. Mary E	3933	5
Humber, Laura C	3877	4
Humphries, Mrs. Julia A	4043	6
Hunter, Samuel G	3396	1
Hutchins, Sarah	3518	3
Hyatt, Alonzo R	3604	3
I.		
Idaho, times and places of holding Federal courts in	4028	6
Immigration, to regulate, etc	3808	4
Immigration investigation, reports relative to	3472	2
	3807	4
Import duties, correct an error in punctuation in the tariff act of 1890 }	3857	4
	3295	1
tea, discriminating duty on	3413	
Indexer, official, of public documents	3531	3
Indiana, to reimburse the Miami Indians of	3543	3
Indian appropriation bill	3259	1
Indian lands, Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon, granting right of way through to the Umatilla Irrigation Company	3615	3
Uncompahgre Reservation, change boundary of	3379	1
Indians:	3305	1
Cheyenne and Arrapaho, confirm and ratify agreement with	3441	1
Chippewas, sale of timber reserved for the	3963	5
Creek Indians, payment of awards to, who enlisted in the Federal Army	4010	6
Crow Indians, treaty with	3700	3
Firearms and ammunition, prevent sale of, to	3861	4
Fond du Lac Indians, claims against	3382	1
Miami, of Indiana, to reimburse the	3259	1
Mission Indians of California, for the relief of	3251	1
Pottawatomie and Absentee Shawnee, to ratify and confirm certain agreements with	3481	3
Quapaws, allotment of land in severalty to a, in Indian Territory	3805	4
Western Miamis, reimbursing the	3852	4
Indian Territory, Cherokee outlet, to open to homestead and settlement certain lands in, known as	3768	4
Choctaw Coal Railway Company, right of way through	3699	3
Fort Gibson, Tahlequah and Great Northeastern Railway Company, grant right of way through	3489	3
homestead settlement, to open to, certain portions of the	3584	3
Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway Company, construct additional lines of railway through	3715	3
Quapaws, allotment of lands in severalty to, in	3805	4
Inspector-General's Department, increase the efficiency of the	3629	3
Insurance bureau, for the establishment of, in the District of Columbia	4015	6
Ingham, Sarah E	3514	3
Inebriates. (See District of Columbia.)		

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Iowa, amend act of July 20, 1882, relating to dividing State of, into two judicial districts	3264	1
homestead settlers, authorizing certain, to make final proof, etc ..	3762	4
Irrigation, arid lands, to cede the, to the States, etc., wherein they are situate.....	3767	4
Isenburgh, Henry	3367	1
J.		
Jaccard, William T., jr.....	3953	5
James, George	3622	3
Jardin, Edward	3620	3
Jenkins, George W.....	3658	3
Jennings, R. L.....	3585	3
Jews in Russia, relative to	3702	3
Johnson, Betsey.....	3708	3
Johnston, Elender.....	3459	1
Johnston, Elizabeth.....	3637	3
Johnson, William Preston, appointment of as Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.....	3863	4
Joiner, Sarah J.....	3525	3
Joliet, Ill., site for and public building at.....	3800	4
Jones, Aquilla	3419	1
Jones, Benjamin F	3816	4
Jones, J. B.....	3769	4
Jones, Isaac.....	4058	6
Jones, John Paul, purchase of portrait of	3880	5
Joplin, Mo., public building at	3416	1
Junot, Agnes C	3883	5
K.		
Kansas, judicial districts of.....	3640	3
Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway Company, construct additional lines of railway through Indian Territory.....	3715	3
Keightley, William M	3593	3
Keith, Eliza M	3842	4
Kelly, Francis J.....	4000	5
Kendrick, Martha A.....	3405	1
Kennedy, Margaret.....	3624	3
Kent, Mrs. Matilda	3265	1
Kentucky, judicial districts of	3646	3
Kentucky River, grant leases or license for use of water power on the..	3460	1
Kern, Jacob.....	3906	5
Kernaghan, Henry <i>vs.</i> Charles E. Hooker.....	3991	5
Kimball, Annie M	3302	1
Kimball, Israel	3845	4
Kimball, Nathan	3649	3
Kimball, Sarah R	3792	4
King, Harlan E	3786	4
King, Sarah.....	3790	4
Kittery, Maine, conveyance of land to school district No. 12, at	3342	1
Knetsar, Nancy Jane	3458	1
Koehl, Mary R	3787	4
L.		
Lake Michigan, construction of a crib in.....	3659	3
Lakin, Myra E	3635	3
Land districts, establish two additional in Montana.....	3970	5
Landram, William J.....	3309	1
	3507	3
Lands, prohibiting aliens from acquiring titles to.....	3322	1
Lane, Morgan D	3639	3
Lang, Nathaniel.....	3497	3
Langston, John M.....	3806	4
Laraway, O. M	3860	4

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Lavery, Evaline.....	3887	5
Leahy, Thomas F.....	3671	3
Leatherberry, P. A.....	4056	6
Lee, Elizabeth R.....	3781	4
Lee, Henry A., heirs of.....	3653	3
Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.....	3407	1
Leib, Edward H.....	3710	3
Leibarger, Phebe, estate of.....	3932	5
Leighton, Alice O.....	3618	3
Le Van, Aaron H.....	3361	1
Levees, to build, etc., on the Mississippi River.....	3598	3
Lexington, Mo., pontoon bridge across Missouri River at.....	3672	3
Life-saving appliances, amend laws relating to.....	3464	1
Life-saving stations, to establish, at Brant Rock, Marshfield, Mass.....	3754	4
near Cutler Harbor, Maine.....	3306	1
Life-saving service, to increase pay of keepers of life-saving and life-boat stations.....	3470	1
Lights (including light-houses, light-stations, steam fog-signals, pier lights, etc.,) to establish at or near—		
Ahnapee, Wis.....	{ 3605	3
Butler Flats, New Bedford, Mass.....	{ 3822	4
Cape Fear, North Carolina.....	3516	3
Doller's Point and Hog Island Wharf, Virginia.....	3444	1
Gray's Harbor, Washington.....	3445	1
Simmon's Reef, Lake Michigan.....	3758	4
Wreck Point, North Carolina.....	3387	1
Lisner, Abraham.....	3443	1
Lithgow, Florence Petigrew.....	3372	1
Little Rock, Ark., bridge across Arkansas River at.....	3562	3
Littleton, N. H., term of Federal court at.....	3958	5
Live cattle, etc., inspection of, etc.....	3978	5
Long, Francis, et al.....	3761	4
Loudoun County, Va., loyal citizens of.....	3738	4
Louisiana, certain funds collected as rentals of property in.....	3859	4
fish hatchery in.....	3851	4
Louisville, Ky., sale of old custom-house and lot at.....	3606	3
Lowry, Elizabeth R.....	3400	1
Lumber rafts, to regulate management of, on the Great Lakes.....	3712	3
Lynch, John A.....	3759	4
Lyne, Capt. William M.....	3311	1
Lynnhaven Bay, Virginia, survey for breakwater to form harbor of refuge in, near Cape Henry, foot of Chesapeake Bay.....	3952	5
	3818	4
M.		
McAnnally, Ruth.....	3723	3
McClelland, Collin.....	3741	4
McClure, Col. Daniel.....	3964	5
McCook, Lorain.....	3426	1
Maccoun, Harvey E.....	3788	4
McCreary, A. J.....	3248	1
McCulloch, Mrs. Mary A.....	3473	3
McDaniel, Orin B.....	3960	5
McGunnigle, Mrs. Isabella Ray.....	3694	3
McIntosh, Mrs. Mary.....	3453	1
McKee, Mary A.....	3450	1
McKee, Samuel.....	3508	3
McKibben, Marion.....	{ 3687	3
	{ 3925	5
McLaughlin, James.....	3939	5
McLean, Sarah K.....	3596	3
McManus, John.....	3668	3
McRoberts, Catherine.....	3680	3
McVigor, Angus.....	3918	5
McWhorter, Richard H.....	3993	5

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Mahar, Michael	3468	1
Maker, Allen J.	3524	3
Mackin, Patrick	3276	1
Mallory, Mrs. Mary Jane	3569	3
Malone, Susan A.	3868	4
Manchester, Va., public building at	3999	5
Mansfield, Ohio, public building at	3627	3
Margrove, Julia A.	3802	4
Marine Band, reorganization of the	3535	3
Marine board, to establish a	3711	3
Marini Hall building, appropriation for use of the, as office of money- order division of Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Depart- ment	3619	3
Marks, Hillel	4011	6
Martin, Joseph	3763	4
Martin, William	3890	5
Mason, Joseph	3568	3
Mathis, William J.	3289	1
Matthews, George B, purchase of portrait of John Paul Jones of	3880	5
Mayberry, Solomon	3665	3
Meade, Richard W., heirs of	3533	3
Meaher & Meaher	3766	4
Members of Congress, apportionment of State districts to be represented by	3280	1
Merchant marine service, to place American, engaged in foreign trade upon an equality with that of foreign nations	3273	1
Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company	3914	5
Merrill, Orville B.	3795	4
Messemer, Mary F.	3994	5
Metcalf, Robert H.	3988	5
Miamia Indians of Indiana, to reimburse the	3259	1
Michigan Military Academy, loan of arms to	3334	1
Military Academy appropriation bill	3365	1
Military post, construction of, at or near Essex Junction or Swanton Junction, Vt.	3894	5
Military reservations, Fort Hartsuff, Fort McPherson, and Fort Sheri- dan, Nebr., disposal of, to actual settlers	3820	4
Miller, Adaline L.	3249	1
Mineral lands, amending Revised Statutes relating to	3484	3
Minot, George E., relating to alleged arrest of Hon. B. A. Enloe	3254	1
Mission Indians of California, for the relief of	3251	1
Mississippi River, bridge across, at Quincy, Ill.	3433	1
to repair and build levees of the, etc	3598	3
to print report on the, and its navigable tributaries	4053	6
Missoula and Northern Railroad Company, grant right of way through Flathead Indian Reservation in Montana	3317	1
Missouri River, bridge across, near Decatur, Nebr.	3284	1
at Lexington, Mo	3672	3
near Omaha, Nebr.	3542	3
between Omaha, Nebr., and Council Bluffs, Iowa	4051	6
between Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and Douglas County, Nebr.	4052	6
Mitchell, David H.	3532	3
Mobile Marine Dock Company	3253	1
Monroe, Thomas C.	3895	5
Montana, establish two additional land districts in	3970	5
issue of arms to	3968	5
Montauk and Mineola (steamers), American registers for	3686	3
Monument, to erect, to Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworth	3599	3
Monumental column to commemorate the battle of Trenton	3719	3
Moon, Nathaniel	3882	5
Moore, Mrs. Emma M.	3954	5
Moore, Nathan C.	3577	3
Moore, Robert	3567	3
Moreland, Alfred T.	3989	5

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Moreland, Basil.....	3494	3
Morey, Henry L.....	3496	3
Morris, Gen. William H.....	4031	6
Morse, William H.....	3480	3
Moss, William, estate of.....	3825	4
Mountz, Elizabeth.....	3691	3
Murphy, James.....	3764	4
Murphy, Jonathan.....	3722	3
Murphy, Patrick J.....	3770	4
Myrick, Frank C.....	3572	3
N.		
National bank notes, to subject to State taxation, etc.....	3277	1
National Conservatory of Music of America, to incorporate the.....	3402	1
National Electric Company, to incorporate the.....	4046	6
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers:		
For the appointment of George H. Bonebrake as member of Board of Managers of the.....	3648	3
For the appointment of James Barnett as member of Board of Man- agers of the.....	3669	3
National Museum, additional fire-proof building for the.....	3399	1
National New Haven Bank.....	3984	5
Naturalization, to amend laws relating to.....	3808	4
Naval appropriation bill.....	3339	1
Navin, Joseph E.....	4037	6
Nebraska, issue of arms to.....	3968	5
military reservations, to provide for the disposal of, Fort Hartsuff, Fort McPherson, and Fort Sheridan to actual set- tlers.....	3820	4
Newburyport, Mass., public building at.....	3547	3
New York City, increased post-office facilities in.....	4008	6
new enumeration of.....	3992	5
public building at.....	3771	4
{ 4022	6	
New York, establish fish hatchery in the State of.....	3285	1
{ 3654	3	
Nields, Rebecca P.....	3866	4
Noble, William O.....	3846	4
Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, to construct lines of road into the District of Columbia..	3774	4
bridge across Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River.....	3560	3
North Dakota, issue of arms to, etc.....	3968	5
Noyes, Margaret Proctor.....	3352	1
O.		
O'Connor, Maurice.....	3888	5
Official indexer, appointment of, of public documents.....	3543	3
Ogden, Carrie F.....	3794	4
Ohio ballot-box contract, report of.....	3446	1
Oklahoma, relative to probate court in.....	3819	4
relating to the laws of.....	4003	5
school lands in, leasing of.....	4004	5
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Ter., authorize issue of bonds to provide for a right of way to the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company.....	3279	1
Omaha, Nebr., bridge across Missouri River near.....	3542	3
O'Neal, Nancy.....	3871	4
Ordnance and ordnance stores, issue of arms to certain States.....	3968	5
Oregon, bridge across Willamette River in Linn County.....	3299	1
construction of a portage railroad by.....	4035	6
O'Reilly, Thomas P.....	3537	3

Subject.	No.	Vol.
P.		
Pacific Cable Company, to incorporate the	3774	4
Pacific railroads, to amend act to create an auditor of railroad accounts	3326	1
Sionx City and Pacific Railroad Company, settle indebtedness of	3286	1
Painting, purchase of, by Albert Bierstadt, now in the White House	3961	5
Palmer, Hannah L.	3374	1
Pan-American Transportation Company, organization of	3498	3
Paris, Levi	4013	6
Parliamentary History of Congress, purchase, printing, and distribu- tion of	4029	6
Patents, appoint commissioners to revise the statutes relating to, etc. ..	3281	1
	3462	1
Peck, Maj. James S	3617	3
Peck, William A.	3920	5
Peck, Xenophon	3332	1
Pelouze, Ellen L.	3793	4
Pendergrass, Moses	3935	5
Pension appropriation bill	3244	1
Pension attorneys, regulating fees of, in certain claims for increase of } pensions	3290	1
Pensions, Revised Statutes, amending section 4693 of the, relating to ..	4027	6
regulate fees of agents or attorneys in certain claims for in- } crease of	3290	1
granting, to certain East Tennesseans	3634	3
Perkins, George A.	3430	1
Pettigrew, Annie B	3428	1
Phelps, Sarah A.	3456	1
Phetzing, Cornelius	3813	4
Philadelphia, Pa., public building at	4025	6
Phillips, Wesley	3847	4
Phipps, Ellis P.	3924	5
Pierson, Charles A	3763	4
Pitezal, Caroline E. and Mary P.	3828	4
Plummer, Nathan	3983	5
Police court of the District of Columbia, to define the jurisdiction of ..	3505	3
Polly, Thomas J.	3682	3
Popperton Place and Fort Douglas Rapid Transit Company, right of } way across Fort Douglas military reservation, Utah	3380	1
	3412	1
Portage Lake, Michigan, bridge across the	3911	5
Porter, Georgie Ann	3979	5
Porter, Malinda	3706	3
Portland Company, of Portland, Me.	3363	1
Port of delivery, to constitute Des Moines, Iowa	4016	6
Enfield, Conn	3966	5
Postal savings banks, establishment of	4002	5
Postal service :		
Second class mail matter, return of	3306	1
Postmasters, amending sections 3834, 3836, 3837 of the Revised Stat- utes relating to	3308	1
Post-Office appropriation bill	3718	3
Post-Office Department :		
Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, creating the office of	3728	3
Appropriation for rent of Marini Hall as office of Auditor of the Treasury for the	3619	3
Pottawatomie and Absentee Shawnee Indians, to ratify and confirm certain agreements with	3481	3
Potter, Zeruah A	3386	1
Powell, Gen. W. H.	3777	4
	3931	5
Powers, Sarah J	3613	3
Prescott and Arizona Central Railway Company, to extend its road into Phoenix, Ariz	3915	5
Price, Rodman M	3315	1
Price, William B.	3810	4
Printing and binding deficiency appropriations	3257	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Private dies, owners of	3955	5
Providence, R. I., site for public building at	3546	3
Public buildings (including sites, etc.), to erect, at:		
Annapolis, Md	3772	4
Baltimore, Md	3260	1
Bar Harbor, Maine	3256	1
Birmingham, Ala	{ 3603	3
	{ 3862	4
Brockton, Mass	3395	1
Chicago, Ill	3556	3
Dallas, Tex	3471	1
Danville, Ill	3353	1
Executive Mansion, extension to	4042	6
Greensborough, N. C	3545	3
Joliet, Ill	3800	4
Joplin, Mo	3416	1
Louisville, Ky., sale of, and lots	3400	1
Manchester, Va	3999	5
Mansfield, Ohio	3629	3
National Museum	3399	1
Newburyport, Mass	3547	3
New York City	{ 3771	4
	{ 4022	6
Philadelphia, Pa	4025	6
Providence, R. I	3546	3
San Francisco, Cal	{ 3418	1
	{ 3864	4
Staunton, Va	3298	1
Toledo, Ohio	3452	1
Public documents, appoint indexer of	3543	3
Congressional Globe, binding and distribution of	3434	1
printing of	4039	6
Public lands, Gallup, Bernalillo County, N. Mex., relief of inhabit-		
ants of	3383	1
homestead settlers, authorizing certain, in Iowa to make		
final proof, etc.	3762	4
forfeiture of lands granted for aiding construction of rail-		
roads, etc.	3493	3
Public road, appropriation for improving, connecting Chain, Aqueduct,		
and Long bridges	3385	1
Q.		
Quackenbush, Cynthia H	3897	5
Quapaw Indians, allotment of lands in severalty to, in Indian Territory	3805	4
Quimby, Gen. Isaac F	3435	1
Quincy, Ill., ponton bridge across Mississippi River at	3444	1
Quinn, William H	3749	4
Quintard, George W	3366	1
R.		
Railroad accounts, to amend act to create an auditor of	3326	1
Railroads, forfeiture of lands granted for aiding construction of, etc.	3493	3
to allow, to make special rates for transportation of different		
persons by	3600	3
Rapides Bridge Company, construct bridge across Red River by the	3590	3
Raum investigation, report on the	3732	3
Rawdon, F. W	3943	5
Read, Harriet N	3791	4
Read, Dr. John B	3804	4
Reaney, William B	3490	3
Rebsamen, Alfred	3647	3
Reciprocity with the Hawaiian Islands	3422	1
Record and Pension Office of War Department, to establish the	3349	1
Red River, bridge across the, at or near Alexandria, La	3590	3

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Reeves, Wiley R.....	3872	4
Reid, Hannah C.....	3465	1
Reports of the Supreme Court, further distribution of.....	3378	1
Revised Statutes, amending the, relating to mineral lands, etc.....	3484	3
to amend section 1225, Army and Navy officers.....	3297	1
1315, Cadets to West Point.....	3447	1
amending sections 3834, 3836, 3837, Postmasters.....	3308	1
to amend sections 4426, Regulation of steam vessels.....	3263	1
amend section 4693 of the, Pensions.....	4027	6
5574, Guano Islands.....	4040	6
Raymert, James D, sureties of.....	3559	3
Rhea, John L.....	4034	6
Rhinehalt, Joseph W.....	3981	5
Rhoades, Henry E.....	3743	4
Rice, Washington M.....	3578	3
Richards, Maria M. C.....	3329	1
Richardson, Thomas.....	3320	1
Richmond and Danville Railroad Company.....	3451	1
Rio Grande River, bridge across, near Brownsville, Tex.....	3300	1
Ripley, Mary A.....	3879	5
Ritenour, Willie A.....	3644	3
Rivers and harbors:		
Buffalo, N. Y., use of north pier at, for commercial use.....	3776	4
Columbia River, improvement of.....	4026	6
Commercial statistics, collection of.....	3278	1
Kentucky River, grant license for use of water power on the.....	3460	1
Lynnhaven Bay, Va., survey for breakwater to form harbor of refuge in, near Cape Henry, foot of Chesapeake Bay.....	3818	4
Roach, John, deceased, assignees of.....	3364	1
Rock Creek Railway Company, to amend charter of the.....	3393	1
	3835	4
Rockefeller, B. F.....	3594	3
Rodman, Daniel C.....	3936	5
Rogers, William H.....	3515	3
Ross, Mary L.....	3641	3
Rother, Frank.....	3312	1
Rowland, Thomas F.....	3384	1
Russia, relative to Jews in.....	3702	3
S.		
Sadler, James Garrett.....	3878	4
St. Louis River, bridge across the.....	3730	3
St. Mary's River, Michigan, patrol steamer for.....	3388	1
	3463	1
St. Rose's Industrial School, Washington, D. C., to incorporate the.....	3410	1
<i>Salamanca</i> , steamship to provide an American register for the.....	3950	5
Sammis, John S.....	3255	1
Samuels, Joseph B.....	3344	1
Sanders, David.....	3886	5
San Diego, Cal., buildings and site for military post at.....	3714	3
San Francisco, Cal., increase appropriation for site for public building at.....	3418	1
	3864	4
Saunders, Eliza Jane.....	3424	1
Sawtelle, Lieut. Col. Charles G.....	3346	1
Schiffer, Samuel, representatives of.....	4041	6
Schram, Ann Maria Bullock.....	3436	1
Schuyler, A. B.....	3454	1
Schuylkill River East Side Railroad Company, sale of lot to, in Philadelphia.....	3338	1
Scott, Walter.....	3677	3
Scott, Gen. Winfield, purchase equestrian painting of.....	3623	3
<i>Sea Bird</i> (the barge), American register for.....	3685	3
Second-class mail matter, return of.....	3306	1
Secretary of Treasury, to authorize the, to settle indebtedness to the Government of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company.....	3286	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Secretary of War, authorizing the, to cause an exploration and survey of the interior of Alaska to be made issue ordnance and ordnance stores for Washington High School	3760 3283 3354	4 1 1
conferring certain powers on the	3527	3
Seeley, Horace B	3487	3
Sells, Frederick B	3905	5
Seywert, Amelia T	3937	5
Sharpe, Edward L	3844	4
Shaw, Benjamin C	3830	4
Shaw, Francis A	3246	1
Sherwin, Thomas	3916	5
Sherwood, Drusilla A	3870	4
Shields, Alexander	3764	4
Shields, Mary C	3288	1
Shipping act, amendment of section 11 and 12, of 1886	3655	3
Shotwell, Nancy	3392	1
Sigel, Maj. Gen. Franz	4006	5
Silver pool, investigation of	3397	1
Simmon's Reef, Lake Michigan, lighthouse on	3945	5
Sinnott, P. B	3286	1
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, settle indebtedness of	3588	3
Sisson, Henry	4023	6
Sisson, Phæbe A	3375	1
Sitting Bull, chief, relative to killing of	3910	5
Skaggs, Ewing M	3429	1
Slawson, Frederick	3610	3
Smith, Georgiana		
Smith, Henry H., purchase, printing, and distribution of Parliamentary History of Congress by	4029	6
Smith, John N	3996	5
Smith, Joseph	3690	3
Smith, Mrs. Meridy	3689	3
Smith, Thomas J	3586	3
Smithsonian Institution, appointment of William Preston Johnson as regent to the	3863	4
Soper, Lafayette	3520	3
<i>S. Oteri</i> , steamer, American register for the	3773	4
South Dakota, issue of arms and ordnance stores to, etc.	3252 3968	1 5
South St. Paul, Minn., amend act to construct bridge at	3557	3
Spaugh, Robert	3756	4
Spaulding, Mrs. Evelyn	3607	3
Special rates, to allow railroad companies to make, for transportation of different persons	3600	3
Spencer, Martha J	3666	3
Springer, Mrs. Nancy	3679	3
Staples, Silas	3559	3
Starkweather, Louisa A	3799	4
Staunton, Va., public building at	3298	1
Steedman, Sarah	3731	3
Stephens, John E. A	3632	3
Stivers, Charles B	3368 3853	1 4
Stokes, William B., <i>et al</i>	3974	5
Story, John H. R	3834	4
Stout, Ira A	3582	3
Stout, Lindsay, representatives of	3750	4
Stovall, Marcellus A	3581	3
Sundry civil appropriation bill	3662	3
Supreme Court, extending jurisdiction of	3371	1
of the District of Columbia, appointment of a reporter for the	3837	4
reports, further distribution of	3378	1
Sutliff, Andrew J	3987	5

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Sutliff, Kate S.	3485	3
Swart, Barnett T.	3381	1
Swift, Mary.	3673	3
T.		
Tabor, H. A. W.	3592	3
Tariff act, 1890, to correct an error in the punctuation in the	3295 3413	1
Tate, Sally Sterrett.	3474	3
Taxes, releasing certain church property in the District of Columbia from arrears of.	3403	1
Taylor, Jacob.	3907	5
Tea, discriminating duty on.	3531	3
Ten Eyck, Tenedore.	3614	3
Tennery, Martha.	3566	3
Terrell, James A.	3753	4
Terry, John D.	3663	3
Terry, Lewis D.	3455	1
Teubner, Johanna.	3431	1
Tew, Ann E.	3948	5
Thatcher, Allen S.	3348	1
The Dalles, boat railway at.	3656	3
Thomasson, Sarah.	3409	1
Thompson, James R.	4049	6
Thompson, Matilda S.	3833	4
Tibbs, Manuel.	3926	5
Tice, Isaac P., estate of.	3957	5
Tidwell, William G.	3717 3898	3 5
Tillson, Robert.	3909	5
Todd, William A.	3268	1
Toledo, Ohio, extension to public building at.	3452	1
Tolfree, James E.	3976	5
Topeka, Okmulgee and Gulf Railroad Company, granting right of way to the.	3969	5
Towle, J. A.	3510	3
Trade-marks, etc., appoint commission to revise the statutes relating to patents and.	3281	1
Treasury officers, issuing and recording of commissions of.	3432	1
Trenton, monumental column to commemorate battle of.	3719	3
Truax, Elizabeth.	3631	3
Truesdell, Sylvester.	3626	3
Truex, Ellen E.	3488	3
Tucker, John L.	3721	3
Tyler, Emily M.	3928	5
U.		
Ullman, Daniel.	3922	5
Umatilla Irrigation Company, granting right of way through Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon.	3379	1
United States Military Academy, for the relief of certain ex-cadets of the.	3292	1
United States Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., sale of certain lot of, to Schuylkill River East Side Railroad Company.	3338	1
Utah, courts of, creating the fourth judicial district in.	3902	5
Uncompahgre Indian Reservation, change boundary line of the, in.	3305	1
Utter, Joseph G.	3971	5
V.		
Van Buren, Ark., bridge across the Arkansas River at.	3459	1
Vance, Mary.	3938	5
Vermont, establish fish hatchery in.	3630	3
Vessels, amend section 4426 Revised Statutes, regulation of steam ves- sels.	3263	1
Volunteer soldiers, for muster of certain.	3697	3

Subject.	No.	Vol.
W.		
Wadsworth, Brig. Gen. James S., erect monument to	3599	3
Wagnon, John	3956	5
Walker, Esther	3784	4
Walker, Samuel	3941	5
Walton, James H	3536	3
Ward, W. H	3482	3
War Department, to establish the Record and Pension Office of the	3349	1
Ware, Robert A	3869	4
Warrants for pardon, provide for issuing and recording of	3373	1
Washington, D. C., pay for alley condemned in square 493	3391	1
purchase of squares 635 and 636 in	4001	5
Washington and Chesapeake Railroad Company, to extend lines in the District of Columbia	3652	3
Washington Compressed Air Company, to incorporate the	4045	6
Washington and Cumberland Railroad Company to construct lines of road into the District of Columbia	3775	4
Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, amend act incorpo- rating the	3704	3
Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway Company, to incorpo- rate the	3836	4
Washington High School, issue of ordnance and ordnance stores for ..	3283	1
Washington and Western Railroad Company to extend lines in the District of Columbia	3521	3
Weapons, to punish the carrying or selling of deadly or dangerous, in the District of Columbia	3293	1
Weaver, Mrs. Eliza	3896	5
Webb, William W	3294	1
Weber, Peter	3841	4
Wedderburn, John	3506	3
Welch, James	3325	1
Welker, Emily J	3929	5
West, John W	3576	3
Western Miami Indians, reimbursing the	3852	4
Western Paving and Supply Company	3501	3
West Point cadets, amend section 1315, Revised Statutes, relative to appointment of	3747	4
Wetmore, Edwin H	3748	4
Wharton, Wash. R	3421	1
Wheaton, W. R	4017	6
Wheeler, Mary S	3423	1
Whipple, John F	3616	3
Whistler, Christian C	3345	1
Whitacre, George W	3551	3
Whitall, Catharine E	3913	5
Whitehead, Frederick	3811	4
Whitney, Maria S	4012	6
Wiggins, John M	3824	4
Wilbur, Adeline S	3621	3
Wightman, John, heirs of	3529	3
Wilkes, Mary	3942	5
Willamette River, bridge across, in Linn County, Oregon	3299	1
Williams, Mary	3458	1
Williamson, Nancy G., legal representatives of	3783	4
Wolcott, Elizabeth	3517	3
Wolem, E. J	3965	5
Wolf, Absalom M	3709	3
Wood, Lucy	3884	5
Wood, Susan	3427	1
Woodworth, Ebenezer F	3739	4
Worden, L. J	3612	3
World's Fair, investigation into the condition of the	3500	3
Worthen, Emily H	3946	5
Wreck Point, North Carolina, establish light station at or near	3443	1
Wright, John M	3271	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Writs of lunacy, relative to, in the District of Columbia	3406	1
Wyoming, arms, issue of, to	3968	5
Fort D. A. Russell military reservation, grant certain lands {	3726	3
in the, to	3855	4
Wyrick, James R	3447	1
Y.		
Yates, Austin A	3840	4
Young, Thomas P	3764	4
Young, William C	3579	3
Yuma Pumping Irrigation Company, granting right of way to the	3854	4
Z.		
Zedeker, John	3657	3
Zimmerman, Peter	3540	3

INDEX TO HOUSE REPORTS.

DIVISION No. 2.

SUBJECT OF REPORTS AND THE COMMITTEE WHICH MADE THEM.

Subject.	No.	Vol.
COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS—		
Contested-election cases, print digest of, in the Fifty-first Congress.	3729	3
House of Representatives, special messengers, salary of	3327	1
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE—		
Agricultural appropriation bill	3746	4
Live cattle, etc., inspection of	3761	4
COMMITTEE ON ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR TRAFFIC—		
Alcoholic liquor traffic, prohibit transportation of, etc	3744	4
Constitution of the United States, proposing an amendment to the in relation to alcoholic liquor traffic	3745	4
Intoxicating liquors, prohibit manufacture or sale of, in the District of Columbia	3509	3
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS—		
Fortification appropriation bill	3258	1
General deficiency appropriation bill	3838	4
Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill	3407	1
Marini Hall, appropriation for rent of	3619	3
Pension appropriation bill	3244	1
Printing and binding deficiency appropriation bill	3257	1
Sundry civil appropriation bill	3662	3
SELECT COMMITTEE ON BALLOT-BOX CONTRACT—		
Ohio ballot-box contract, report of	3446	1
COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY—		
First National Bank of Fort Benton, Mont	3272	1
National-bank notes, to subject, to State taxation, etc	3277	1
COMMITTEE ON CHARGES AGAINST THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS—		
Raum investigation, report on the	3732	3
COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS—		
Adams, Charles	3636	3
Bell, S. B	3990	5
Blake, Charles	3975	5
Blum, Emile M	3912	5
Burns, William W	3321	1
Chamberlain, C. H	4017	6
Cheney, H. J	3420	1
Crane, Eugene D	4020	6
Crawford, James S	3397	1
Crump, William T	4050	6
Culver, Mrs. Catherine P., heirs of	4030	6
Davis, Jacob R	3408	1
First National Bank of Newton, Mass	3398	1
Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company <i>et al.</i>	3417	1
Florida, claim of the State of	3839	4
Grace, James	3483	3
Groeziuger, Gottlob	3908	5
Guñn, Calvin	3977	5
Hooper, James	3245	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS—Continued.		
Hubbard, Royal M	3595	3
Hunter, Samuel G.....	3396	1
Jennings, R. L.....	3585	3
Jones, Aquilla.....	3419	1
Jones, Benjamin F.....	3816	4
Jones, J. B.....	3769	4
Keightley, William M.....	3593	3
Kern, Jacob.....	3906	5
Kimball, Israel.....	3845	4
Kimball, Nathan.....	3649	3
Landram, William J.....	3309	1
Langston, John M.....	3806	4
Laraway, O. M.....	3860	4
Leatherberry, P. A.....	4056	6
McKee, Samuel.....	3508	3
Meade, Richard W., heirs of.....	3533	3
Mitchell, David H.....	3532	3
Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company.....	3914	5
Monroe, Thomas C.....	3895	5
Moore, Mrs. Emma M.....	3954	5
Moss, William, estate of.....	3825	4
National New Haven Bank.....	3984	5
Pendergrass, Moses.....	3935	5
Plummer, Nathan.....	3983	5
Private dies, owners of.....	3955	5
Quinn, William H.....	3749	4
Read, Dr. John B.....	3804	4
Reymert, James D., sureties of.....	3559	3
Richmond and Danville Railroad Company.....	3451	1
Rockefeller, B. F.....	3594	3
Rodman, Daniel C.....	3936	5
Ross, Mary L.....	3641	3
Rother, Frank.....	3312	1
Sadler, James Garrett.....	3878	4
Sawtelle, Lieut. Col. Charles G.....	3346	1
Sinnott, P. B.....	3985	5
Smith, Thomas J.....	3586	3
Stokes, William B., et al.....	3974	5
Tabor, H. A. W.....	3592	3
Tice, Isaac P., estate of.....	3957	5
Tolfree, James E.....	3976	5
Towle, J. A.....	3510	3
United States Military Academy, for the relief of certain ex-cadets of the.....	3292	1
Ward, W. H.....	3482	3
Washburn, Daniel B.....	3511	3
Wedderburn, John.....	3506	3
Welch, James.....	3325	1
Western Paving and Supply Company.....	3501	3
Wharton, Wash R.....	3421	1
Wheaton, W. R.....	4017	6
Whitall, Catharine E.....	3913	5
Wightman, John, heirs of.....	3529	3
Worden, L. J.....	3612	3
Yates, Austin A.....	3840	4
COMMITTEE ON COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES—		
Coins and coinage, to amend act relating to gold coin in exchange for gold bars.....	3330	1
Free coinage, to provide a unit of value and for the coinage of gold and silver.....	3967	5
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE—		
Ahnapee, Wis., establish light-house at.....	3605	3
establish pier lights at.....	3822	4
Brant Rock, Marshfield, Mass., establish life-saving station at.....	3754	4

Subject.	No.	Vol.
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE—Continued.		
Bridges, to authorize construction of, across—		
Arkansas River at Little Rock, Ark.....	3958	5
Van Buren, Ark.....	3959	5
Coal Bank Slough in Oregon.....	3755	4
Cumberland River by the Chesapeake and Nashville Railway Company.....	3377	1
Green and Barren Rivers by Bowling Green and Northern Railroad Company.....	3261	1
Mississippi River at or near Quincy, Ill.....	3433	1
South St. Paul, Minn.....	3557	3
Missouri River, near Decatur, Nebr.....	3284	1
at Lexington, Mo.....	3672	3
between Omaha, Nebr., and Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	4051	6
near Omaha, Nebr.....	3542	3
between Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and Douglas County, Nebr.....	4052	6
Portage Lake, Mich.....	3911	5
Red River, at or near Alexandria, La.....	3590	3
Rio Grande River, near Brownsville, Tex.....	3300	1
St. Louis River, between Wisconsin and Minnesota.....	3730	3
Savannah River, in Georgia.....	4044	6
Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River, in Kentucky.....	3560	3
Willamette River, in Linn County, Oregon.....	3299	1
Butler Flats, New Bedford, Mass., light and fog-signal station at..	3516	3
Cape Fear, North Carolina, to establish light station at.....	3444	1
Cattle, inspection of vessels carrying export.....	3752	4
Chesapeake Bay, to regulate right of way by vessels in.....	3282	1
Cutler Harbor, Maine, to establish life-saving station near.....	3306	1
Des Moines, Iowa, port of delivery at.....	4016	6
Doller's Point and Hog Island Wharf, Virginia, to establish range lights between.....	3445	1
Enfield, Conn., to make a port of delivery at.....	3966	5
Foods and drugs, to provide for the inspection of live cattle, hogs, etc	3262	1
Gray's Harbor, Washington, to establish light-house and fog signal at	3758	4
Hog Island, Virginia, to purchase of wharf on.....	3442	1
Lake Michigan, for construction of crib in.....	3659	3
Life-saving appliances, amending laws relating to.....	3464	1
Louisiana, fish hatchery in.....	3606	3
Lumber rafts, to regulate management of, on the Great Lakes.....	3759	4
New York, to establish fish hatchery in northern.....	3285	1
Pan-American Transportation Company, to organize the.....	3498	3
Railroads, to allow special rates, etc.....	3600	3
St. Mary's River, Michigan, patrol steamer for.....	3388	1
Secretary of War, conferring certain powers on the.....	3463	1
Simmon's Reef, Lake Michigan, light-house on.....	3354	1
Vermont, to establish fish hatchery in.....	3387	1
Vessels, to amend section 4426, Revised Statutes, relating to regulation of steam.....	3630	3
Wreck Point, North Carolina, to establish light station at or near..	3263	1
	3443	1
COMMITTEE ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—		
District of Columbia:		
Appropriation bill.....	3316	1
Alley, to pay for, condemned in square 493, Washington.....	3391	1
Alleys, relative to opening of, in the.....	3404	1
Alleys and sewers, opening and construction of, in the.....	3735	4
Anatomical science, for promotion of, etc., in the.....	3347	1
Arrears of taxes, releasing certain church property from, in the	3403	1
Assessment of real estate, to provide, every third year.....	3587	3
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to define the route of, in the.....	4014	6
Bonds of the, to provide for payment of the.....	3563	3
Building line, to ratify action of Commissioners of the, and granting permits to extend buildings beyond the.....	3734	4

Subject.	No.	Vol.
COMMITTEE ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued.		
District of Columbia—Continued.		
Caroline street NW., change name of, to Hancock Place	3692	3
Claims, certain, against the	3727	3
Congressional Cemetery, granting parts of certain streets for use of the	3645	3
Commission merchants, to prevent fraudulent transactions on the part of, in the	3401	1
Commissioners of, defining a quorum of the	3250	1
Concealed weapons, to punish the carrying of	3293	1
Corporations, incorporation of certain, in the	3467	1
East and West Washington Traction Railway Company, to incorporate the	3651	3
General incorporation law, to amend the, of the	3740	4
Georgetown and Tennallytown Railroad Company, to amend charter of the	3555	3
Inebriates and dipsomaniacs, to establish a hospital and home for, in the	3716	3
Insurance bureau, establishment of, in the	4015	6
Land titles, to amend laws relating to, in the	3449	1
Massachusetts avenue, for extension of	3512	3
Municipal code, to provide commission to prepare, for the	3491	3
National Conservatory of Music of America, to incorporate the	3402	1
National Electric Company, to incorporate the	4046	6
Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, to permit, to construct lines of road into the	3775	4
Police court, to define jurisdiction of	3505	3
Railroads, to protect lives of travelers and employes on, in the	3561	3
Rock Creek Railway Company, to amend charter of the {	3393	1
	3835	4
St. Rose's Industrial School, Washington, D. C., to incorporate the	3410	1
Supreme court of, reporter for the	3324	1
	3837	4
Tobacco, to prohibit sale of, to minors in the	3495	3
Washington and Chesapeake Railroad Company, to permit, to extend lines in	3652	3
Washington Compressed Air Company, to incorporate the	4045	6
Washington and Cumberland Railroad Company, to permit, to construct lines of road into the	3775	4
Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, to amend act incorporating the	3704	3
Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway Company, to incorporate the	3836	4
Washington and Western Railroad Company, to permit, to extend lines in the	3521	3
Writs of lunacy, relative to, in the	3406	1
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION—		
Alaska, experiment station in southern	3414	1
COMMITTEE ON ELECTION—		
Hill vs. Catchings	4005	5
Kernaghan vs. Hooker	3991	5
COMMITTEE ON ELEVENTH CENSUS—		
Congressional apportionment for members of Congress	3280	1
Eleventh Census, to amend act providing for taking of	3601	3
New York City, new enumeration of	3992	5
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—		
Courts of the United States:		
Fees and emoluments of district attorneys, etc., to regulate, in certain States	3530	3
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—		
Life-Saving Service, to increase pay of keepers of life-saving and life-boat stations	3470	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS—		
Baltimore, U. S. S., medals to officers and crew of	3389	1
Casey, Brig. Gen. Thomas L.....	3951	5
Crooks, James and William	3703	3
Diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.....	3415	1
Jews in Russia, relative to	3702	3
Pacific Cable Company, to incorporate the.....	3774	4
COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS—		
Cherokee Outlet, to open to homestead settlement certain portions of the Indian Territory.....	3584	3
Fort Gibson, Tablequah and Great Northeastern Railway Company, grant right of way to the, through Indian Territory.....	3489	3
Indian appropriation bill.....	3615	3
Indian Territory, granting right of way to the Choctaw Coal Rail- way Company through	3699	3
Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway Company, grant right to con- struct additional lines of railway through.....	3715	3
Cheyenne and Arapahoes, confirm agreement with the.....	3441	1
Chippewas, sale of timber reserved for the	3963	5
Creek Indians, payment of awards to, who enlisted in the Federal Army	4010	6
Crow Indians, treaty with.....	3700	3
Indians, firearms and ammunition, prevent sale of, to.....	3861	4
Fond du Lac Indians, claims against.....	3382	1
Miami Indians of Indiana, to reimburse the.....	3259	1
Mission Indians of California, for the relief of	3251	1
Pottawatomie and Absentee Shawnee, ratify and confirm certain agreements with	3480	3
Quapaws, allotment of land in severalty to, in Indian Territory....	3805	4
Western Miamis, reimbursing the	3852	4
McCreary, A. J.....	3248	1
Missoula and Northern Railroad Company, granting right of way through Flathead Indian Reservation in Montana	3317	1
Moreland, Basil	3494	3
Topeka, Okmulgee and Gulf Railway Company, granting right of way to the.....	3969	5
Umatilla Irrigation Company, grant right of way through Umatilla Indian Reservation in Oregon	3379	1
Uncompahgre Indian Reservation, change boundary of	3305	1
COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION—		
Immigration investigation, reports relating to	3472	2
	3807	4
	3857	4
COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS—		
Allen, Martha.....	4018	6
Allen, Mary Jane.....	3705	3
Angell, John B	3923	5
Armstrong, Mary E.....	3476	3
Azpell, Sarah V.....	3340	1
Baker, Lewis J	3829	4
Baker, Thomas F	3801	4
Barber, Alonzo D	3980	5
Baldouf, Mary	3360	1
Bartlett, Joseph J	3478	3
Berg, Jacob	3927	5
Biŕwell, Frances E	3633	3
Bierer, Col. Everard.....	3736	4
Bignell, Samantha A.....	3359	1
Blanchard, Lucy J	3319	1
Blodgett, George H	3947	5
Branigan, Jane	3475	3
Brinton, Emma Southwick.....	3526	3
Briscoe, Andrew J	3477	3
Britton, John.....	3664	3
Brooks, Mary.....	3609	3
Broughton, Mary C	3660	3

Subject.	No.	Vol.
COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS—Continued.		
Brown, Mrs. Mary	3849	4
Bryant, George W	3448	1
Buckland, Mary	3304	1
Burghardt, Caroline A	3554	3
Burns, Laura A	3856	4
	3940	5
Bussabarger, John W	3438	1
Butler, Erastus D	3519	3
Cain, Jennie May	3611	3
Calkins, William D	3528	3
Call, Lucinda	3798	4
Capoot, Henrietta	3953	5
Carroll, Johanna	3921	5
Cleveland, Elias	3850	4
Coleman, Clara S	4057	6
Cook, Catharine	3797	4
Cook, Kate	3817	4
Copeland, Margaret M	3602	3
Covell, Lettie E	3843	4
Craft, Caroline J	3968	5
Cullen, Robert	3322	1
Custer, Elizabeth A	3328	1
Dawson, Caroline	3523	3
Dawson, Thomas B	3995	5
Day, Mary S	3549	3
Dewhurst, Anna C	3780	4
Dice, T. R	3686	3
Dickey, Diana	3358	1
Dill, Edwin H	3661	3
Dixon, Elnora A	3780	4
Doubles, Theressa D	3486	3
Duryee, Caroline E	3301	1
East Tennesseans, pensions to certain	3634	3
Falk, Jane	3425	1
Finn, James C	3848	4
Fosnot, Joseph C	3499	3
Foss, Mrs. Hannah M	3832	4
Foster, Elizabeth D	3357	1
Fox, Mary Jane	3608	3
Frable, Augustus G	3827	4
Furgeson, Martha A. Wood	3544	3
Furgeson, Ruth E	3356	1
Furlong, John S	3934	5
Furnald, Susan G	3949	5
Garfield, George	3826	4
Gaskill, Francis A	3830	4
Goff, Ellen	4024	6
Goodnight, H. W	3479	3
Gray, Caroline E	3461	1
Gray, George W	3917	5
Gray, Lydia B	3831	4
Hall, William P	3707	3
Halsey, Mrs. Agnes Findley	3548	3
Hammer, Maria L	3522	3
Hanscom, Charles D	3440	1
Hascall, Mary B	3362	1
Haughkirk, Benjamin B	3919	5
Hawkins, Mrs. Malinda	3930	5
Haydon, Laura J	3303	1
Hensley, Maria S	3997	5
Hinsdale, Jane	3713	3
Hoar, Henry A	3437	1
Hoffman, Mary C	3333	1
Holdren, Joel A	3550	3

Subject.	No.	Vol.
COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS—Continued.		
Holmes, Lydia P.....	3439	1
Holmes, Robert H.....	3779	4
Hopkins, Alvason.....	3789	4
Hudson, Myron A.....	3778	4
Hull, Mrs. Mary E.....	3933	5
Hutchins, Sarah.....	3518	3
Hyatt, Alonzo R.....	3604	3
Jaccard, William T., jr.....	3953	5
Jardine, Edward.....	3620	3
Jenkins, George W.....	3658	3
Johnson, Betsey.....	3708	3
Johnston, Elizabeth.....	3637	3
Joiner, Sarah A.....	3525	3
Jones, Isaac.....	4058	6
Keith, Eliza M.....	3842	4
Kendrick, Martha A.....	3405	1
Kimball, Annie M.....	3302	1
Kimball, Sarah R.....	3792	4
King, Harlan E.....	3786	4
Knight, Sarah.....	3790	4
Koehl, Mary R.....	3787	4
Lakin, Myra E.....	3635	3
Landram, W. J.....	3507	3
Lane, Morgan D.....	3639	3
Leahey, Thomas F.....	3671	3
Lee, Elizabeth R.....	3781	4
Leib, Edward H.....	3710	3
Leibarger, Phebe, estate of.....	3932	5
Leighton, Alice O.....	3618	3
Le Van, Aaron H.....	3361	1
Lithgrow, Florence Pettigrew.....	3562	3
Lowry, Elizabeth R.....	3712	3
McAnnally, Ruth.....	3723	3
McCook, Lorain.....	3426	1
Maccoun, Harvey E.....	3788	4
McCulloch, Mrs. Mary A.....	3473	3
McGunnigle, Mrs. Isabella Ray.....	3694	3
McKee, Mary A.....	3450	1
McKibben, Marion.....	{ 3687	3
	{ 3925	5
McLaughlin, James.....	3939	5
McVigor, Angus.....	3918	5
McWhorter, Richard H.....	3993	5
Maker, Allen J.....	3524	3
Margrove, Julia A.....	3802	4
Mayberry, Solomon.....	3665	3
Messemer, Mary F.....	3994	5
Metcalf, Robert H.....	3988	5
Miller, Adeline L.....	3249	1
Moreland, Alfred T.....	3998	5
Morris, Gen. William H.....	4031	6
Morse, William H.....	3480	3
Noble, William O.....	3846	4
Noyes, Margaret Proctor.....	3352	1
Ogden, Carrie F.....	3794	4
Palmer, Hannah L.....	3374	1
Paris, Levi.....	4013	6
Peck, Maj. James S.....	3617	3
Peck, William A.....	3920	5
Peck, Xenophon.....	3332	1
Pelouze, Ellen L.....	3793	4
Pension attorneys, regula'ing fees of, in certain claims for increase of pensions.....	3290	1
Perkins, George A.....	3430	1
Pettigrew Annie B.....	3428	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS—Continued.		
Phelps, Sarah A	3456	1
Phillips, Wesley	3847	4
Phipps, Ellis P	3924	5
Pitezal, Caroline E. and Mary P	3828	4
Porter, Georgie Ann	3979	5
Porter, Malinda	3706	3
Potter, Zeruiah A	3386	1
Powell, Gen. W. H	3777	4
	3931	5
Powers, Sarah J	3613	3
Quinby, Gen. Isaac F	3435	1
Reid, Hannah C	3465	1
Reid, Harriet N	3791	4
Revised Statutes, amend section 4693 of the	4027	6
Rhinehalt, Joseph W	3981	5
Richards, Maria M. C	3329	1
Richardson, Thomas	3320	1
Ripley, Mary A	3879	5
Ritenour, Millie A	3644	3
Saunders, Eliza Jane	3424	1
Schram, Ann Maria Bullock	3436	1
Schuyler, A. B	3454	1
Seeley, Horace B	3527	3
Sells, Frederick B	3487	3
Sharpe, Edward L	3937	5
Shaw, Benjamin C	3844	4
Sherwood, Drusilla A	3916	5
Sigel, Maj. Gen. Franz	3392	1
Sisson, Phoebe A	4023	6
Slawson, Frederick	3429	1
Smith, Georgiana	3610	3
Smith, John N	3996	5
Soper, Lafayette	3520	3
Spencer, Martha J	3666	3
Starkweather, Louisa A	3799	4
Steedman, Sarah	3731	3
Stephens, John E. A	3632	3
Story, John H. R	3834	4
Sutliff, Andrew J	3987	5
Sutliff, Kate S	3485	3
Swift, Mary	3673	3
Terry, John D	3663	3
Terry, Lewis D	3455	1
Teubner, Johanna	3431	1
Tew, Ann E	3948	5
Thompson, Matilda S	3833	4
Tibbs, Manuel	3926	5
Truax, Elizabeth	3631	3
Truex, Ellen E	3488	3
Tyler, Emily M	3928	5
Ullman, Daniel	3922	5
Vance, Mary	3938	5
Walker, Esther	3784	4
Walker, Samuel	3941	5
Weaver, Mrs. Eliza	3896	5
Welker, Emily J	3929	5
Wheeler, Mary S	3423	1
Whipple, John F	3616	3
Whitacre, George W	3551	3
Whitney, Maria S	4012	6
Wiggins, John M	3824	4
Wilkes, Mary	3942	5
Williamson, Nancy G., legal representatives of	3783	4
Wolcott, Elizabeth	3517	3
Wolf, Absalom M	3709	3

Subject.	No.	Vol.
COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS—Continued.		
Wood, Susan	3427	1
Worthen, Emily H.	3946	5
Zimmerman, Peter	3540	3
SELECT COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES—		
Arid lands, to cede to the States, etc., wherein they are situate, etc.	3767	4
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY—		
Acknowledgments, etc., to validate	3391	1
Centennial board of finance, to enable the, to close its affairs, etc.	3376	1
Constitution of the United States, violation of the Fourteenth amendment to the	4009	6
Corporations, to authorize certain, to become sureties in cases { within the jurisdiction of Federal courts. }	3287 3313	1 1
Courts of the United States, District of Columbia, establish a court of appeals for the	3667	3
Florida, northern judicial district of...	3350	1
Idaho, times and places of holding the, in	4028	6
Iowa, amend act July 20, 1882, relating to judicial districts of	3264	1
jurisdiction of, Senate amendments ...	3355	1
Kansas, judicial districts of	3640	3
Kentucky, judicial districts of	3647	3
New Hampshire, provide for a term of circuit and district court at Littleton.	3978	5
Practices of, investigation of certain illegal	3823	4
Utah, creating fourth judicial district in	3902	5
Department of Justice, fix compensation of assistant attorneys in the	3541	3
Detroit, Mich., releasing certain lot to	3982	5
Domestic animals, prevention of cruelty to	3411	1
Immigration, to regulate and amend naturalization laws	3808	4
Lands, to prohibit aliens from acquiring title to, in the United States	3323	1
Lisner, Abraham	3372	1
Murphy, Patrick J.	3770	4
Personal privilege, in relation to resolution of Hon. B. A. Enloe...	3254	1
Rogers, William H.	3515	3
Supreme Court, extending jurisdiction of	3371	1
distribution of reports of	3378	1
Warrants for pardon, provide for issuing and recording of	3373	1
COMMITTEE ON LEVEES AND IMPROVEMENTS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—		
Mississippi River, to improve and build the levees of the, etc.	3598	3
COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY—		
Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the appointment of William Preston Johnson as member of the	3863	4
Jones, John Paul, purchase of portrait of	3880	5
Monument, to erect, to Brig. Gen. James L. Wadsworth	3599	3
Monumental column to commemorate battle of Trenton	3719	3
Official indexer, appointment of, of public documents	3543	3
Painting, purchase of, by Albert Bierstadt, now in the White House.	3961	5
Scott, Gen. Winfield, purchase equestrian painting of	3623	3
COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES—		
American registers, to provide for <i>Foxhall</i> , steamer	3773	4
<i>Mineola</i> , steamer	3686	3
<i>Montauk</i> , steamer	3686	3
<i>Salamanca</i> , steamship	3950	5
<i>Sea Bird</i> , barge	3685	3
<i>S. Oteri</i> , steamer	3773	4
Marine board, to establish a	3711	3
Merchant marine service, to place American, engaged in foreign trade upon an equality with that of foreign nations	3273	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES—Cont'd.		
New York, establish fish hatchery in the State of.....	3654	3
Shipping act, 1886, amendment of.....	3288	1
COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS—		
Alaska, exploration and survey of.....	3760	4
Anderson, Lient. Harry R.....	3737	4
Antietam, Md., marking lines of battle, etc., at.....	4019	6
Army appropriation bill.....	3272	1
Army, brevet commissions, relating to.....	4036	6
efficiency of, to increase the.....	3351	1
Lieutenant-General, to revive the grade of.....	3370	1
retired list, transfer and reduction of.....	3538	3
retired officers, information as to list of, now in the civil service.....	3534	3
Barnett, James, appoint, as member of Board of Managers of Na- tional Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.....	3669	3
Beach, Warren C.....	3539	3
Bishop, John.....	3337	1
Bonebrake, George H., appoint as member of Board of Managers of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.....	3648	3
Boyd, Augustus.....	3724	3
Brown, John A.....	3336	1
Carpenter, Thomas H.....	3944	5
Certain States, issue of arms to.....	3968	5
Childs, William E.....	4032	6
Coyle, George S.....	3858	4
Cramer, Dr. Ross.....	3989	5
Cutts, Lient. Col. J. Madison.....	3343	1
Dunphy, Patrick.....	3885	5
Essex Junction or Swanton Junction, Vt., military post at or near {	3394	1
Fort Brown military reservation, relative to.....	3894	5
Fort Douglas military reservation, granting right of way to the {	3650	3
Popperton Place and Fort Douglas Rapid Transit Company {	3380	1
through.....	3412	1
Fort D. A. Russell military reservation, granting certain lands in {	3726	3
the, to Wyoming.....	3855	4
Francesco, Alexander, deceased.....	3725	3
Gahagan, N. B.....	3369	1
Gettysburgh, marking battle lines at.....	3296	1
Grugett, Andrew L.....	3466	1
Hampton and Old Point Railway Company, amend act granting right of way to the.....	3899	5
Hayner, George W.....	3552	3
Holmes, Prentice.....	3628	3
Huck, Leonard.....	3335	1
Inspector General's Department, increase efficiency of the.....	3629	3
Isenburgh, Henry.....	3367	1
Kelly, Francis J.....	4000	5
Kittery, Me., conveyance of land to school district No. 12, at.....	3342	1
Lang, Nathaniel.....	3497	3
Long, Francis, <i>et al.</i>	3738	4
Lyne, Capt. William M.....	3952	5
McClure, Col. Daniel.....	3964	5
McDaniel, Orin B.....	3960	5
Mahar, Michael.....	3468	1
Mackin, Patrick.....	3276	1
McManus John.....	3668	3
Merril, Orville B.....	3795	4
Michigan Military Academy, loan of arms to.....	3334	1
Military Academy appropriation bill.....	3365	1
Morey, Henry L.....	3496	3
Murphy, Jonathan.....	3722	3
Navin, Joseph E.....	4037	6
O'Reilly, Thomas P.....	3537	3

Subject.	No.	Vol.
COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS—Continued.		
Price, William B.....	3810	4
Public road, appropriation for improving, connecting Chain, Aque- duct, and Long Bridges	3385	1
Rawdon, F. W.....	3943	5
Rebsamen, Alfred.....	3647	3
Record and Pension Office of War Department, to establish the....	3349	1
Revised Statutes, amend section 1225, relating to details of offi- cers of the Army and Navy to educational institutions	3297	1
Samuels, Joseph B.....	3344	1
San Diego, Cal., buildings and site for military post at.....	3714	3
Sitting Bull, Chief, relative to arrest and killing of	3375	1
South Dakota, issue of arms and ordnance stores to	3252	1
Stivers, Charles B.....	{ 3368	1
	{ 3853	4
Ten Eyck, Tenedore.....	3614	3
Thatcher, Allen S.....	3348	1
Tidwell, William G.....	{ 3717	3
	{ 3898	5
Tucker, John L.....	3721	3
Utter, Joseph G.....	3971	5
Volunteer soldiers, for the relief of certain	3697	3
Washington High School, issue of ordnance and ordnance stores for.....	3283	1
Webb, William W.....	3294	1
Weber, Peter.....	3841	4
West Point Military Academy, amend section 1315, Revised Statutes, relative to appointment of cadets to.....	3747	4
Wetmore, Edwin H.....	3748	4
Whitehead, Frederick	3811	4
Woodworth, Ebenezer F.....	3739	4
Yuma Pumping Irrigation Company, granting right of way to the.	3854	4
Zedeker, John	3657	3
COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING—		
Mineral lands, amending Revised Statutes relating to.....	3484	3
COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS—		
Bench, Patrick J., alias Patrick McBench	3469	1
Holloran, John H.....	3695	3
Marine Band, reorganization of the.....	3535	3
Naval appropriation bill.....	3339	1
Price, Rodman M.....	3315	1
Rhoades, Henry E.....	3743	4
Schuylkill River East Side Railroad Company, sale of certain lot in Philadelphia to	3338	1
COMMITTEE ON PACIFIC RAILROADS—		
Railroad accounts, to amend act to create an auditor of.....	3326	1
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, settle indebtedness of..	3286	1
COMMITTEE ON PATENTS—		
Harrington, John R.....	3310	1
Patents, appoint commissioners to revise the statutes relating to, { etc	{ 3281	1
	{ 3462	1
COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS—		
Allen, Leah.....	3889	5
Allen, Mrs. Ruth M.....	3675	3
Allhorn, Henry	3681	3
Bailey, Mary A.....	3881	5
Baldy, Mrs. E. J.....	3266	1
Birchett, Daniel.....	3903	5
Boggs, William M.....	3678	3
Breckenridge, Thomas E.....	3876	4
Britton, Eveline	3701	3
Brooks, Martha A.....	3885	5
Brownlee, John	3945	5
Capen, Addison M.....	3693	3
Carlton, Ambrose B.....	3688	3
Crawford, Augusta J.....	3904	5

Subject.	No.	Vol.
COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS—Continued.		
Caston, Samuel T.....	3892	5
Chapman, Capt. Samuel H.....	4047	6
Cummins, Hannah.....	3570	3
Curtis, Mrs. Phœbe S.....	3684	3
Dana, Frances T.....	3275	1
Danley, Levi.....	3575	3
Davis, Jonathan.....	3597	3
Deitz, Adam.....	3893	5
Dubridge, Mary E.....	3674	3
Elliott, Andrew J.....	3571	3
Ellis, Mary.....	3580	3
Farrell, John.....	3573	3
Fisher, Samuel O.....	3874	4
Fornby, Walker H.....	3270	1
Frederick, Peter William.....	3875	4
Furling, John S.....	3865	4
Geddes, Charles W.....	3574	3
Gilbert, Amos.....	3318	1
Glenn, Nancy F.....	3565	3
Goldsborough, Eleonora.....	3900	5
Gordon, Mrs. Elizabeth R.....	3589	3
Gorham, Thomas.....	3269	1
Hain, John.....	3891	5
Hale, William.....	3873	4
Harlan, George.....	3742	4
Hasson, Hetty A.....	3676	3
Head, William H.....	3267	1
Hickey, Thomas T.....	3683	3
Hitt, Margaret.....	3558	3
Howell, William C.....	3867	4
Humber, Laura C.....	3877	4
James, George.....	3622	3
Johnston, Elender.....	3459	1
Jurot, Agnes C.....	3883	5
Kent, Mrs. Matilda.....	3265	1
Knetsar, Nancy Jane.....	3458	1
Laverty, Evaline.....	3887	5
McClelland, Collin.....	3741	4
McIntosh, Mrs. Mary.....	3453	1
McRoberts, Catherine.....	3680	3
Mallory, Mrs. Mary Jane.....	3569	3
Malone, Susan A.....	3868	4
Marks, Hillel.....	4011	6
Martin, William.....	3890	5
Mason, Joseph.....	3568	3
Mathis, William J.....	3289	1
Moon, Nathaniel.....	3882	5
Moore, Nathan C.....	3577	3
Moore, Robert.....	3567	3
Mounts, Elizabeth.....	3691	3
Myrick, Frank C.....	3572	3
Nields, Rebecca P.....	3866	4
O'Connor, Maurice.....	3888	5
O'Neal, Nancy.....	3871	4
Polly, Thomas J.....	3682	3
Quackenbush, Cynthia H.....	3897	5
Reeves, Wiley R.....	3872	4
Rice, Washington M.....	3578	3
Sanders, David.....	3886	5
Scott, Walter.....	3677	3
Seywert, Amelia T.....	3905	5
Shields, Alexander.....	3870	4
Shotwell, Nancy.....	3655	3
Sisson, Henry.....	3588	3
Smith, Joseph.....	3690	3

Subject.	No.	Vol.
COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS—Continued.		
Smith, Mrs. Meridy	3689	3
Spaulding, Mrs. Edelyn.....	3607	3
Springer, Mrs. Nancy.....	3679	3
Stout, Ira A	3582	3
Stovall, Marcellus A	3581	3
Taylor, Jacob.....	3907	5
Tennery, Martha.....	3566	3
Thomasson, Sarah.....	3409	1
Todd, William A	3268	1
Wagnon, John	3956	5
Walton, James H	3536	3
Ware, Robert A	3869	4
West, John W	3576	3
Whistler, Christian C.....	3345	1
Wilbur, Adeline S.....	3621	3
Williams, Mary	3458	1
Wood, Lucy	3884	5
Wright, John M.....	3271	1
Young, William C.....	3579	3
COMMITTEE ON THE POST-OFFICE AND POST-ROADS—		
Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, creating the office of.....	3728	3
New York City, increased post-office facilities in.....	4008	6
Postal savings banks, establishment of	4002	5
Postal service appropriation bill.....	3718	3
Postal-service, second-class mail matter, return of	3306	1
Revised statutes, amend sections 3834, 3836, 3837, postmasters, bonds of.....	3308	1
COMMITTEE ON PRINTING—		
Congressional Globe, binding and distribution of.....	3434	1
Congressional Record, in relation to reduction of force on the.....	4039	6
The Mississippi and its navigable tributaries, to print.....	4053	6
Parliamentary history of Congress, purchase, printing and distribu- tion of	4029	6
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS—		
Flags, to provide flagstaffs and flags on the Capitol Building.....	3796	4
Louisville, Ky., sale of, and lot, at.....	3400	1
Public buildings (including sites, etc.), to erect at—		
Annapolis, Md	3772	4
Baltimore, Md.....	3260	1
Bar Harbor, Me	3256	1
Birmingham, Ala	{ 3603	3
Brockton, Mass	{ 3862	4
Chicago, Ill.....	3395	1
Dallas, Tex	3556	3
Danville, Ill	3471	1
Executive Mansion, erect extension to the.....	3353	1
Greensborough, N. C.....	4042	6
Joliet, Ill	3545	3
Joplin, Mo	3800	4
Manchester, Va	3416	1
Mansfield, Ohio	3999	5
National Museum, additional fire proof	3627	3
Newburyport, Mass	3399	1
New York City	3547	3
Philadelphia, Pa.....	{ 3771	4
Providence, R. I	{ 4022	6
San Francisco, Cal	4025	6
Staunton, Va.....	3546	3
Toledo, Ohio.....	{ 3418	1
Washington, D. C., purchase of real estate embraced in squares 635 and 636 in	{ 3864	4
	3298	1
	3452	1
	4001	5

Subject.	No.	Vol.
COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS—		
Arkansas, bonds of, held by United States	3314	1
Ferron, Emery County, Utah, relief of citizens of	4055	6
Forest reservations of California, amend act relative to	3696	3
Fort Hartsuff, Nebr., disposal of, to actual settlers	3820	4
Fort McPherson, Nebr., disposal of, to actual settlers	3820	4
Fort Sheridan, Nebr., disposal of, to actual settlers	3820	4
Gallup, Bernalillo County, N. Mex., relief of inhabitants of	3383	1
Haworth, Ira	3821	4
Iowa, authorizing certain homestead settlers in, to make final proof, etc	3762	4
Montana, additional land districts in	3970	5
Railroads, forfeiture of lands granted for aiding construction of, etc	3493	3
Truesdell, Sylvester	3626	3
SELECT COMMITTEE ON QUADRO-CENTENNIAL OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA—		
World's Fair, investigation into the condition of the	3500	3
COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS—		
Buffalo, N. Y., use of North Pier at, for commercial use	3776	4
Columbia River, improvement of	4026	6
Commercial statistics, collection of	3278	1
Kentucky River, grant lease or license for use of water power on the	3460	1
Lynnhaven Bay, Va., survey for breakwater to form a harbor of refuge in, near Cape Henry, at the foot of Chesapeake Bay	3818	4
Oregon, construction of a portage railroad by	4035	6
The Dalles boat railway at	3656	3
COMMITTEE ON SILVER POOL—		
Silver pool, investigation of	4006	5
COMMITTEE ON THE TERRITORIES—		
Alaska, providing a temporary government for	3698	3
Cherokee Outlet, to open to homestead and settlement certain lands in Indian Territory known as	3768	4
Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, grant right of way and issue bonds by Oklahoma City, Okla	3279	1
Oklahoma, relating to	4003	5
probate courts, relative to	3819	4
school lands in, leasing of	4004	5
Prescott and Arizona Central Railroad Company, to enter Phoenix, Ariz	3915	5
COMMITTEE ON VENTILATION AND ACOUSTICS—		
House of Representatives, removal of galleries in the	4021	6
COMMITTEE ON WAR CLAIMS—		
Adams, Charles H.	3643	3
Adger, Robert	3814	4
Antisell, Thomas	3591	3
Atlantic Works, of Boston, Mass	3341	1
Ayres, Asa B.	3972	5
Barnett, Julia	3502	3
Barron, Mary	3973	5
Boon, Maitland	3909	5
Bruen, Capt. John T	3625	3
Caine, Catherine	3815	4
Carling, Michael	4007	6
Chouteau, Charles P.	3513	3
Christian Church of Marshall, Mo	4033	6
Clapp, George M	3492	3
Cobb, J. and O. P., & Co	3901	5
Cornwell, Willis	3247	1
Cumberland Presbyterian Church	3764	4
Cunningham, Calvin B.	3962	5
De Forest, Samuel	3812	4
Delille, Jean	3763	4
Deloach, Claiborne, estate of	3670	3
Dittlinger, Michael	3757	4
Donato, Delate A., <i>et al</i>	3803	4

Subject.	No.	Vol.
COMMITTEE ON WAR CLAIMS—Continued.		
Ely, Robert M	3720	3
Engelhardt, Frederick	3544	3
Engs, Samuel F	3720	3
Fisher, Isaac, <i>et al</i>	3751	4
Fisher, John, <i>et al</i>	3765	4
Haeberlein, August, estate of	3733	4
Hamlin, John H	3503	3
Henson, Hugh M	3553	3
Higgins, John M	4054	6
Hildreth, William W., representatives of	3642	3
Hughes, William C	3504	3
Humphries, Mrs. Julia A	4043	6
Ingham, Sarah E	3514	3
Kennedy, Margaret	3624	3
Lee, Henry A., heirs of	3653	3
Loudoun County, Va., loyal citizens of	3859	4
Louisiana, certain funds collected as rentals of property in	3851	4
Lynch, John A	3311	1
McLean, Sarah K	3596	3
Martin, Joseph	3763	4
Meaher & Meaher	3766	4
Mobile Marine Dock Company	3253	1
Murphy, James	3764	4
Phatzing, Cornelius	3813	4
Pierson, Charles A	3763	4
Portland Company, of Portland, Me	3363	1
Quintard, George W	3266	1
Reaney, William B	3490	3
Rhea, John L	4034	6
Roach, John, deceased, assignees of	3364	1
Rowland, Thomas F	3384	1
Sammis, John S	3255	1
Schiffer, Samuel	4041	6
Sherwin, Thomas	3246	1
Shields, Mary C	3764	4
Skaggs, Ewing M	3910	5
Spaugh, Robert	3756	4
Stout, Lindsay, representatives of	3750	4
Swart, Barnett T	3381	1
Tate, Sally Sterrett	3474	3
Terrell, James A	3753	4
Thompson, James R	4049	6
Tillson, Robert	3909	5
Wolem, E. J	3965	5
Wyrick, James R	3447	1
Young, Thomas P	3764	4
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS—		
Beard, A. W	3390	1
Downing, John P	3331	1
Guano Islands, to suspend section 5574, Revised Statutes, relating to	4040	6
Hawaiian Islands, reciprocity with the	3422	1
Tariff act of 1890, correct error in punctuation in the	3295	1
Tea, discriminating duty on	3413	1
Treasury officers, issuing and recording of commissions of	3521	3
	3432	1

INDEX TO HOUSE REPORTS.

DIVISION No. 3.

SUBJECT OF REPORTS AND BY WHOM MADE.

Subject.	No.	Vol.
ABBOTT, JO.		
<i>From Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.</i>		
Dallas, Tex., addition to public building at.....	3471	1
Joplin, Mo., public building at.....	3416	1
ADAMS, GEORGE E.		
<i>From Committee on the Judiciary.</i>		
Corporations, to authorize certain, to become sureties in cases {	3287	1
within jurisdiction of Federal courts..... }	3313	1
ATKINSON, LOUIS E.		
<i>From Committee on District of Columbia.</i>		
East and West Washington Traction Railway Company, to incorpo-		
rate the.....	3651	3
Georgetown and Tennallytown Railroad Company, amend charter		
of the.....	3555	3
Railroads, protect lives of travelers and employes on, etc., in the..	3561	3
Rock Creek Railway Company, to amend charter of the..... }	3393	1
Washington and Chesapeake Railroad Company, to extend lines in	3835	4
the.....	3652	3
Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway Company, to incor-		
porate the.....	3836	4
<i>From Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.</i>		
Life-Saving Service, to determine and increase pay of keepers of life		
saving and life-boat stations.....	3470	1
BAKER, CHARLES S.		
<i>From Committee on Commerce.</i>		
Ahnapee, Wis., establish light-house at.....	3605	3
establish pier lights at.....	3822	4
Arkansas River, bridge across the, at Little Rock, Ark.....	3958	5
at Van Buren, Ark.....	3959	5
Bowling Green and Northern Railroad Company, to bridge Green		
and Barren Rivers.....	3261	1
Missouri River, bridge across at Lexington, Mo.....	3672	3
New York, establish fish hatchery in northern.....	3285	1
Secretary of War, conferring certain powers on the.....	3354	1
BANKHEAD, JOHN H.		
<i>From Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.</i>		
Birmingham, Ala., addition to public building at..... }	3603	3
.....	3862	4
BARTINE, HORACE F.		
<i>From Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.</i>		
Free coinage of silver.....	3967	5
BARWIG, CHARLES.		
<i>From Committee on Pensions.</i>		
Collins, Mrs. Agnes B.....	3583	3
BELKNAP, CHARLES E.		
<i>From Committee on Invalid Pensions.</i>		
Britton, Emma Southwick.....	3526	3
Brooks, Mary.....	3609	3
Buckland, Mary.....	3304	1
Burghardt, Caroline A.....	3554	3
Cain, Jennie May.....	3611	3

Subject.	No.	Vol.
BELKNAP, CHARLES E.—Continued.		
<i>From Committee on Invalid Pensions—Continued.</i>		
Coleman, Clara S	4057	6
Cullen, Robert	3322	1
Custer, Elizabeth A	3328	1
Falk, Jane	3425	1
Fox, Mary Jane	3608	3
Furgeson, Martha A. Wood	3564	3
Furgeson, Ruth E	3356	1
Goff, Ellen	4024	6
Hinsdale, Jane	3713	3
Hopkins, Alvason	3789	4
Joiner, Sarah A	3525	3
Jones, Isaac	4058	6
Kimball, Sarah R	3792	4
Knight, Sarah	3790	4
Lithgrow, Florence Petigrew	3562	3
McKee, Mary A	3450	1
Ogden, Carrie F	3794	4
Pelouze, Ellen L	3793	4
Pension agents and attorneys, regulate fees of, in certain claims for increase of pensions	3290	1
Reid, Harriet N	3791	4
Ripley, Mary A	3879	5
Saunders, Eliza Jane	3424	1
Sisson, Phœbe A	4023	6
Smith, Georgiana	3610	3
Swift, Mary	3673	3
Truex, Ellen E	3488	3
Welker, Emily J	3929	5
Wheeler, Mary S	3423	1
BINGHAM, HENRY H.		
<i>From Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.</i>		
Montauk and Mineola (steamers) American registers for	3686	3
Salamanca, American register for the steamship	3950	5
Sea Bird (the barge), American register for	3685	3
<i>From Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.</i>		
Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, creating the office of	3728	3
Postal service appropriation bill	3718	3
Postal service, return of second-class mail matter	3306	1
BOOTHMAN, M. M.		
<i>From Committee on Accounts.</i>		
Contested-election cases, print digest of, in the Fifty-first Congress	3729	3
<i>From Committee on Claims.</i>		
Adams, Charles	3636	3
Crawford, James S	3397	1
Davis, Jacob R	3408	1
First National Bank of Newton, Mass	3398	1
Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company <i>et al</i>	3417	1
Groeziuger, Gottlob	3908	5
Hubbard, Royal M	3595	3
Hunter, Samuel G	3396	1
Keightley, William M	3593	3
Kimball, Nathan	3649	3
Moore, Mrs. Emma M	3954	5
Private dies, owners of	3955	5
Richmond and Danville Railroad Company	3451	1
Rockefeller, B. F	3594	3
Tabor, H. A. W	3592	3
BOUTELLE, CHARLES A.		
<i>From Committee on Naval Affairs.</i>		
Naval appropriation bill	3339	1
Schuylkill River East Side Railroad Company, sale of certain lots in Philadelphia, Pa	3338	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
BREWER, MARK S.		
<i>From Committee on Appropriations.</i>		
Fortification appropriation bill	3258	1
BROWNE, T. H. B.		
<i>From Committee on Commerce.</i>		
Brant Rock, Marshfield, Mass., establish life-saving station at	3754	4
Cape Fear, North Carolina, establish light station at	3444	1
Cutler Harbor, Maine, to establish a life-saving station near	3306	1
Doller's Point and Hog Island Wharf, Virginia, establish range lights between	3445	1
Gray's Harbor, Washington, establish light-house at	3759	4
Hog Island, Virginia, purchase of wharf on	3442	1
Wreck Point, North Carolina, establish light station at or near	3443	1
<i>From Committee on Pensions.</i>		
Wagon, John	3956	5
BROWN, JASON B.		
<i>From Committee on War Claims.</i>		
Cobb, J. and O. P., & Co.	3901	5
Schiffer, Samuel, representatives of	4041	6
Spaugh, Robert	3756	4
BUCHANAN, JAMES N.		
<i>From Committee on the Judiciary.</i>		
Acknowledgments, etc., to validate	3291	1
Centennial board of finance, to enable the, to close its affairs, etc ..	3376	1
Utah, create fourth judicial district in	3902	5
<i>From Committee on Patents.</i>		
Harrington, John R.	3310	1
Patents, appoint commissioners to revise statutes relating to, etc. {	3281	1
	3462	1
BUNN, B. H.		
<i>From Committee on Claims.</i>		
Jones, J. B.	3769	4
Langston, John M.	3806	4
Quinn, William H.	3749	4
BURROWS, JULIUS G.		
<i>From Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.</i>		
Mississippi River, to improve and build the levees of the, etc.	3598	3
<i>From Committee on Ways and Means.</i>		
Tariff act of October 1, 1890, correcting error in punctuation in the.	3413	1
BURTON, THEODORE E.		
<i>From Committee on Claims.</i>		
Blum, Emile M.	3912	5
Chamberlain, C. H.	4017	6
Crump, William T.	4050	6
Hooper, James	3245	1
Laraway, O. M.	3860	4
Pendergrass, Moses	3935	5
Rodman, Daniel C.	3936	5
Ross, Mary L.	3641	3
United States Military Academy, for the relief of certain ex-cadets of the	3292	1
Wheaton, W. R.	4017	6
<i>From Committee on District of Columbia.</i>		
Claims, certain claims against the	3727	3
Commission merchants, to prevent fraudulent transactions on part of, in the	3401	1
Insurance bureau, for the establishment of	4015	6
Supreme court of the District of Columbia, reporter for the	3324	1
BUTTERWORTH, BENJAMIN		
<i>From Committee on Appropriations.</i>		
Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill	3407	1
CANDLER, JOHN W.		
<i>From Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.</i>		
New York City, increased post-office facilities in	4008	6
<i>From Committee on Quadro-Centennial of the Discovery of America.</i>		
World's Fair, investigation into the condition of the	3500	3

Subject.	No.	Vol.
CANNON, JOSEPH G.		
<i>From Committee on Appropriations.</i>		
General deficiency appropriation bill.....	3838	4
Marini Hall, appropriation for rent and occupation of	3619	3
Sundry civil appropriation bill.....	3662	3
CARLTON, HENRY H.		
<i>From Committee on Claims.</i>		
Bell, S. B.....	3990	5
Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company	3914	5
Read, Dr. John B.....	3804	4
CARTER, THOMAS H.		
<i>From Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.</i>		
Coins and coinage, amend act May 26, 1882, authorizing the receipt of gold coin in exchange for gold bars.....	3330	1
<i>From Committee on Mines and Mining.</i>		
Mineral lands, amending Revised Statutes relating to.....	3484	3
CASWELL, LUCIEN B.		
<i>From Committee on the Judiciary.</i>		
Constitution of the United States, violation of the fourteenth amendment to the.....	4009	6
Rogers, William H.....	3515	3
CHIPMAN, J. LOGAN.		
<i>From Committee on Foreign Affairs.</i>		
Pacific Cable Company, to incorporate the.....	3774	4
CLUNIE, THOMAS J.		
<i>From Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.</i>		
San Francisco, Cal., increase appropriation for site for public building at	3418	1
.....	3864	4
CRAIG, SAMUEL A.		
<i>From Committee on Invalid Pensions.</i>		
Angell, John B.....	3923	5
Baldouf, Mary	3360	1
Bignell, Samantha A.....	3359	1
Calkins, William D	3528	3
Craft, Caroline J.....	3638	3
Dickey, Diana	3358	1
Doubless, Theressa D.....	3486	3
Foster, Elizabeth D.....	3357	1
Johnson, Betsey.....	3708	3
Johnston, Elizabeth.....	3637	3
Le Van, Aaron H	3361	1
McKibben, Marion	3687	3
.....	3925	5
Phipps, Ellis P.....	3924	5
Richards, Maria M. C.....	3329	1
Story, John H. R.....	3834	4
Sutliff, Kate S	3485	3
CULBERSON, DAVID B.		
<i>From Committee on the Judiciary.</i>		
Detroit, Mich., releasing certain lot to.....	3982	5
CULBERTSON, W. C.		
<i>From Committee on War Claims.</i>		
Engelhardt, Frederick.....	3544	3
Sammis, John S.....	3255	1
CUTCHEON, BYRON M.		
<i>From Committee on Military Affairs.</i>		
Alaska, exploration and survey of interior of.....	3760	4
Army appropriations.....	3272	1
Brevet commissions, relating to.....	4036	6
Army, efficiency of, to increase the.....	3351	1
Retired list, transfer and reduction of the.....	3538	3
Army and Navy officers, amend section 1225, Revised Statutes, relating to details of, to educational institutions.....	3297	1
Certain States, issue of arms to.....	3968	5
Childs, William E.....	4032	6

Subject.	No.	Vol.
CUTCHEON, BYRON M.—Continued.		
<i>From Committee on Military Affairs—Continued.</i>		
Essex Junction or Swanton Junction, Vt., military post at or near {	3394	1
	3894	5
Fort Brown military reservation, relative to.....	3640	3
Gettysburgh, marking battle lines at.....	3296	1
Michigan Military Academy, loan of arms to.....	3334	1
Record and Pension Office of the War Department, to establish the.....	3319	1
Sitting Bull, Chief, relative to arrest and killing of.....	3375	1
South Dakota, issue of arms and ordnance stores for.....	3252	1
Washington High School, issue ordnance and ordnance stores for..	3283	1
DALZELL, JOHN		
<i>From Committee on Pacific Railroads.</i>		
Railroad accounts, to amend act to create an auditor of.....	3326	1
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, settle indebtedness of...	32-6	1
DARLINGTON, SMEDLEY		
<i>From Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.</i>		
Philadelphia, Pa., public building at.....	4025	6
Staunton, Va., public building at.....	3298	1
DELANO, MILTON		
<i>From Committee on Pensions.</i>		
Allen, Leah.....	3889	5
Bailey, Mary A.....	3881	5
Baldy, Mrs. E. J.....	3266	1
Brooks, Martha A.....	3885	5
Brownlee, John.....	3945	5
Caston, Samuel T.....	3892	5
Chapman, Capt. Samuel H.....	4047	6
Dana, Frances T.....	3275	1
Deitz, Adam.....	3893	5
Fornby, Walker H.....	3270	1
Gilbert, Amos.....	3318	1
Gorham, Thomas.....	3269	1
Hain, John.....	3891	5
Harlan, George.....	3742	4
Head, William H.....	3267	1
Junot, Agnes C.....	3883	5
Kent, Mrs. Matilda.....	3265	1
Laverty, Evaline.....	3887	5
McClelland, Collin.....	3741	4
Martin, William.....	3890	5
Marks, Hillel.....	4011	6
Mathis, William J.....	3289	1
Moon, Nathaniel.....	3882	5
O'Connor, Maurice.....	3888	5
Quackenbush, Cynthia H.....	3897	5
Sanders, David.....	3886	5
Todd William A.....	3268	1
Walton, James H.....	3536	3
Wood, Lucy.....	3884	5
DICKERSON, WORTH W.		
<i>From Committee on Commerce.</i>		
Cumberland River, bridge across, by Chesapeake and Nashville Railroad Company.....	3377	1
Louisiana, fish hatchery in.....	3606	3
Vermont, establish fish hatchery in.....	3630	3
DINGLEY, NELSON, JR.		
<i>From the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.</i>		
Marine board, to establish a.....	3711	3
Shipping act, 1886, amendment of.....	3288	1
<i>From Committee on Silver Pool.</i>		
Silver pool, investigation of.....	4006	5
<i>From Committee on Ways and Means.</i>		
Beard, A. W.....	3390	1
Tea, discriminating duty on.....	3531	3

Subject.	No.	Vol.
DOLLIVER, J. P.		
<i>From Committee on Naval Affairs.</i>		
Bench, Patrick J., alias Patrick McBench	3469	1
Holloran, John H.	3695	3
Rhoades, Henry E.	3743	4
<i>From Committee on War Claims.</i>		
Boon, Maitland	3909	5
Caine, Catherine	3815	4
Dittlinger, Michael	3757	4
Ingham, Sarah E.	3514	3
Skaggs, Ewing M.	3910	5
Tillson, Robert	3909	5
DUNNELL, MARK H.		
<i>From Select Committee on the Eleventh Census.</i>		
Congressional apportionment	3280	1
DUNPHY, E. J.		
<i>From Committee on Claims.</i>		
Rother, Frank	3312	1
Tice, Isaac P., estate of	3957	5
Welch, James	3325	1
ELLIS, WILLIAM T.		
<i>From Committee on District of Columbia.</i>		
Congressional Cemetery, granting parts of certain streets in Wash- ington City to the vestry of Washington Parish for use of	3645	3
St. Rose's Industrial School, Washington, D. C., to incorporate the	3410	1
ENLOE, BENJAMIN A.		
<i>From Committee on War Claims.</i>		
Wyrick James R.	3447	1
EVANS, H. CLAY.		
<i>From Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.</i>		
Revised Statutes, amending sections 3834, 3836, 3837, relating to postmasters	3308	1
Postal savings banks, establishment of	4002	5
EWART, HAMILTON G.		
<i>From Committee on Claims.</i>		
Kimball, Israel	3845	4
FARQUHAR, JOHN M.		
<i>From Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.</i>		
American merchant marine, to place the, engaged in foreign trade upon an equality with that of other nations	3273	1
New York, State of, establish fish hatchery in the	3654	3
FLICK, JAMES P.		
<i>From Committee on Invalid Pensions.</i>		
Baker, Lewis J.	3829	4
Broughton, Mary C.	3660	3
Dawson, Caroline	3523	3
Gray, George W.	3917	5
Hammer, Maria L.	3522	3
Haughkirk, Benjamin B.	3919	5
Hudson, Myron A.	3778	4
McVigor, Angus	3918	5
Maker, Allen J.	3524	3
Morse, William H.	3480	3
Perkins, George A.	3430	1
Pettigrew, Annie B.	3428	1
Schuyler, A. B.	3454	1
Sherwood, Drusilla H.	3916	5
Slawson, Frederick	3429	1
Teubner, Johanna	3431	1
Walker, Esther	3784	4
Whipple, John F.	3616	3
FLOWER, ROSWELL P.		
<i>From Committee on Ways and Means.</i>		
Downing, John P.	3331	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
FRANK, NATHAN		
<i>From Select Committee on the Eleventh Census.</i>		
Eleventh Census, amend act providing for the taking of	3601	3
FUNSTON, EDWARD H.		
<i>From Committee on Agriculture.</i>		
Agricultural appropriation bill	3746	4
GIFFORD, OSCAR S.		
<i>From Committee on Indian Affairs.</i>		
Indians, prevent sale of firearms and ammunition to	3861	4
GOODNIGHT, I. H.		
<i>From Committee on Invalid Pensions.</i>		
Berg, Jacob	3927	5
Kendrick, Martha A.	3405	1
Lee, Elizabeth R.	3781	4
Wiggins, John M.	3824	4
Kentucky River, use of water power on the	3460	1
GROSVENOR, CHARLES H.		
<i>From Committee on Rivers and Harbors.</i>		
Buffalo, N. Y., use of North Pier at, for commercial use	3776	4
GROUT, WILLIAM W.		
<i>From Committee on the District of Columbia.</i>		
Alleys and sewers, opening and construction of in the	3735	4
Alleys, relative to opening of, in the	3404	1
Anatomical science, promotion of, etc., in the	3347	1
Assessment of real estate, to provide, every third year	3587	3
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, define to route of, in the ..	4014	6
Bonds, to provide for the payment of	3563	3
Building line, ratify the action of the Commissioners of the, in re-		
lation to	3734	4
Commissioners of the, defining a quorum	3250	1
Corporations, incorporation of trust, loan, mortgage, and certain		
other, in the	3467	1
Municipal code, to provide commission to prepare, for the	3491	3
Supreme court, appointment of a reporter for the	3837	4
Tobacco, prohibit sale of, to minors in the	3495	3
Weapons, to punish the carrying deadly or dangerous, in the	3293	1
Writs of lunacy, relative to, in the	3406	1
HALL, DARWIN S.		
<i>From Committee on Indian Affairs.</i>		
Crow Indians, treaty with	3700	3
Fond du Lac Indians, claims against	3382	1
Moreland, Basil	3494	3
Missoula and Northern Railroad Company, granting right of way		
through Flathead Indian Reservation in Montana	3317	1
HATCH, WILLIAM H.		
<i>From Committee on Agriculture.</i>		
Live cattle, etc., inspection of	3761	4
HAUGEN, NILS P.		
<i>From Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics.</i>		
House of Representatives, removal of partition and galleries on		
south side of the	4021	6
HEARD, JOHN T.		
<i>From Committee on District of Columbia.</i>		
Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, etc., construct lines of		
road into the	3775	4
Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, amend act incor-		
porating the	3704	3
HEMPHILL, JOHN J.		
<i>From Committee on District of Columbia.</i>		
Arrears of taxes, releasing certain church property from, in the	3403	1
General incorporation law, to amend, of the	3740	4
Land titles, amend laws relating to, in the	3449	1
National Conservatory of Music of America, to incorporate the	3402	1
HENDERSON, DAVID B.		
<i>From Committee on Appropriations.</i>		
Printing and binding deficiency appropriations	3257	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
HENDERSON, JOHN S.		
<i>From Committee on Pensions.</i>		
Birchett, Daniel	3903	5
Howell, William C.....	3867	4
Malone, Susan A.....	3868	4
Ware, Robert A.....	3869	4
HENDERSON, THOMAS J.		
<i>From Committee on Rivers and Harbors.</i>		
Commercial statistics, collection of.....	3278	1
Lynnhaven Bay, Virginia, survey for breakwater to form a harbor of refuge in, near Cape Henry, at foot of Chesapeake Bay	3818	4
HERMANN, BINGER		
<i>From Committee on Rivers and Harbors.</i>		
Columbia River, improvement of	4026	6
Portage railroad in Oregon, construction of.....	4035	6
The Dalles, boat railway at.....	3656	3
HILL, CHARLES A.		
<i>From Committee on Pensions.</i>		
Capen, Addison M	3693	3
Dubridge, Mary E.....	3674	3
Furling, John S.....	3865	4
Glenn, Nancy F.....	3565	3
Johnston, Elender.....	3459	1
Mason, Joseph	3568	3
Moore, Robert	3567	3
Nields, Rebecca P.....	3866	4
Tennery, Martha.....	3566	3
Williams, Mary	3458	1
HITT, ROBERT R.		
<i>From Committee on Foreign Affairs.</i>		
Diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.....	3415	1
Jews in Russia, relative to	3702	3
HOLMAN, WILLIAM S.		
<i>From Committee on Public Lands.</i>		
Gallup, N. Mex., relief of the citizens of	3383	1
KETCHAM, JOHN H.		
<i>From Committee on Foreign Affairs.</i>		
Crooks, James and William.....	3703	3
KINSEY, WILLIAM M.		
<i>From Committee on Military Affairs.</i>		
San Diego, Cal., buildings and site for military post at.....	3714	3
LAIDLAW, WILLIAM G.		
<i>From Committee on Claims.</i>		
Blake, Charles	3975	5
Florida, claim of the State of.....	3839	4
Sawtelle, Lieut. Col. Charles G.....	3346	1
Stokes, William B., <i>et al</i>	3974	5
Tolfree, Paymaster James E	3976	5
Worden, L. J.....	3612	3
Yates, Austin A	3840	4
LANE, EDWARD		
<i>From Committee on Invalid Pensions.</i>		
Brown, Mrs. Mary.....	3849	4
Capoot, Henrietta.....	3953	5
Cleveland, Elias	3850	4
Covell, Lettie E	3843	4
Dixon, Elnora A.....	3782	4
Finn, James C	3848	4
Furlong, John S.....	3934	5
Gray, Caroline E.....	3461	1
Hascall, Mary B	3362	1
Hoffman, Mary C	3333	1
Hull, Mrs. Mary E	3933	5
Jaccard, William T., jr	3953	5
Keith, Eliza M	3842	4
Leibarger, Phebe, estate of	3932	5

Subject.	No.	Vol.
LANE, EDWARD—Continued.		
<i>From Committee on Invalid Pensions—Continued.</i>		
Miller, Adeline L.....	3249	1
Noble, William O.....	3846	4
Phillips, Wesley.....	3847	4
Porter, Malinda.....	3706	3
Ritenour, Millie A.....	3644	3
Sells, Frederick B.....	3487	3
Williamson, Nancy G., legal representatives of.....	3783	4
LANSING, FRED.		
<i>From Committee on Military Affairs.</i>		
Antietam, Maryland, marking lines of battle, etc., at.....	4019	6
Beach, Warren C.....	3539	3
Carpenter, Thomas H.....	3944	5
Cramer, Dr. Ross.....	3989	5
Holmes, Prentice.....	3628	3
Navin, Joseph E.....	4037	6
Rawdon, F. W.....	3943	5
LAWS, GILBERT L.		
<i>From Committee on Invalid Pensions.</i>		
Gaskill, Francis A.....	3830	4
Hanscom, Charles D.....	3440	1
Leib, Edward H.....	3710	3
Richardson, Thomas.....	3320	1
LEE, W. H. F.		
<i>From Committee on the District of Columbia.</i>		
Washington and Western Railroad Company, to extend lines in the.....	3521	3
LEHLBACH, HERMAN		
<i>From Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.</i>		
Civil Service Commission, relating to evasion of law by the.....	4038	6
<i>From Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.</i>		
Public buildings (including sites etc.) to erect at Annapolis, Md....	3772	4
Brockton, Mass.....	3395	1
Greensborough, N. C.....	3545	3
Manchester, Va.....	3999	5
Newburyport, Mass.....	3547	3
Providence, R. I.....	3546	3
LEWIS, CLARKE		
<i>From Committee on Invalid Pensions.</i>		
Azpell, Sarah V.....	3340	1
McGunnigle, Mrs. Isabella Ray.....	3694	3
<i>From Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.</i>		
Toledo, Ohio, erection of extension to public building at.....	3452	1
LIND, JOHN		
<i>From Committee on Commerce.</i>		
Bridges, amend act for the construction of, at South St. Paul, Minn....	3557	3
Enfield, Conn., port of delivery at.....	3966	5
St. Louis River, bridge across the.....	3730	3
MAISH, LEVI.		
<i>From Committee on War Claims.</i>		
Antisell, Thomas.....	3591	3
Thompson, James R.....	4049	6
MANSUR, CHARLES H.		
<i>From Committee on Claims.</i>		
Cheney, H. J.....	3420	1
Crane, Eugene D.....	4020	6
Jennings, R. L.....	3585	3
Jones, Aquilla.....	3419	1
Kern, Jacob.....	3906	5
Landram, William J.....	3309	1
Meade, Richard W., heirs of.....	3533	3
Mitchell, David H.....	3532	3
Moss, William, estate of.....	3825	4
Reymert, James D., sureties of.....	3559	3
Western Paving and Supply Company.....	3501	3

Subject.	No.	Vol.
MARTIN, AUGUSTUS N.		
<i>From Committee on Invalid Pensions.</i>		
Briscoe, Andrew J.....	3477	3
Bussabarger, John W.....	3438	1
Hoar, Henry A.....	3437	1
Holdren, Joel A.....	3550	3
King, Harlan E.....	3786	4
Koehl, Mary R.....	3786	4
Maccoun, Harvey E.....	3788	4
Shaw, Benjamin C.....	3844	4
Stephens, John E. A.....	3632	3
Truax, Elizabeth.....	3631	3
Tyler, Emily M.....	3928	5
Whitacre, George W.....	3551	3
Wolf, Absalom M.....	3709	3
MASON, WILLIAM E.		
<i>From Select Committee on Ballot-box Contract.</i>		
Ohio ballot-box contract, report of.....	3446	1
<i>From Committee on Commerce.</i>		
Lake Michigan, construction of a crib in.....	3659	3
Mississippi River, pontoon bridge across the, at Quincy, Ill.....	3433	1
Missouri River, bridge across the, at or near Omaha, Nebr.....	3542	3
Missouri River, bridge across in Douglass County, Nebr.....	4052	6
Missouri River, bridge across the, between Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebr.....	4051	6
Railroads, to allow special rates for transportation of different per- sons on.....	3600	3
Rio Grande River, bridge across near Brownsville, Tex.....	3300	1
Willamette River, bridge across in Linn County, Oregon.....	3299	1
McADOO, WILLIAM		
<i>From Committee on Naval Affairs.</i>		
Price, Rodman M.....	3315	1
McCOMAS, LOUIS E.		
<i>From Committee on the District of Columbia.</i>		
District of Columbia appropriation bill.....	3316	1
<i>From Committee on Education.</i>		
Alaska, experiment station in southern.....	3414	1
McCORD, MYRON H.		
<i>From Committee on Indian Affairs.</i>		
Chippewa Indians, sale of timber reserved for.....	3963	5
McCORMICK, HENRY C.		
<i>From Committee on the Judiciary.</i>		
Department of Justice, fix compensation of assistant attorneys in the	3541	3
McKENNA, JOSEPH		
<i>From Committee on Ways and Means.</i>		
Guano Islands, to suspend section 5574 of the Revised Statutes in relation to.....	4040	6
McKINLEY, WILLIAM, JR.		
<i>From Committee on Ways on Means.</i>		
Hawaiian Islands, reciprocity with the.....	3422	1
Tariff act of 1890, correct an error in punctuation in the.....	3295	1
Treasury officers, issuing and recording of commissioners of.....	3432	1
McRAE, THOMAS C.		
<i>From Committee on Public Lands.</i>		
Arkansas, bonds of, held by United States.....	3314	1
MILLIKEN, SETH L.		
<i>From Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.</i>		
Capitol, to provide for flagstaffs and flags on the.....	3796	4
Executive Mansion, erect extension to the.....	4042	6
National Museum, additional fireproof building for the.....	3399	1
Public buildings, to erect at (including sites, etc.), Baltimore, Md.....	3260	1
Bar Harbor, Me.....	3256	1
New York City.....	3771	4
Washington, D. C., purchase of squares 635 and 636 in.....	4022	6
	4001	5

Subject.	No.	Vol.
MOORE, ORREN C., NEW HAMPSHIRE. <i>From Committee on the District of Columbia.</i> District of Columbia, inebriate and dipsomaniacs, to establish a hospital and home for, in the	3716	3
MOREY, HENRY L. <i>From Committee on the Territories.</i> Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, issue of bonds by Oklahoma City, and right of way to the	3279	1
MORRILL, EDMUND N. <i>From Committee on Banking and Currency.</i> National bank notes, to subject to State taxation, etc.....	3277	1
<i>From Committee on charges against the Commissioner of Pensions.</i> Raum investigation, report on the	3732	3
<i>From Committee on Invalid Pensions.</i> Allen, Martha.....	4018	6
Baker, Thomas F	3801	4
Bierer, Col. Everard.....	3736	4
Burns, Laura A	{ 3856 3940	{ 4 5
Dawson, Thomas B	3995	5
Dice, T. R	3986	5
Goodnight, H. W	3479	3
Hensley, Samuel	3997	5
Jenkins, George W	3658	3
Lane, Morgan D	3639	3
McLaughlin, James	3939	5
McWhorter, Richard H.....	3993	5
Margrove, Julia A.....	3802	4
Messamer, Mary F.....	3994	5
Metcalf, Robert H.....	3988	5
Revised Statutes, amend section 4693 of the.....	4027	6
Seeley, Horace B	3527	3
Sharpe, Edward L.....	3937	5
Smith, John N	3996	5
Sutliff, Andrew J	3987	5
Vance, Mary.....	3938	5
Walker, Samuel.....	3941	5
Weaver, Mrs. Eliza	3896	5
Wilkes, Mary	3942	5
MORROW, W. W. <i>From Committee on Appropriations.</i> Pension appropriation bill.....	3244	1
MUDD, SYDNEY E. <i>From Committee on the District of Columbia.</i> National Electric Company, to incorporate the.....	4046	6
Washington Compressed Air Company, to incorporate the	4045	6
NORTON, RICHARD H. <i>From Committee on Pensions.</i> Breckenridge, Thomas E	3876	4
Frederick, Peter William.....	3875	4
Hitt, Margaret.....	3558	3
Humber, Laura C	3877	4
Mounts, Elizabeth	3691	3
Stout, Ira A.....	3582	3
Taylor, Jacob.....	3907	5
Wright, John M.....	3271	1
NUTE, ALONZO. <i>From Committee on Invalid Pensions.</i> Blodgett, George H.....	3947	5
Butler, Erastus D	3519	3
Foss, Mrs. Hannah M	3832	4
Furnald, Susan G	3949	5
Gray, Lydia B.....	3831	4
Holmes, Lydia P.....	3439	1
Hutchins, Sarah.....	3518	3
Kimball, Annie M	3302	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
NUTE, ALONZO—Continued.		
<i>From Committee on Invalid Pensions—Continued.</i>		
Lakin, Myra E	3635	3
Leahey, Thomas F	3671	3
Leighton, Alice O	3618	3
Mayberry, Solomon	3665	3
Peck, Maj. James S.	3617	3
Porter, Georgie Ann	3979	5
Soper, Lafayette	3520	3
Steedman, Sarah	3731	3
Tew, Ann E	3948	5
Thompson, Matilda S	3833	4
Whitney, Maria S	4012	6
Worthen, Emily H	3946	5
OATES, WILLIAM C.		
<i>From Committee on the Judiciary.</i>		
Domestic animals, prevention of cruelty to	3411	1
Immigration, to regulate, and amend naturalization laws	3808	4
Lands, to prohibit aliens from acquiring title to, in the United States	3323	1
O'NEILL, CHARLES.		
<i>From Committee on the Library.</i>		
Johnson, William Preston, appointment of, as Regent to the Smithsonian Institution	3863	4
Jones, John Paul, purchase of portrait of	3880	5
Monument, to erect, to Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworth	3599	3
Monumental column to commemorate battle of Trenton	3719	3
Official indexer, appoint an, of public documents	3543	3
Paintings, purchase of certain, now in the White House	3961	5
Scott, Gen. Winfield, purchase equestrian painting of	3623	3
OSBORNE, EDWIN S.		
<i>From Committee on Military Affairs.</i>		
Anderson, Lieut. Harry R	3737	4
Boyd, Augustus	3724	3
Coyle, George S	3858	4
Francesco, Alexander, deceased	3725	3
Gahagan, N. B	3369	1
Inspector-General's Department, increase efficiency of the	3629	3
Isenburgh, Henry	3367	1
Lang, Nathaniel	3497	3
Long, Francis, <i>et al</i>	3738	4
Lyne, Capt. William M	3952	5
Morey, Henry L	3496	3
Stivers, Charles B	3368	1
Ten Eyck, Tenedor	3853	4
Webb, William W	3614	3
Webb, William W	3294	1
OWEN, WILLIAM D.		
<i>From Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.</i>		
Immigration investigation, reports relating to	3472	2
Immigration investigation, reports relating to	3807	4
Immigration investigation, reports relating to	3857	4
PARRETT, WILLIAM F.		
<i>From Committee on Pensions.</i>		
Britton, Eveline	3701	3
Carlton, Ambrose B	3688	3
Davis, Jonathan	3597	3
O'Neal, Nancy	3871	4
Reeves, Wiley R	3872	4
Shields, Alexander	3870	4
Smith, Joseph	3690	3
Smith, Mrs. Meridy	3689	3
Stovall, Marcellus A	3581	3
Thomasson, Sarah	3409	1
Whistler, Christian C	3345	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
PAYSON, LEWIS E.		
<i>From Committee on the Public Lands.</i>		
Forest reservations in California, amend act relating to.....	3696	3
Ferron, Emery County, Utah, relief of citizens of	4055	6
Iowa, authorizing certain homestead settlers in, to make final proof, etc	3762	4
Montana, additional land districts in	3970	5
Railroads, forfeiture of lands, granted for aiding construction of, etc	3493	3
Truesdell, Sylvester	3626	3
PEEL, SAMUEL W.		
<i>From Committee on Indian Affairs.</i>		
Choctaw Coal Railway Company, granting right of way to the, through Indian Territory	3699	3
Fort Gibson, Tahlequah and Great Northeastern Railway Company, grant right of way to the, through Indian Territory	3489	3
PERKINS, BISHOP W.		
<i>From Committee on Indian Affairs.</i>		
Cherokee Outlet, to open to homestead settlement certain portions of Indian Territory	3584	3
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, confirm agreement with	3441	1
Creek Indians, payment of awards to, who enlisted in the Federal Army	4010	6
Indian appropriation bill	3615	3
Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway Company, to construct additional lines of railway through Indian Territory	3715	3
Mission Indians of California, for the relief of	3251	1
Pottawatomie and Absentee Shawnees, ratify and confirm certain agreements with	3481	3
Quapaws, allotment of lands in severalty to, in Indian Territory ..	3805	4
Topeka, Okmulgee and Gulf Railway Company, granting right of way to the	3969	5
Uncompahgre Indian Reservation, change boundary of	3305	1
<i>From Committee on the Territories.</i>		
Oklahoma, leasing of school lands in	4004	5
POST, PHILIP SIDNEY.		
<i>From Committee on the District of Columbia.</i>		
Caroline street NW., change name of, to Hancock Place	3692	3
Massachusetts avenue, extension of	3512	3
Washington, D. C., pay for alley condemned in square 493	3391	1
<i>From Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.</i>		
Louisville, Ky., sale of old custom-house and lot at	3400	1
Public buildings, to erect at—		
Chicago, Ill	3556	3
Danville, Ill	3353	1
Joliet, Ill	3800	4
Mansfield, Ohio	3629	3
PRICE, ANDREW		
<i>From Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.</i>		
Foxhall and S. Oteri (steamers), American registers for the	3773	4
QUINN, JOHN		
<i>From Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.</i>		
Alcoholic liquor traffic, prohibit transportation of, etc. (part 2)....	3744	4
RANDALL, CHARLES S.		
<i>From Committee on Commerce.</i>		
Revised Statutes, amending sections 4488 and 4489 of the (part 2) ..	3464	1
Butler's Flats, New Bedford, Mass., establish light and fog-signal station at	3516	3
<i>From Committee on Pensions.</i>		
Curtis, Mrs. Phæbe S	3684	3
Fisher, Samuel O	3874	4
Goldsborough, Eleonora	3900	5
Hale, William	3873	4
James, George	3622	3
Wilbur, Adeline S	3621	3

Subject.	No.	Vol.
RAY, JOSEPH WARREN		
<i>From Committee on Claims.</i>		
Grace, James	3483	3
Ward, W. H.	3482	3
McKee, Samuel	3508	3
Sadler, James Garrett	3878	4
Sinnott, P. B.	3985	5
Towle, J. A.	3510	3
Washburn, Daniel B.	3511	3
REED, JOSEPH R.		
<i>From Committee on the Judiciary.</i>		
Iowa, judicial districts of	3264	1
Lisner, Abraham	3372	1
REYBURN, JOHN R.		
<i>From Committee on Claims.</i>		
Plummer, Nathan	3883	5
Wightman, John (heirs of)	3529	3
RICHARDSON, JAMES D.		
<i>From Committee on Printing.</i>		
Congressional Record, in relation to force on the	4039	6
The Mississippi and its navigable tributaries, to print	4053	6
ROCKWELL, FRANCIS W.		
<i>From Committee on Foreign Affairs.</i>		
Baltimore, U. S. S., medals to officers and crew of	3389	1
Casey, Brig. Gen. Thomas L.	3451	1
McClure, Col. Daniel	3964	5
ROGERS, JOHN H.		
<i>From Committee on the Judiciary.</i>		
Florida, divisions of northern judicial district of	3350	1
Supreme Court, extending jurisdiction of	3371	1
ROWELL, JONATHAN H.		
<i>From Committee on Elections.</i>		
Hill vs. Catchings	4005	5
Kernaghan vs. Hooker	3991	5
RUSSELL, CHARLES A.		
<i>From Committee on Printing.</i>		
Congressional Globe, binding and distribution of	3434	1
Parliamentary History of Congress, purchase, printing, and distribution of	4029	6
SAWYER, JOHN G.		
<i>From Committee on Invalid Pensions.</i>		
Bartlett, Joseph J.	3478	3
Bidwell, Frances E.	3633	3
Blanchard, Lucy J.	3319	1
Call, Lucinda	3798	4
Carroll, Johanna	3921	5
Cook, Catharine	3797	4
Cook, Kate	3817	4
Fosnot, Joseph C.	3499	3
Hall, William P.	3807	4
Jardine, Edward	3620	3
McCulloch, Mrs. Mary A.	3473	3
Palmer, Hannah L.	3374	1
Paris, Levi	4012	6
Peck, William A.	3920	5
Powers, Sarah J.	36 3	3
Quimby, Gen. Isaac F.	3435	1
Schram, Ann Maria Bullock	3436	1
Starkweather, Louisa A.	3799	4
Ullman, Daniel	3922	5
Wolcott, Elizabeth	3517	3
Zimmerman, Peter	3540	3
SCULL, EDWARD		
<i>From Committee on Pensions.</i>		
McIntosh, Mrs. Mary	3453	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
SHERMAN, JAMES S.		
<i>From Select Committee on the Eleventh Census.</i>		
New York City, new enumeration of	3992	5
<i>From Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice.</i>		
Fees and emoluments, to regulate, of district attorneys, etc., in cer- tain States	3530	3
<i>From Committee on the Judiciary.</i>		
Supreme Court Reports, further distribution of	3378	1
SHIVELY, BENJAMIN F.		
<i>From Committee on Indian Affairs.</i>		
Miami Indians of Indiana, to reimburse the	3259	1
SIMONDS, WILLIAM EDGAR		
<i>From Committee on War Claims.</i>		
Lee, Henry A., heirs of	3653	3
Rowland, Thomas F.	3384	1
SKINNER, THOMAS G.		
<i>From Committee on Indian Affairs.</i>		
McCreary, A. J.	3248	1
Western Miami Indians, reimbursing the	3852	4
SMITH, GEORGE W.		
<i>From Committee on Claims.</i>		
Monroe, Thomas C.	3895	5
Smith, Thomas J.	3586	3
Wharton, Wash R.	3421	1
SMYSER, MARTIN L.		
<i>From Committee on Pensions.</i>		
Allen, Mrs. Ruth M.	3675	3
Allhorn, Henry	3681	3
Boggs, William W.	3678	3
Crawford, Augusta J.	3904	5
Cummins, Hannah	3570	3
Danley, Levi	3575	3
Elliott, Andrew J.	3571	3
Ellis, Mary	3580	3
Farrell, John	3573	3
Geddes, Charles W.	3574	3
Gordon, Mrs. Elizabeth R.	3589	3
Hasson, Hetty A.	3676	3
Hickey, Thomas T.	3683	3
Knetsar, Nancy Jane	3457	1
McRoberts, Catherine	3680	3
Mallory, Mrs. Mary Jane	3560	3
Moore, Nathan C.	3577	3
Myrick, Frank C.	3572	3
Polly, Thomas J.	3682	3
Rice, Washington M.	3578	3
Scott, Walter	3677	3
Seywert, Amelia T.	3905	5
Shotwell, Nancy	3655	3
Sisson, Henry	3588	3
Spaulding, Mrs. Edelyn	3607	3
Springer, Mrs. Nancy	3679	3
West, John W.	3576	3
Young, William C.	3579	3
SNIDER, S. P.		
<i>From Committee on Military Affairs.</i>		
Dunphy, Patrick	3785	4
Hayner, George W.	3552	3
Mackin, Patrick	3276	1
Utter, Joseph G.	3971	5
SPINOLA, FRANCIS		
<i>From Committee on Military Affairs.</i>		
O'Reilly, Thomas P.	3537	3
<i>From Committee on War Claims.</i>		
Kennedy, Margaret	3624	3
McLean, Sarah K.	3596	3

Subject.	No.	Vol.
SPOONER, HENRY J.		
<i>From Committee on Accounts.</i>		
House of Representatives, special messengers, salary of	3327	1
<i>From Committee on Military Affairs.</i>		
Cutts, Lieut. Col. J. Madison	3343	1
McDaniel, Orin B	3960	5
Merrill, Orville B	3795	4
Military Academy appropriation bill	3365	1
Samuels, Joseph B	3344	1
Volunteer soldiers, for the relief of certain	3697	3
West Point Military Academy, amend section 1315, Revised Statutes, relative to appointment of cadets to	3747	4
Wetmore, Edwin H	3748	4
STEWART, JOHN W.		
<i>From Committee on the District of Columbia.</i>		
Police court, to define jurisdiction of the	3505	3
<i>From Committee on the Judiciary.</i>		
District of Columbia, establish a court of appeals for the	3667	3
Kentucky, judicial districts of	3646	3
Littleton, N. H., term of Federal court at	3978	5
Murphy, Patrick J.	3770	4
STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY, JR.		
<i>From Committee on Commerce.</i>		
Cattle, provide for inspection of vessels carrying	3752	4
Chesapeake Bay, regulate right of way in the channel of	3282	1
Foods and drugs, to provide for the inspection of, live cattle, hogs, etc.	3262	1
Life-saving appliances, amend laws relating to	3464	1
Lumber rafts, regulate management of, on the Great Lakes	3759	4
Portage Lake, Michigan, bridge across the	3911	5
St. Mary's River, Michigan, patrol steamer for	3388	1
Simmon's Reef, Lake Michigan, light-house on	3463	1
Vessels, amend section 4426, Revised Statutes, "Regulations of steam vessels"	3387	1
	3263	1
STONE, WILLIAM J. (OF KENTUCKY)		
<i>From the Committee on War Claims.</i>		
Adams, Charles H	3643	3
Adger, Robert	3814	4
Ayers, Asa B	3972	5
Barnett, Julia	3502	3
Barron, Mary	3973	5
Bruen, Capt. John T	3625	3
Carling, Michael	4007	6
Chouteau, Charles P	3513	3
Christian Church, of Marshall, Mo	4033	6
Cumberland Presbyterian Church	3764	4
Cunningham, Calvin B	3962	5
Delille, Jean	3763	4
De Loach, Claiborne, estate of	3670	3
Donato, Delate A, <i>et al</i>	3803	4
Ely, Robert M	3720	3
Engs, Samuel F	3720	3
Fisher, Isaac, <i>et al</i>	3751	4
Fisher, John, <i>et al</i>	3765	4
Halberlein, August, estate of	3733	4
Henson, Hugh M	3553	3
Hildreth, William W., representatives of	3642	3
Humphries, Mrs. Julia A	4043	6
Loudoun County, Va., loyal citizens of	3859	4
Martin, Joseph	3763	4
Meaher & Meaher, resolution to refer claim to Court of Claims	3766	4
Mobile Marine Dock Company	3253	1
Murphy, James	3764	4
Phetzing, Cornelius	3813	4

Subject.	No.	Vol.
STONE, WILLIAM J. (OF KENTUCKY)—Continued.		
<i>From the Committee on War Claims—Continued.</i>		
Pierson, Charles A	3763	4
Rhea, John L	4034	6
Sherwin, Thomas	3246	1
Shields, Mary C	3764	4
Stout, Lindsay, representatives of	3750	4
Terrell, James A	3753	4
Young, Thomas P	3764	4
STRUBLE, ISAAC S.		
<i>From Committee on Territories.</i>		
Alaska, temporary government for	3698	3
Cherokee Outlet, to open to homestead and settlement certain lands in Indian Territory, known as the	3768	4
Oklahoma, relating to	4003	5
relative to probate courts in	3819	4
Prescott and Arizona Central Railroad Company, to extend lines into Phoenix, Ariz	3915	5
SWENEY, JOSEPH H.		
<i>From Committee on Commerce.</i>		
Des Moines, Iowa, port of delivery at	4016	6
Missouri River, bridge across, near Decatur, Nebr	3284	1
Pan-American Transportation Company, organization of	3498	3
TAYLOR, ALFRED A.		
<i>From Committee on Invalid Pensions.</i>		
East Tennesseans, pensions to certain	3634	3
Halsey, Mrs. Agnes Findley	3548	3
Moreland, Alfred T	3998	5
<i>From Committee on War Claims.</i>		
Cornwell, Willis	3247	1
Higgins, John M	4054	6
TAYLOR, EZRA B.		
<i>From Committee on the Judiciary.</i>		
Courts of the United States, jurisdiction of (Senate amendments) ..	3355	1
Enloe, Hon. B., personal privileges of	3254	1
Idaho, time and place of holding Federal courts in	4028	6
Kansas, judicial districts of	3640	3
Warrants for pardon, provide for issuing and recording of, in the Department of Justice	3373	1
TAYLOR, JOSEPH D.		
<i>From Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.</i>		
Alcoholic liquor traffic, to prohibit sale or manufacture of intoxi- cating liquors in the District of Columbia	3509	3
prohibit transportation of	3744	4
proposing an amendment to the Constitu- tion in relation to	3745	4
THOMAS, ORMSBY B.		
<i>From Committee on War Claims.</i>		
Atlantic Works, of Boston, Mass	3341	1
Clapp, George M	3492	3
De Forest, Samuel	3812	4
Hamlin, John H	3503	3
Hughes, William C	3504	3
Louisiana, certain funds collected as rentals of property in	3851	4
Lynch, John A	3311	1
Portland Company, of Portland, Me	3363	1
Quintard, George W	3366	1
Reaney, William B	3490	3
Roach, John, deceased, assignees of	3364	1
Swart, Barnett T	3381	1
Tate, Sally Sterrett	3474	3
Wolem, E. J	3965	5
THOMPSON, ALBERT C.		
<i>From Committee on the Judiciary.</i>		
Courts of the United States, practices of, investigation of certain alleged illegal	3823	4

Subject.	No.	Vol.
TURNER, CHARLES H.		
<i>From Committee on Invalid Pensions.</i>		
Allen, Mary Jane	3705	3
Britton, John	3664	3
Bryant, George W	3448	1
Duryee, Caroline E	3301	1
Holmes, Robert H	3779	4
Morris, Gen. William H	4031	6
Sigel, Maj. Gen. Franz	3392	1
Terry, John D	3663	3
Tibbs, Manuel	3926	5
TURNER, ERASTUS J.		
<i>From Committee on Public Lands.</i>		
Fort Hartsuff, Nebr., Fort McPherson, Nebr., Fort Sheridan, Nebr., disposal of, to actual settlers	3820	4
Haworth, Ira	3821	4
TURNER, HENRY G.		
<i>From Committee on Commerce.</i>		
Coal Bank Slough in Oregon, bridge across the	3755	4
Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, bridge across Tug Fork of Big Sandy River by the	3560	3
Savannah River, bridge across the	4044	6
VANDIVEN, WILLIAM		
<i>From Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.</i>		
Arid lands, to cede to State, etc., wherein they are situate	3767	4
WALKER, JOSEPH H.		
<i>From Committee on Banking and Currency.</i>		
First National Bank of Fort Benton, Mont	3272	1
WALLACE, WILLIAM C.		
<i>From Committee on Naval Affairs.</i>		
Marine Band, reorganization of	3535	3
WHEELER, JOSEPH		
<i>From Committee on Military Affairs.</i>		
Army, to revive the grade of lieutenant-general in the	3370	1
Tidwell, William G	3717	3
	3898	5
WICKHAM, CHARLES P.		
<i>From Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.</i>		
Free coinage, to provide a unit of value and for the coinage of gold and silver	3967	5
WILKINSON, THEODORE S.		
<i>From Committee on Commerce.</i>		
Rapides Bridge Company, bridge across Red River at or near Alexandria, La	3590	3
WILLCOX, W. F.		
<i>From Committee on Claims.</i>		
Burns, William W	3321	1
Gunn, Calvin	3977	5
National New Haven Bank	3984	5
Whitall, Catherine E	3913	5
WILLIAMS, ELIHU S.		
<i>From Committee on Military Affairs.</i>		
Barnett, James, appoint as member of board of managers, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers	3669	3
Bishop, John	3337	1
Bonebrake, George H., appoint as member of board of managers for National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers	3648	3
Brown, John A	3336	1
Fort D. A. Russell military reservation, granting certain lands in the, to Wyoming	3726	3
Fort Douglas military reservation, Utah, granting right of way through the, to Popperton Place and Fort Douglas Rapid Transit company	3855	4
Fort Douglas military reservation, Utah, granting right of way through the, to Popperton Place and Fort Douglas Rapid Transit company	3380	1
Fort Douglas military reservation, Utah, granting right of way through the, to Popperton Place and Fort Douglas Rapid Transit company	3412	1
Grugett, Andrew L	3466	1
Hampton and Old Point Railway Company, amend act granting right of way to	3899	5

Subject.	No.	Vol.
WILLIAMS, ELIHU S.—Continued.		
<i>From Committee on Military Affairs—Continued.</i>		
Huck, Leonard	3335	1
Kelly, Francis J	4000	5
Kittery, Me., conveyance of land to school district No. 12, at	3342	1
McManus, John	3668	3
Mahar, Michael	3468	1
Murphy, Jonathan	3722	3
Price, William B	3810	4
Public road, appropriation for improving, connecting Chain, Aque- duct, and Long Bridges	3385	1
Rebsamen, Alfred	3647	3
Retired Army officers, information as to list of, in the civil service ..	3534	3
Thatcher, Allen S	3348	1
Tucker, John L	3721	3
Weber, Peter	3841	4
Whitehead, Frederick	3811	4
Woodworth, Ebenezer F	3739	4
Yuma Pumping Irrigation Company, granting right of way to the ...	3854	4
Zedeker, John	3657	3
WILSON, JOHN H.		
<i>From Committee on Invalid Pensions.</i>		
Dewhurst, Anna C	3780	4
Haydon, Laura J	3303	1
Landram, W. J	3507	3
Phelps, Sarah A	3456	1
Terry, Lewis D	3455	1
WILSON, JOHN L.		
<i>From Committee on Claims.</i>		
Culver, Mrs. Catherine P., heirs of	4030	6
Jones, Benjamin F	3816	4
Wedderburn, John	3506	3
<i>From Committee on Indian Affairs.</i>		
Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon, grant right of way through to Umatilla Irrigation Company	3379	1
YODER, SAMUEL S.		
<i>From Committee on Invalid Pensions.</i>		
Armstrong, Mary E	3476	3
Barber, Alonzo D	3980	5
Branigan, Jane	3475	3
Copeland, Margaret M	3602	3
Day, Mary S	3549	3
Dill, Edwin H	3661	3
Frale Augustus G	3827	4
Hawkins, Mrs. Malinda	3930	5
Garfield, George	3826	4
Hyatt, Alonzo R	3604	3
Lowry, Elizabeth R	3712	3
McAnnally, Ruth	3723	3
McCook, Lorain	3426	1
Noyes, Margaret Proctor	3352	1
Peck, Xenophon	3332	1
Pitezal, Caroline E. and Mary P	3828	4
Potter, Zeruiah A	3386	1
Powell, Gen. W. H.	} 3777 3931	4 5
Reid, Hannah C		1
Rhinehalt, Joseph W	3981	5
Spencer, Martha J	3666	3
Wood, Susan	3427	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
MOORE, ORREN C., NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
<i>From Committee on the District of Columbia.</i>		
District of Columbia, inebriate and dipsomaniacs, to establish a hospital and home for, in the	3716	3
MOREY, HENRY L.		
<i>From Committee on the Territories.</i>		
Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, issue of bonds by Oklahoma City, and right of way to the	3279	1
MORRILL, EDMUND N.		
<i>From Committee on Banking and Currency.</i>		
National bank notes, to subject to State taxation, etc.	3277	1
<i>From Committee on charges against the Commissioner of Pensions.</i>		
Raum investigation, report on the	3732	3
<i>From Committee on Invalid Pensions.</i>		
Allen, Martha	4018	6
Baker, Thomas F	3801	4
Bierer, Col. Everard	3736	4
Burns, Laura A	{ 3856 3940	{ 4 5
Dawson, Thomas B	3995	5
Dice, T. R	3986	5
Goodnight, H. W	3479	3
Hensley, Samuel	3997	5
Jenkins, George W	3658	3
Lane, Morgan D	3639	3
McLaughlin, James	3939	5
McWhorter, Richard H	3993	5
Margrove, Julia A	3802	4
Messamer, Mary F	3994	5
Metcalf, Robert H	3988	5
Revised Statutes, amend section 4693 of the	4027	6
Seeley, Horace B	3527	3
Sharpe, Edward L	3937	5
Smith, John N	3996	5
Sutliff, Andrew J	3987	5
Vance, Mary	3938	5
Walker, Samuel	3941	5
Weaver, Mrs. Eliza	3896	5
Wilkes, Mary	3942	5
MORROW, W. W.		
<i>From Committee on Appropriations.</i>		
Pension appropriation bill	3244	1
MUDD, SYDNEY E.		
<i>From Committee on the District of Columbia.</i>		
National Electric Company, to incorporate the	4046	6
Washington Compressed Air Company, to incorporate the	4045	6
NORTON, RICHARD H.		
<i>From Committee on Pensions.</i>		
Breckenridge, Thomas E	3876	4
Frederick, Peter William	3875	4
Hitt, Margaret	3558	3
Humber, Laura C	3877	4
Mounts, Elizabeth	3691	3
Stout, Ira A	3582	3
Taylor, Jacob	3907	5
Wright, John M	3271	1
NUTE, ALONZO.		
<i>From Committee on Invalid Pensions.</i>		
Blodgett, George H	3947	5
Butler, Erastus D	3519	3
Foss, Mrs. Hannah M	3832	4
Furnald, Susan G	3949	5
Gray, Lydia B	3831	4
Holmes, Lydia P	3439	1
Hutchins, Sarah	3518	3
Kimball, Annie M	3302	1

REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,

AND

TESTIMONY TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION
OF THE SENATE AND THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION OF THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES UNDER CONCURRENT
RESOLUTION OF MARCH 12, 1890.

REPORTED TO THE HOUSE BY MR. OWEN, OF INDIANA,
JANUARY 15, 1891.

WASHINGTON:

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1891.

IMMIGRATION INVESTIGATION.

JANUARY 14, 1891.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. OWEN, of Indiana, from the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany H. R. 13175.]

The following concurrent resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives was passed March 12, 1890:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Senate Committee on Immigration and the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization be, and hereby are, authorized jointly to investigate the workings of the various laws of the United States and of the several States relative to immigration from foreign countries to the United States, especially the law of Congress "to regulate immigration," approved August 3, 1882; and also to investigate the workings of the contracts made by the Secretary of the Treasury under said law of August 3, with the various State commissions, boards, and officers; and also to investigate the effect on immigration, and incidentally on American workingmen, which is likely to follow the purchase of American industries by foreign capital; and also to report to Congress the official correspondence on the proposal to make Bedloe's [Liberty] Island, in the harbor of New York, an immigrant depot, what title the Government has to such island, what buildings, if any, are intended to be built on said island, and what officers and employes it is designed to employ thereon in connection with such immigration, and whether, in the opinion of the committee, after investigation, such island is the best and most suitable place for such immigrant depot; the investigation to be conducted at such times and places as said committees may deem proper. And the committees are hereby authorized jointly, as full committees or through subcommittees thereof, to send for and examine persons, books, and papers, and to administer oaths to witnesses.

In accordance with that portion of the concurrent resolution relating to the proposal to make Bedloe's Island, in the harbor of New York, an immigrant depot, Secretary Windom, on the 13th of March, appeared before the joint committee and made a statement. On March 21 the joint committee met in New York City, and at 7.30 p. m. gave a hearing at the Fifth Avenue hotel to all comers, concerning the desirability of adopting Castle Garden, Bedloe's Island, Ellis Island, Oyster Island, or Governor's Island as a location for an immigrant station. On March 22 and 24 the committee visited the places named, and made a careful investigation as to their relative merits.

On Monday, March 31, 1890, the joint resolution (S. R. 46) which had been introduced by Senator McPherson, and reported favorably from the Committee on Naval Affairs, authorizing the removal of the naval magazine from Ellis Island, and the amendment thereto offered by Senator Hiscock, appropriating \$75,000 to improve Ellis Island for immigration purposes, both of which had passed the Senate on March 26, were approved by the joint committee, and their passage by the House of Representatives recommended. The resolution as amended became a law April 11, 1890.

PURPOSE OF THE IMMIGRATION LAWS.

The intent of our immigration laws is not to restrict immigration, but to sift it, to separate the desirable from the undesirable immigrants, and to permit only those to land on our shores who have certain physical and moral qualities. The inadequacy of the laws and amended laws on this subject is confessed, but your committee believe that the testimony taken in this investigation, and herewith submitted, contains suggestions which put in operation will cure the defects in existing laws, and that with added amendments the statute will furnish regulations that will be just to the immigrant and beneficial to the country.

One or more of the political parties in twenty-three of our States this year in their State platforms demanded additional regulation of immigration. The great organized labor societies have made such request, and the present alien contract-labor law was formulated by the Knights of Labor.

The time is far in the future when we will suffer from an overcrowded population. The territory of the United States will support seven times our present inhabitants. It will be fifty years before statesmanship need apprehend a burden from the influx of desirable aliens, but the time now is, and always will be, when the undesirable should be prohibited a landing in our country.

The immigrant comes to the United States to better his condition, or to improve the chances of his children in the struggle for existence. In the cities of the Old World, and with the congested population throughout Europe, there was little hope for a man who loved liberty, or asked an opportunity, and from this class we have mainly received our foreign-born citizens. By their morals, thrift, and economy they have helped to build up for themselves and their new home a nation such as only that kind of citizens could create. But some fifteen years ago societies were organized throughout Europe to assist emigration; many municipal corporations, and even national Governments provided money annually to deport their poor and to furnish a landing sum with which to begin life in the New World. These people were deported for their countries' good, for no Government will assist the emigration of its desirable citizens. The effect of this emigration was soon manifested by the increased number of convicts, paupers, and other unfortunates among our foreign-born population. The immigrant law of 1882 was passed because of the bad features of this involuntary immigration. This law forbade the landing on American soil of four classes of persons—the convict, idiot, lunatic, and pauper.

THE INSPECTION.

Acting under the resolution to investigate the workings of the law, the committee held sessions in New York, Boston, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago. A great many witnesses were on the stand and a large amount of testimony was taken. As a large proportion of the immigrants are landed at New York the workings of the law were more particularly examined at this point than elsewhere. When a vessel containing them has been moored to her dock, the immigrants are transferred to barges and are taken to Castle Garden, but since the Secretary of the Treasury has taken Federal control they are now landed at the barge office. There they disembark and pass in single file through narrow passages separated from each other by wooden railings. In about the center of these passageways there is a desk, at

which sits a registry clerk, who interrogates the immigrant as to his nationality, occupation, whether he is married or single, amount of money, destination, etc.—questions calculated to elicit whether or not he is disqualified by law from landing.

There are five of these registry clerks, but owing to the large number of immigrants received each day during the spring and summer months, these questions must be asked rapidly, the clerk doing little more than glancing at each new face, and then calling out his questions, at the same time writing the answer in the registry book made to the previous question. These examinations were timed on several occasions and were found to average thirty seconds to an immigrant. It is manifest that the inspection is wholly inadequate. Four of the commissioners of emigration of New York asserted that the present system is little better than none. The immigrant whom the registry clerk suspects is not qualified to land under the law is ordered within an inclosure, where at a later time he is given a more thorough inspection. This is usually conducted by the superintendent of immigration or his assistant, through an interpreter if a foreign language is spoken. A decision by the superintendent of immigration that the immigrant should be returned is made out in writing and presented to the collector of customs, and if approved by him the return is made. This divided authority is unsatisfactory, as in most instances the superintendent making the examination is better capable of rendering a just decision than any other person.

It was manifest to your committee that large numbers are landed every year in violation of the law, but the evidence required is so difficult to secure that landings are permitted daily that the officers are convinced should be prohibited.

The chief friction has arisen from letting out the execution of the statute by contract. Section 2 of "An act to regulate immigration," approved August 3, 1882, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to enter into contracts with such State commission, board, or officers as may be designated for that purpose by the governor of any State to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the ports within said State. Mr. Folger, at that time Secretary of the Treasury, accordingly entered into contract with certain State commissions and societies for the administration of the law in their respective States. But this dual authority has worked with friction and has not given satisfaction. Secretary of the Treasury Manning meditated a sole Federal control, and Secretary Windom has taken such action at the port of New York. The emigration commissioners of New York stated that at the port of New York, where two-thirds of all our immigrants are landed, this double-headed authority had proved cumbersome and made the operation of the law uncertain. The investigation of this feature at other ports confirms your committee in the correctness of the action of Secretary Windom in annulling the contract with the emigration commissioners of New York, and it is recommended that the Government assume absolute control of immigration and administer the law directly by its own officers.

The friction and the uncertain administration of the law consequent upon the dual authority has been intensified by the lack of a single responsible head. The Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the duty of executing the law, but was not designed by the act to have any more direct responsibility than he has in the affairs of the other bureaus of his Department. The opinion was expressed by several witnesses that the present condition of immigration affairs should

be relieved by placing some person in charge under the Secretary of the Treasury who as a commissioner or superintendent would have sole administration of the laws, rules, and regulations. The incoming of 500,000 aliens annually, and a large increase each successive decade, demands a more serious consideration than Congress has hitherto given this subject. The creation of a superintendency disassociated from all other official duties is needed, and your committee have included such officer in the bill reported.

AMENDMENTS.

After a careful consideration of the testimony your committee can not recommend any of the various bills introduced providing for consular inspection or an educational examination, but recommend that the existing law be amended by adding:

- (1) A person likely to become a public charge;
- (2) A person suffering from a loathsome disease;
- (3) A polygamist;
- (4) Any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, and it is not affirmatively and satisfactorily shown on special inquiries that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes.

Amendment No. 1 will, in a great measure, cure the weakness of the pauper clause in the present law. Assisted immigration is of two kinds. The assisted by friends from this side of the water is the best class of immigration, for they have relations or friends who will care for them in their untried surroundings. But the immigrant assisted from the other side usually has no friends here, and, if any on the other side, their chiefest interest is in getting rid of what is likely soon to become a burden. The assisted ticket immigrant should not be made a prohibited class, but our experience has been so unfortunate that it is prudent to have him show affirmatively that he does not belong to one of the excluded classes.

HOSPITAL CARE.

The investigation elicited the fact that there is an average of two hundred inmates at Ward's Island. This is a hospital erected by the commissioners of emigration of the State of New York, in which to care for all immigrants who fall into destitution. Formerly when the landing tax was \$2.50 it afforded a revenue so large that a property was purchased and erected valued at \$800,000. The VerPlanck Hospital thus erected is one of the best hospitals in the United States. Immigrants in distress were cared for in this hospital for five years after landing, but since the Federal Government has assumed control of immigration the hospital has been abandoned. The emigration commissioners of New York have a suit now pending against the United States for a large sum of money for the rental use of this hospital and island.

A temporary hospital has been erected in the barge office and immigrants needing a longer attention are sent to the various hospitals in the city under special contracts.

The landing tax is levied to pay the expenses of landing the immigrants and caring for such as fall into distress, and to aid certain needy ones to return to their native land. The landing tax is now 50 cents, and the Secretary of the Treasury, following the New York com-

missioners, since the tax was put at this rate, has reduced the time of their care to one year. Under Colonel Weber, the superintendent of the port of New York, the number of assisted immigrants in the hospital has been very much reduced. The report of Superintendent Weber is printed with the testimony. The length of the time assistance should be given an immigrant in distress is a question upon which much difference has arisen. It appears, however, to be the consensus of opinion that relief should extend for distress occurring within one year after landing; but if in the judgment of the superintendent of immigration the distress is of more than a temporary character the immigrant ought to be returned to his native country.

Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service, while in Europe as a delegate to the International Medical Congress, visited various ports of immigration embarkation, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and made an investigation into their medical and sanitary regulations. His well written report, with his suggestions regarding a better medical inspection at our ports, is printed entire with the testimony submitted.

ALIEN CONTRACT IMMIGRATION.

The alien contract labor law is intended to prevent the landing of any alien who comes under any contract, express or implied, to do labor in this country. But few persons have been returned under this law. It has been charged that a failure to discover and return alien laborers was due to the unfriendly administration of the law, but your committee found that a large share of the inspectors were men representing labor organizations and had been given charge of this work because of their fraternal interest in it and had been specially recommended therefor. Five of these agents were before the committee, and all stated that it was next to impossible to detect a contract laborer, as they come "coached." The agent of the contractor usually accompanies the men on the vessel, and by the day of landing has them so drilled in answers to be given the labor inspectors that they pass their examination with little difficulty. Many of these violations can be detected after the men enter on their work in this country. It is recommended that the period during which an alien can be returned who has landed in violation of this law shall be extended to five years.

AVOIDING THE CONTRACT LAW.

Employers interested in importing large bodies of men have devised other ways to avoid the contract law. Agents are now sent to Europe who employ natives as assistant agents in districts where they decide to operate. They arouse an interest in America by circulating glowing descriptions of the development and prosperity of the New World, the wages here paid, and the fabulous fortunes made by men who have emigrated from their country. They particularize the districts where laborers are needed, and the wages paid are reported five to ten times higher than in their locality. The agent will enter into no contract, but makes abundant promises of work and the inducement to go becomes so great that ships have been chartered from their customary traffic to bring over cargoes of these people. These are the immigrants who, skilled and unskilled, on landing know their destination, and file from the barge office to their employer's office as directly and effectually as the old-time laborer who went with his contract in his pocket.

ADVERTISING.

Another method to avoid the contract labor law has been found in advertisement for laborers through employment agencies and in the newspapers published abroad. It was learned in the investigation at Boston that the Free Stone Cutters' Association of New England had advertised in certain English and Scotch papers for journeymen, agreeing to pay 50 cents per hour for work. The applicants were directed to call on the agent signing the advertisement in London. These agents made no contract with the men, but they came on the representation that employment would be found. As the Free Stone Cutters in England and Scotland receive but 20 cents per hour, the inducement was sufficient to bring many of them here. At Chicago it was found that the Boss Carpenters' Association was importing carpenters from Canada in the same way. When differences arise between employers and men in employment, where good wages are paid, advertisement abroad has become of common occurrence; the workmen here are thereby brought to terms, or the market becomes overflowed with laborers and wages are reduced.

STEAMSHIP SOLICITATION.

In other instances the agents of the steamship companies operate through subagents and solicitors. Some of the steamship companies have as many as two thousand agents in Europe, and their subagents and solicitors are found in every neighborhood on the continent. These subagents receive from 50 cents to \$2 for each emigrant passenger obtained. Their business is not to sell tickets to passengers who have determined to come, but to create emigrant passengers by solicitation and inducement. Active competition for business is not to be discouraged, but a stop ought to be put to solicitation and encouragement. These struggling unfortunates, induced to believe there is an Eldorado where they will fare better, and whipped by the desperation of their necessities, become involuntary emigrants to America, and in most instances they prove undesirable citizens.

It appears in the evidence that hundreds of these people are brought over here every month in this manner. They oftentimes sell their donkey or goat or borrow money for the passage, which is \$20 to \$26, at a rate that makes the passage cost them \$80 to \$100. They are taken in charge on landing by a padrone or labor boss, who herds them in a tenement house, and hires them out at wages he dictates, and in which he shares with his victim. One combination of agents in Austria secured the emigration of 5,790 persons to this country in one year. Another combination in Galacia induced 12,406 to emigrate to this country within the period of fourteen months. Mr. Mulholland, a contract labor inspector at New York, testified that he believed 25 per cent of our immigrants were induced to come here in violation of the intent of the contract law and by the representation of the agents of the carrying companies.

EFFECT ON WAGES.

The effect of this induced immigration is not only found in the almshouses and on the morals of our country, but its tendency is to constantly lower our standard of wages. Fifteen years ago the cigarmakers of New York were earning \$18 per week. On differences arising between employers and men foreigners were imported to fill the place

of our men and wages were reduced, for whatever the wage might be to them it was higher than in Europe. Cigarmakers' wages have declined to an average of \$8 per week.

POWDERLY'S ILLUSTRATION.

Mr. Powderly stated that he saw forty-three Welsh citizens of the United States at the depot at Scranton, Pa., going back to their old home, being driven down so low in their wages that they could not earn a living. Three days later he saw twenty-three men just landed with emigrant tickets on a train going to the Scranton anthracite region, and a week later which was one week before he testified before the committee, he saw nineteen more traveling in the same direction.

BIRDS OF PASSAGE.

Mr. Edmund Stevenson, for many years one of the emigrant commissioners of New York, said in regard to transient immigration:

My experience in Castle Garden is that hundreds and thousands of skilled mechanics—stonecutters, stone masons, glass blowers, locomotive engineers—come regularly to this country every spring, year after year, and stay here until about November. They pay no taxes for our schools, they perform no jury duty, nor are they liable to; they do not perform any of the duties of citizenship, except the protection they get from the city or the State wherever they reside. During all the working season they are sending their money back home to their wives, their children, their parents, and at the end of the working season they pack their grip-sacks and go back to Europe, spend the winter, and the next year come back here again, and repeat the same thing over and over again. They come into direct competition with American labor; they drive out American labor by their coming here, skilled workmen that they are, and they generally work under the price of American labor. But they earn much more money here, and they can afford to go back there and live for a few months until the working season, and then come back here. I regard that as infinitely worse than contract labor.

Mr. Simpson, long connected with Castle Garden, said in his testimony:

Last spring, on one ship alone, I stopped two hundred and eighty stonecutters that landed here, Scotchmen, that were going east, and on examination one of them said: "What the bloody —el are you keeping us here for? We have been coming here for ten years and go back in the fall. We don't want to stop in this bloody country." I found on examination those men had been coming here every spring and going back every fall.

These people displace American workmen. If anybody is to be idle, it will not be them. They live in niggardly economy, and when snow falls they carry home a saving from the season's work greater than they could accumulate in three years at their homes. In a large measure well paid labor is the influence that has given to our people their unexampled prosperity and their average high standard as citizens. It is a crime to rob them of so elevating a force; but the pressure from below is steadily accomplishing this result.

IMMIGRATION THROUGH CANADA.

Immigration coming into the United States over the Canadian border has received the attention of the committee. It is believed that 50,000 European immigrants have landed in Canada and reached the United States by this circuitous route within the past six months, and have avoided inspection. It appears to be practically impossible to place a sufficient number of inspectors on the border to entirely preserve us from this class of immigrants, but your committee believes that at Port Huron and Detroit it is possible to have inspectors so located, and a

police patrol so maintained along the border by the special agents of the Treasury Department, that in a short time this evil will be corrected.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

It is also ascertained that large numbers of Canadians come to the United States for work, wages being 40 per cent. higher here than in the provinces. Seven hundred of these people cross from Windsor to Detroit every morning, finding employment in the stores, seed houses, street railroads, etc., and returning to their homes in the evening. It was also brought out in the investigation in Boston that 60,000 Canadians come into the New England States every spring and return in the fall. They ship on the fishing vessels, raft logs, and work in the forests and mills and the brickyards.

STATISTICS.

The public regards the immigration legislation of Congress as restrictive, but such has not been the case, as more immigrants have landed in America since the passage of the law of 1882 than ever landed in the same time before. From the discovery of the country down to 1783, the close of the war of the revolution, is our colonization period. We count immigration as beginning at that date (1783), and up to 1820 250,000 foreigners came to America. The following table shows the number of immigrants arriving since that time:

From—	To—	Number arrived.
1820	1830	128,393
1830	1840	539,391
1840	1850	1,423,337
1850	1860	2,799,423
1860	1870	1,964,061
1870	1880	2,834,040
1880	1890	5,246,613

During the winter months we receive an average of 300 immigrants per day, but for the last three months (October, November, and December, 1890) they are landing at the rate of 1,000 per day, and the indications are that the close of the fiscal year will report next to the largest immigration in our history.

Immigration comes in tidal waves. It will recede for a time, and then rise again; each decade, with the exception of the war period, the returning tide reached higher than its predecessor. The ten years closing December 31, 1890, shows a marked increase.

The weight of the testimony taken in various sections of the country is adverse to a radical change in the immigration laws, but an almost unanimous desire was expressed for a stricter enforcement of the present laws, and for such amendments to be made as would more clearly define the desirable from the undesirable immigrants. Your committee have prepared a bill in harmony with such a purpose and have provided much needed safeguards for the inspection.

Your committee report the accompanying substitute for H. R. 12298, and recommend its passage.

A subcommittee has also investigated the workings of the Chinese immigration law. The testimony is now being compiled and the committee will report to the House at a subsequent date its conclusions on needed changes and amendments.

H. R. 13175. A BILL in amendment of the various acts relative to immigration and the importation of aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States, in accordance with the existing acts regulating immigration, other than those concerning Chinese laborers: All idiots, insane persons, paupers, or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease, persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, polygamists, and also all persons whose tickets or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who are assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown on special inquiry that such persons do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes.

SEC. 2. That no suit or proceeding for violations of the act of February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, prohibiting the importation and migration of foreigners under contract or agreement to perform labor, shall be settled, compromised, or discontinued without the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 3. That it shall be deemed a violation of said act of February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, to assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien by promise of employment through advertisements, printed and published in any foreign country; and any alien coming to this country in consequence of such an advertisement shall be treated as coming under a contract as contemplated by such act; and the penalties by said act imposed shall be applicable in such a case.

SEC. 4. That no steamship or transportation company or owners of vessels shall directly, or through agents, either by writing, printing, or oral representations, solicit, invite, or encourage the immigration of any alien into the United States except by ordinary commercial letters, circulars, advertisements, or oral representations, stating the sailings of their vessels and the terms and facilities of transportation therein; and for a violation of this provision any such steamship or transportation company, and any such owners of vessels, and the agents by them employed, shall be subjected to the penalties imposed by the third section of said act of February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, for violations of the provisions of the first section of said act.

SEC. 5. That section five of said act of February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, shall be, and hereby is, amended by adding to the second proviso in said section the words, "nor to regularly ordained ministers of the Gospel, nor persons belonging to any recognized profession, nor professors for colleges and seminaries," and by excluding from the second proviso of said section the words, "any relative or personal friends."

SEC. 6. That any person who shall bring into or land in the United States by vessel or otherwise, or who shall aid to bring into or land in the United States by vessel or otherwise, any alien not lawfully entitled to enter the United States shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 7. That the office of superintendent of immigration is hereby created and established, and the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized and directed to appoint such officer, whose salary shall be five thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly. The superintendent of immigration shall be an officer in the Treasury Department, under the control and supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom he shall make annual reports in writing of the transactions of his office, together with such special reports, in writing, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall require. The Secretary shall provide the superintendent with a suitably furnished office in the city of Washington, and with such books of record and facilities for the discharge of the duties of his office as may be necessary. He shall have a chief clerk, at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and two first-class clerks. The salaries and expenses authorized by this section shall be paid from the immigrant fund.

SEC. 8. That upon the arrival by water at any place within the United States of any alien immigrants it shall be the duty of the commanding officer and the agents of the steam or sailing vessel by which they came to report the name, nationality, last residence, and destination of every such alien, before any of them are landed, to the proper inspection officers, who shall thereupon go or send competent assistants on board such vessel and there inspect all such aliens, or the inspection officers may order a temporary removal of such aliens for examination at a designated time and place, and then and there detain them until a thorough inspection is made. But such removal shall not be considered a landing during the pendency of such examination. The medical examination shall be made by surgeons of the Marine Hospital Service, who, while detailed therefor, shall receive their salaries fixed by law from the immigration fund. The inspection officers and their assistants shall have power to ad-

minister oaths, and to take and consider testimony touching the right of any such aliens to enter the United States, all of which shall be entered of record. During such inspection after temporary landing the inspectors shall cause such aliens to be properly housed, fed, and cared for. All decisions made by the inspection officers or their assistants touching the right of any alien to land, when adverse to such right, shall be final unless appeal be taken to the superintendent of immigration, whose action shall be subject to review by the Secretary of the Treasury. It shall be the duty of the aforesaid officers and agents of such vessel to adopt due precautions to prevent the landing of any alien immigrant at any place or time other than that designated by the inspection officers, and any such officer or agent or person in charge of such vessel who shall either knowingly or negligently land or permit to land any alien immigrant at any place or time other than that designated by the inspection officers, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

All duties imposed and powers conferred by the second section of the act of August second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, upon State commissioners, boards, or officers acting under contract with the Secretary of the Treasury shall be performed and exercised, as occasion may arise, by the inspection officers of the United States.

SEC. 9. That for the preservation of the peace and in order that arrests may be made for crimes under the laws of the States where the various United States immigrant stations are located, the officials in charge of such stations as occasion may require shall admit therein the proper State and municipal officers charged with the enforcement of such laws, and for the purposes of this section the jurisdiction of such officers and of the local court shall extend over such stations.

SEC. 10. That all aliens who may unlawfully come to the United States shall, if practicable, be immediately sent back on the vessel by which they were brought in. The cost of their maintenance while on land, as well as the expense of the return of such aliens, shall be borne by the owner or owners of the vessels on which such aliens came; and if any master, agent, consignee, or owner of such vessel shall refuse to receive back on board the vessel such aliens, or shall neglect to detain them thereon, or shall refuse or neglect to return them to the port from which they came, or to pay the cost of their maintenance while on land, such master, agent, consignee, or owner shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not less than three hundred dollars for each and every offense; and any such vessel shall not have clearance from any port of the United States while any such fine is unpaid.

SEC. 11. That any alien who shall come into the United States in violation of law may be returned as by law provided at any time within one year thereafter, at the expense of the person or persons, vessel, transportation company, or corporation bringing such alien into the United States, and if that can not be done, then at the expense of the United States; and any alien who becomes a public charge within one year after his arrival in the United States from causes existing prior to his landing therein shall be deemed to have come in violation of law and shall be returned as aforesaid.

SEC. 12. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to effect any prosecution or other proceeding, criminal or civil, begun under any existing act or any acts hereby amended, but such prosecution or other proceedings, criminal or civil, shall proceed as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 13. That the circuit and district courts of the United States are hereby invested with full jurisdiction of all causes, civil and criminal, arising under any of the provisions of this act; and this act shall go into effect on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

IMMIGRATION INVESTIGATION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION OF THE SENATE AND THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN JOINT SESSION UNDER CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF THE TWO HOUSES OF MARCH 12, 1890.

THURSDAY, *March 13, 1890.*

Present: Senators Chandler (chairman), Hale, Evarts, Squire, and McPherson, of the Senate committee; Representatives Owen (chairman), Brewer, Lehlbach, of the House committee.

Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. William P. Hepburn, Solicitor of the Treasury, also attended.

Senator CHANDLER, acting as chairman, called the joint meeting to order and said:

This meeting of the members of the two committees was called by the chairmen before the passage of the concurrent resolution, but as that resolution was finally adopted by concurrent action yesterday, I will read it and put it in the record. It is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Senate Committee on Immigration and the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization be, and hereby are, authorized jointly to investigate the workings of the various laws of the United States and of the several States relative to immigration from foreign countries to the United States, especially the law of Congress "to regulate immigration," approved August 3, 1882; and also to investigate the workings of the contracts made by the Secretary of the Treasury under said law of August 3, with the various State commissions, boards, and officers; and also to investigate the effect on immigration, and incidentally on American workingmen, which is likely to follow the purchase of American industries by foreign capital; and also to report to Congress the official correspondence on the proposal to make Bedloe's [Liberty] Island, in the harbor of New York, an immigrant depot, what title the Government has to such island, what buildings, if any, are intended to be built on said island, and what officers and employees it is designed to employ thereon in connection with such immigration, and whether in the opinion of the committee, after investigation, such island is the best and most suitable place for such immigrant depot; the investigation to be conducted at such times and places as said committees may deem proper; and the committees are hereby authorized jointly, as full committees or through subcommittees thereof, to send for and examine persons, books, and papers, and to administer oaths to witnesses.

Adopted March 12, 1890.

I will now ask Secretary Windom to make a statement first, in response to the questions which I will put.

Senator HALE. The resolution makes, in effect, the two committees a joint committee in their action.

The CHAIRMAN. That was the purpose and is the understanding.

Mr. Windom, did you receive a letter from me requesting you to come to the committee this morning?

Secretary WINDOM. I did.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you willing to make a statement to the committee concerning the subject-matter of this resolution?

Secretary WINDOM. Entirely so.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you be kind enough to furnish the committee hereafter, at your convenience, the official correspondence and the other information called for by the resolution, so far as there is no objection to its being communicated to the committee?

Secretary WINDOM. I will. There is nothing that I know of that may not be properly communicated. I will say that the official correspondence with reference to Bedloe's Island is very limited, but what there is I will freely supply the committee. The decision has been made mainly on personal observation and inspection. I believe the correspondence is a telegram from myself to the Collector of Customs of New York, asking him to come here, and his reply that he would be here—I do not think it states what it was for—and my communication by telegram to him that I would go there, and then, a letter from myself to the Secretary of War and his reply on the subject of the right to go to the island. I believe that is all the correspondence on the subject, but, whatever there is, I will send you.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you, after making your statement to-day, look at the resolution and send such documents to the committee as seem to be called for by the resolution?

Secretary WINDOM. I will.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state whether or not there is an existing contract between the Secretary of the Treasury and any officials of the State of New York in connection with the immigration into New York City?

Secretary WINDOM. There is a contract which I have given notice to abrogate on the 18th or 19th of April, the 18th, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the date of that contract?

Secretary WINDOM. Do you remember the date, Mr. Hepburn?

Solicitor HEPBURN. I think it is dated September 9, 1883.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the provisions of that contract in reference to its termination?

Secretary WINDOM. I state them from memory. I think the contract may be terminated at any time upon giving sixty days' notice by either party, and the law provides, as I remember it, that at the end of the sixty days' notice the contract shall be terminated.

Representative OWEN. Is that a contract with the State of New York?

Secretary WINDOM. A contract with the Board of Immigration Commissioners of the State of New York.

Senator HALE. A contract with the Board of Immigration Commissioners of the State of New York, dated September 9, 1883?

Secretary WINDOM. Yes, sir.

Senator MCPHERSON. That was a board created by the State to control the matter of immigration?

Secretary WINDOM. Yes, sir.

Senator MCPHERSON. And you made your contract with the board?

Secretary WINDOM. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You have stated that you have given such notice of termination?

Secretary WINDOM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That notice takes effect when?

Secretary WINDOM. That notice takes effect on the 18th or 19th of April. I think the 18th.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you now state to the committee the history of your investigation and your action in connection with your determination to give that notice and take charge of the business of immigration solely through United States officers?

Secretary WINDOM. There has been a good deal of complaint for years as to the management of the immigration business at Castle Garden, and there has been a good deal of difficulty between the Treasury Department and the commissioners as to the administration of that business, frequent controversies and disagreements. Some time during the last administration the chief of the miscellaneous division of the Secretary's office made an investigation of the administration of affairs at Castle Garden and reported the evidence taken and also made a report upon the subject. I have not read that evidence, but I have it from other gentlemen who have read the evidence and the report—Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Tichenor, whom I rely upon for information and advice—that the report made at that time was very severe upon the manner of administering that service. The evidence and report can be had by the committee, if you desire it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you recall now the name of the chief of division who made the investigation?

Secretary WINDOM. Mr. Okey.

The CHAIRMAN. David B. Okey?

Secretary WINDOM. His name is Okey, but I do not remember his christian name.

Representative OATES. I should like to ask the Secretary if he has read the evidence or the report of the House committee which investigated the question of immigration in the last Congress known as the "Ford committee?"

Secretary WINDOM. I have not.

Representative OATES. I was a member of it, and their investigation of the very matter you speak of was pretty full. They made a report, which was unanimous upon that point, to dispense with the services of the State commissioners and take the matter into the control of the Government.

Secretary WINDOM. I have been advised of the result of the deliberations of the committee, but I have not read the report.

Representative OATES. The evidence taken shows pretty well all about the management by the commissioners.

Secretary WINDOM. I would say with reference to reading some of these long reports that I have not found minutes enough in the day to enable me to do so, and I have been compelled to rely upon the reports of others and the results of the investigations of others.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the volume, "Fiftieth Congress, second session, House Report 3792," of the Ford committee. This is the sentence in the report to which Mr. Oates alludes, I suppose:

The committee believe that the enforcement of all acts designed to regulate immigration should be intrusted to the Federal Government and not to the States.

Secretary WINDOM. I was aware that that was the conclusion, although I had not read the report.

Representative OATES. And the evidence to sustain that conclusion is very full. We had most of the commissioners before us, and they, as

well as others conversant with the management of it, were examined in relation to it.

Secretary WINDOM. In addition to the information derived from these two investigations and the general reports upon the subject that come from all quarters, which I can not locate, I felt it was my duty before acting in the matter to have another investigation made, and I requested the Solicitor of the Treasury to go to New York and carefully investigate the whole subject. He did so. He spent some two weeks there and reported to me that the administration of affairs was not satisfactory and that it could better be done by the Federal Government under the authority given by statute, and then I gave the notice.

Representative OATES. Stevenson, one of the commissioners, in his testimony, says that also.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Secretary, having made this general statement, will you be kind enough to state to the committee the reasons why you selected Bedloe's Island as the place for doing the business of the Government in connection with immigration rather than any other locality?

Secretary WINDOM. Having determined, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, to take the control of it, the important question first presented to me was "where is the best place to locate the depot." I became satisfied that Castle Garden is not a desirable place. It is surrounded by a class of people against whom complaint has been made for years in connection with this business.

I do not believe it possible to secure a good and satisfactory administration of that service with the surroundings of Castle Garden. My first thought was to get away from it and my opinion was, and is, that some place where the authorities of the Federal Government can control the access to the immigrants is desirable. I preferred an island or some point where we could exclude those people whom we did not think were proper persons to first come in contact with the immigrants landing upon our shores. I went over to New York, and Mr. Hepburn accompanied me, for the express purpose of looking over the field and selecting what would seem to be the most desirable place. We went to Bedloe's Island and examined it carefully. We next went to Governor's Island, and, in company with the general in command, General Howard, we went all over it. We also tried to reach Ellis Island. We were on a little revenue cutter, and asked the officer to take us to Ellis Island, but he said he could not get the boat there.

Senator HALE. On account of the depth of water?

Secretary WINDOM. Because the water was not deep enough. I told him then to take us as near to it as he could and he went within 30 rods of it, I should think, or perhaps less. The difficulty of reaching it and the observation we had at that distance from us, where it seemed to be almost on a level with the water, presented so few attractions for an immigrant depot that we steamed away from it under the impression that, even if we could get rid of the powder magazine, which is there now and could secure the island, it was not a desirable place and we were so advised by the collector of customs of New York and some others who were with us.

I should have been entirely content with the eastern end of Governor's Island. The plan would have been, if that could have been obtained without serious difficulty, to have fenced off 4 or 5 acres of it, either by a stone wall or a high fence, so as to separate it entirely from the balance of the island, and use that for the depot, but we encountered objections from the military authorities, and I came to the

conclusion that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain their consent to use it.

The careful examination we made of Bedloe's Island induced me to think that it was entirely practicable and would be a very satisfactory place. At that time the sentiment which has since been expressed, that the Goddess of Liberty would gather up her skirts in disdain and contempt of the immigrants from foreign countries, and that the arrival of the immigrants upon our shores would contaminate her, had not been presented. I had not taken it into consideration, and, on the whole, it seemed to me that there was some appropriateness in using the parts of the island that were not occupied by the statue for that purpose.

It did not seem inappropriate that on the first landing of the immigrants upon our shores the first thing they should see would be the Goddess of Liberty, and that the impression made upon them would be good as she lighted their way up the harbor and welcomed them to America. I now find that, in the estimation of some people, I was very much mistaken in that sentiment, and that it is regarded as a contamination of Liberty Island for these future American citizens to first find a foothold under the shadow of the Goddess of Liberty. I do not believe there is anything in that sentiment, but, on the other hand, I think that island a very appropriate place.

As to the injury to the appearance of the statue, the island, as I remember it—I think I am not mistaken in its topography—is much higher on the side next to the channel, I do not know how much, but I should say 25 or 30 feet, and it gradually slopes down from the point of the island where the Goddess of Liberty is situated to the western edge.

My plan was to erect the necessary buildings over on the western edge of the island. I do not think there will be anything unsightly in the view as you come up the harbor, nor do I think it will in the slightest degree mar the effect of the Statue of Liberty as seen from that side. As the Goddess of Liberty turns her back upon the State of my good friend across the table [Senator McPherson], it might, perhaps, looking over these buildings detract somewhat, but she has already turned her back upon that State, and therefore I think he will not find fault with it on that ground. It is in the rear of the island that I propose to place the buildings if we erect them there.

Representative STUMP. How large is the island?

Secretary WINDOM. Thirteen acres, I think it is. We should not require more than three or four or five acres. I will say, furthermore, that an additional inducement was that the Treasury Department has already some two or three acres on the west end of that island, and the line between the part controlled by the Treasury Department and that controlled by the War Department is marked with stone monuments.

The CHAIRMAN. That is used for light-house purposes.

Secretary WINDOM. Yes.

Senator HALE. Would your continuing that use be a portion of the contract?

Secretary WINDOM. A portion of it on that side and on the western edge of that now occupied by the War Department. There are barracks there now. I do not know the length of them, but they are three stories high, I think, and higher than any buildings that we should want to put up.

Senator MCPHERSON. What are they used for?

Secretary WINDOM. For soldiers.

Representative COVERT. Had you given any thought to Staten Island as a possible depot?

Secretary WINDOM. Yes; I will answer as to that in a moment. Those barracks are, I think, 150 or 160 feet long and some three stories high, and there is also a brick building owned by the Treasury, and used for a sort of hospital. My idea was to obtain these buildings. We could erect a handsome one-story building for this purpose that would not interfere with the view from any quarter, and certainly would not detract from its present appearance.

I was asked if my attention was called to Staten Island. It has been, but, in the first place, I think it is farther away than we ought to go. That is one reason why I preferred Governor's Island to Bedloe's Island because I would rather not go so far down. Staten Island is still farther, and there would be a very serious objection on the part of nearly all the railroads of the country, because there is only one railroad that has a terminus there, and, if we went there, it would be said that we went in the interest of one railroad. In fact I think it is very difficult to find any place that somebody will not object to.

I am quite clear that if that beautiful Battery Park was free and there was nothing there, and no people who were dependent upon the building being located there, any attempt to locate there would meet with much more violent opposition.

Representative COVERT. I had a communication a few days ago from a constituent of mine, suggesting that Staten Island would be a desirable place, and that the depot should be located at some point on that island.

Secretary WINDOM. We have considered that. The reason why we thought it was not a good place was the one I have named—that it is too far down, and it would hardly seem to be fair to the other railroads, who have not their termini convenient to that point. After the immigrants have passed the examinations, and they are ready for departure, they will go direct to the railroads. They would not go into New York, perhaps, but go direct from the island to their various destinations.

Representative COVERT. Would they be sent from the island to New York by Government vessels?

Secretary WINDOM. That we have not determined. That is the part of the plan that has not been fully considered. Those who want to go to the city of New York would be sent to New York in some way. There will have to be some arrangement made for them, and the others will be taken, as they now are, by the railroads. I do not know what per cent. goes to New York, but the larger per cent. goes to the other States of the West and the North.

Representative COVERT. I assume, Mr. Secretary, that you have had protests from New York against the use of Bedloe's Island.

Secretary WINDOM. I have had some protests.

Representative COVERT. There seems to be a good deal of sentiment in connection with it.

Secretary WINDOM. I received a protest on that subject two or three days ago, sent by the editor of the New York World, as the messenger told me.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, you may proceed in your own way and make as full a statement to the committee as you wish to make, and then members of the committee will be given an opportunity to ask questions.

Secretary WINDOM. I have given, in a general way, my reasons for preferring that island, not deeming Ellis Island a fit place for it, not

being able to obtain a footing on Governor's Island, and, believing Staten Island to be too far away, Bedloe's Island seemed to my judgment the only place left as a proper and suitable place, and therefore I selected it

Senator HALE. I did not quite get the force of the objection you found as to Governor's Island.

Secretary WINDOM. The objection is on the part of the military. I have no objection to it personally

Representative LEHLBACH. The only objection to Ellis Island is the trouble of getting there on account of the depth of water, as I understand you?

Secretary WINDOM. The difficulty of getting there, the whole situation of the island apparently, the fact that it is already occupied, and I had no knowledge when it could be relieved from its present condition.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, did you send that telegram to Senator Edmunds yesterday? [Handing a paper]

Secretary WINDOM [after examining]. I did.

The CHAIRMAN. It expresses your present views?

Secretary WINDOM. Yes, sir.

Senator MCPHERSON. I did not hear the reading of that telegram. Will you please have it read?

The CHAIRMAN. I will read it. It is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 12, 1890.*

To Hon. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS:

In reply to your telegram regarding the effect of the proposed amendment to the Senate concurrent resolution providing for inquiry into the question of the removal of the immigrant station from Castle Garden, I desire to say that after careful inquiry and personal investigation I am of the opinion that the removal of the immigrant station from its present environments is essential to the good administration of the immigration laws, and that Bedloe's Island is the best obtainable place for such depot. The right to use Castle Garden will expire on the 18th of April, and it is therefore necessary that steps be taken at once to provide for the reception of immigrants. I deem it my duty under existing statutes to proceed to make this preparation without delay. I do not construe the proposed amendment as an expression of Congress that there should be any interruption of said preparations. If I am mistaken in this construction, I hope that the amendment may be so amended as to plainly indicate the will of Congress on that point, and thereby relieve the Department from the responsibility now imposed by law. In this connection, I desire to add that there is no objection on the part of the Department to the proposed investigation.

WM. WINDOM.

Mr. Secretary, I will ask you now whether or not under the existing statutes, which you say authorize you to take the course you propose, you have the authority to create immigrant commissioners and other employees and fix their salaries?

Secretary WINDOM. That is my construction of the law.

The CHAIRMAN. And that you propose to do?

Secretary WINDOM. That I propose to do. I have taken legal advice on that subject, and am advised that it is the proper construction, and I believe it to be myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other statement in connection with this question of the selection of Bedloe's Island that you would like to make to the committee?

Secretary WINDOM. I know of nothing unless some gentleman desires to ask some further questions.

Senator MCPHERSON. Mr. Chairman, as you have invited me to say something about this matter, I desire to call the attention of the Secre-

tary to one or two points. In the first place, so far as I am personally concerned, I have no desire to enter fully into the investigation that is named in the amendment that came from the House of Representatives which we adopted in the Senate yesterday. As to those questions which the Ford committee have already decided, "that it is better for the Federal Government to take charge of the immigration business at the port of New York," I think there is no difference of sentiment in the committee regarding that. Certainly the Federal Government should control the immigration business, and in a manner satisfactory to itself, and I do not see why we should delegate the power to somebody else, and especially so from the fact that the Department is not satisfied with present arrangements.

One other point I want to notice in respect to the statement of the Secretary (made jokingly, I think) that the Goddess of Liberty had turned her back on New Jersey. I want to ask the Secretary if he is not aware of the fact that one bright morning two or three months ago the Goddess of Liberty came marching over into New Jersey. She had stood in fear and trembling just over our border for years, with one weather eye on Tammany and the other fixed on Tom Platt, and smiling on neither, she came over to New Jersey where the franchise was free and liberty absolute.

So much for that. I want to say to the Secretary that there is a sentiment among the people of this country, and I think a correct one, that Liberty Island has been consecrated since the Congress of the United States decided there to locate this great statue, a gift from a distinguished citizen of a foreign country, and which remained there for two or three years before we could furnish a site for it, and the Government having given us Bedloe's Island as a permanent site for that great monument, and private subscriptions having been asked for and \$150,000 or \$160,000 having been subscribed by servant girls and all classes of people all over the country, I think that that island was dedicated and consecrated to that great purpose. It is a most beautiful spot, and the only one in the harbor of New York which was appropriate under the circumstances.

I will not now go into the future only to say the time may come when we may desire to put more monuments upon that island. Within 2,000 feet of Bedloe's Island is Ellis Island, a space twice as large as that which is now occupied at Castle Garden for immigration purposes, and I think the Secretary would clearly see, if he were to step over here and examine the map which I have before me, he will find sufficient room for present needs of his Department for immigration purposes, and if he will also examine a sketch or tracing I have before me he will find it to be capable of such extension as will satisfy any future needs. Ellis Island is used to-day as a naval magazine. Will any member of this committee believe for a single moment that the Government of the United States can justly establish and maintain a naval magazine (having not less than 100 tons of powder in store) within 2,000 feet of buildings in Jersey City that are eight and ten stories high, or within 1,000 or 1,800 feet of several great railroad stations, to say nothing of the hundreds of vessels continually anchored within a short distance of this mass of explosive material?

Senator HALE. I notice that the reporter is taking this down. I suppose, Mr. McPherson, as the committee is investigating this subject to get light on it, it is their desire to hear the views of the gentlemen who have been invited to appear before it.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not understand that there is any objection to

Mr. McPherson stating his views fully to get them before the Secretary of the Treasury, but I suppose he does not care to have these remarks fully inserted.

Senator MCPHERSON. I should like to give a reason first why the naval magazine should be removed. There is one thing I want to have distinctly understood, that if the Government does not speedily remove it, it may be blown up. If the naval magazine were removed I see no reason why that island can not be used for emigrants instead of Liberty Island.

The CHAIRMAN. The only question is whether we shall put this statement in the record.

Senator MCPHERSON. Put nothing in the record that I say, unless you wish it.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no objection to hearing the Senator, but the Secretary probably desires to be relieved from attendance as soon as possible.

Senator MCPHERSON. If the chairman of the committee sees any objection to my stating the reason why in the first place Ellis Island should be relieved from its present difficulties, should be perfectly free for the Treasury Department to take possession of it, then I will stop.

Senator HALE. I think it is purely a matter for the Senator from New Jersey to settle for himself. The committee is investigating in a judicial capacity to some extent into this subject, and the object of the testimony that has been taken is to arrive at a result that may be for or against Bedloe's Island, and we are to consider that subject dispassionately as members of the committee, and Senator McPherson is a member of the committee. I think it is a matter of his own good taste and judgment as to whether, at this stage of the proceeding, when the Secretary of the Treasury is being examined and we are eliciting facts, whether what he advances here as propositions indicating that he has arrived at a conclusion upon the matter should go into the record. I think it is purely a matter for Mr. McPherson.

Senator MCPHERSON. I really can not understand how I can present the subject any more briefly than to give, as I have, reasons why, in the first place, Ellis Island should not be vacated for its present purposes and turned over to the Treasury Department. If, then, I succeed in convincing the Secretary of the Treasury that that is the best island for his purpose, I will have accomplished every result.

I will not repeat the reasons why it must be abandoned as a powder-magazine. I think the Secretary of the Navy also will quite agree as to that. I have introduced a bill in Congress, which is now pending in the Senate before the Committee on Naval Affairs, directing that that island be vacated for that purpose.

Representative COVERT. Is Ellis Island under the jurisdiction of New York or New Jersey?

Senator MCPHERSON. I will come to that in a moment. The situation is simply this: Ellis Island can be abandoned without any injury to the Navy Department, for they have a powder-magazine 40 miles from there, and the people of New York and New Jersey will not tolerate a powder-magazine on the island. The Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce of New York, and the Board of Trade and Commerce of Jersey City, have asked, and thousands of citizens have asked for it, and therefore we shall consider that that island is practically abandoned for that purpose.

I think that, having consecrated Bedloe's Island to the purpose which we have, that the question of utility is one we should not con-

sider for a moment, and I am sorry to think that the Secretary would use it more for purposes of utility, and seemingly with an entire absence of any sentiment involved in it. But, leaving that aside, if he goes to Ellis Island, there he has sufficient space, and he will not need the other island at all or any part of it.

Secretary WINDOM. What is the space?

Senator MCPHERSON. I am informed that it is more than thrice as much as is now occupied at Castle Garden. In addition to that, it can be increased to any extent you want to increase it. I have a statement, made this morning, accompanied by a map, which I will leave with you if you desire it, from the secretary of the Riparian Commission of the State of New Jersey, which maps out the whole plat and gives you its dimensions.

Secretary WINDOM. One word. What length of time will it take to prepare that island as you suggest shall be done?

Senator MCPHERSON. I will suppose that to-morrow morning the Secretary of the Navy might move his powder back to his powder magazine at Dover, N. J., 40 miles distant. There are two or three lines of railroads, all connecting, and I think in a week's time he might vacate the island. You could then take possession of it. As to the length of time you will need to put up your structures there, of course I know nothing about.

Secretary WINDOM. It would be necessary to prepare the ground.

Senator MCPHERSON. The ground is already prepared. You would want only a place there for immediate use, and then your extension could be made by simply building a retaining wall around the island, and it could be filled for the Government, without any cost at all, by the people of New York, who are dredging about the harbor and taking this material now and carrying it out to sea. So you have all the space you will ever want for that and a dozen other purposes, if desired, for the uses of the Government.

Senator HALE. Perhaps it would be well there to state that the matter came up yesterday before the Naval Committee of the Senate as to abandoning this island by the Navy Department, and the committee directed a dispatch to be sent to the Secretary of the Navy for his views upon it. I got that dispatch after I saw the Senator. It is as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *March 12, 1890.*

To Hon. EUGENE HALE:

The Department objects to the removal of the powder magazine from Ellis Island, in New York Harbor, until a new site for a magazine, convenient to the New York navy-yard, shall be given and a new magazine built and ready for use.

B. F. TRACY.

I got that after I talked with the Senator yesterday.

Senator MCPHERSON. If that be so, the State of New Jersey will begin to try title with the Government as to the right to use either of these islands. The treaty made between New Jersey and New York in 1833 and 1834, which was consummated in 1834, established a treaty offensive and defensive between the two States with respect to police and commercial regulations. A line was established which gave to New York certain rights and privileges clear over on the Jersey shore, because a line of demarcation in the middle of a stream was not visible, and a vessel upon which criminals were found could simply by crossing the line of demarcation be in the State of New Jersey or New York, as the case might be, and possibly escape arrest by the authorities of either State. Therefore New York was given the control to high-water mark

on the Jersey shore, and if a boat was not tied at the Jersey docks it was under the jurisdiction of New York.

That treaty had only reference to police and commercial regulations. It was not considered by New Jersey as in any way, shape, or form, establishing a boundary line between the two States, but Robbins' Reef was included within that police line then established as under New Jersey jurisdiction. The Government asked the State of New Jersey to give them the privilege of building a light-house upon Robbins' Reef as early as 1829, and I have a copy of that consent here given by the State of New Jersey, which requires, when the Government ceases to use it for light-house purposes, that it shall revert to the State of New Jersey. The United States Government is simply a tenant at-will at Robbins' Reef light-house under the law and the comity existing between the Federal and the State Governments.

A contest arose between the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey and the State of New York, or the commissioners of New York Harbor, with respect to certain rights and privileges which the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey claimed to exercise under the laws of New Jersey for the occupancy of land under water. It was tried by the supreme court of the State of New York, and a decision was made in favor of New Jersey that the boundary line of 1833, then established, was only for police and commercial purposes. A new commission was appointed, and that commission in 1889 defined this boundary to be in the middle of the river and down through the bay, which decided in favor of New Jersey the contest which had been going on from 1829 as to the occupancy and control over both Bedloe's Island and Ellis Island, or, in other words, whatever consent the General Government had received from New York State for the occupancy of Bedloe's Island was only given for military purposes and for no other purpose in the world but military purposes. They established a little barracks or a hospital there on the end of the island, which has been in operation almost from that time to this. But when the island was to be consecrated to the great purpose for which it is now used as a home for the Goddess of Liberty the Governments at Washington and at Albany, the State of New York and the Federal Government, joined together and gave consent to the use of that island.

Now the question occurs whether it would not be necessary for the State of New Jersey to give its assent, as the courts have decided that both islands have always been under the control and the jurisdiction of New Jersey. I claim that the State of New York has no right to give consent to the General Government for the occupancy of that Island, and certainly now, before it can be used for any purpose except military purposes for which it was given, New Jersey should give its assent. I do not believe the State of New Jersey would ever give its assent to the use of Bedloe's Island for any purpose except the purpose for which it is now used. As to Ellis Island, I think New Jersey would be perfectly willing to give any rights or privileges that the General Government might want. I have a letter from the secretary of the Riparian Commission of the State of New Jersey which I should like to read; it is as follows:

JERSEY CITY, N. J., *March 12, 1890.*

DEAR SIR: I mailed to you last evening, on receipt of your telegram, some documents containing information desired, with a map of New York Bay. To meet the objection as to Ellis Island being insufficient in area to meet the demands of the immigrant station, I send you a tracing, suggesting the enlargement of the island when found necessary by the Government, by filling up the land under water adjacent thereto. This can be done with little expense to the Government, as the various

dredging companies of New York would doubtless be glad to pay for the privilege of depositing dredged materials in this locality, in place of taking it outside of Sandy Hook as the law now requires them to do.

I think the Riparian Commission would grant the lands under water to the United States Government, embraced within the red lines, for the public purposes intended, and establish such lines as the boundaries for solid filling and piers.

You will excuse the roughness of the tracing, wishing to convey the suggestion to you as soon as possible.

Yours, truly,

R. C. BACOT.

Hon. JOHN R. MCPHERSON,
Washington, D. C.

There is no difficulty in securing Ellis Island, and I think the Secretary of the Navy ought to join with the people of New York and New Jersey in trying to get rid of the powder station on Ellis Island, and if that were done, it would seem to me as though by general assent of everybody, the Secretary of the Treasury would have secured the best possible location for the immigrant business. I do not believe that the War Department or the Treasury Department have any right whatever to occupy any part of either of those islands for an immigrant station or for any purpose other than a military purpose, which, of course, they can take any land for at any time, nor do I think the State of New York had any right to confer upon the United States Government the privilege of its occupancy in the first place. Certainly, under the decision of the supreme court of New York State, which has defined the boundary line which was in dispute, it simply places this island within the jurisdiction of New Jersey, and New Jersey has always claimed it and has never given any assent.

Representative COVERT. There is no resident population on either of these islands?

Senator MCPHERSON. No. I will state that the Secretary was quite right in saying that there are some old barrack buildings on the shore end of Bedloe's Island that could be very easily removed. I think they are used for a hospital for Bedloe's Island. Really I do not know but that it is the purpose of the Government to keep the barracks there in order to meet the requirements of the State of New York to use the island for military purposes, but to use it for a commercial purpose is quite a different thing. This question came up, if I may be permitted to state it, with regard to Sandy Hook. It was deeded to the Government for military purposes, and it was decided by the War Department last year that they could not alienate the title for any other purpose or use it for any other purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you wish any further facts elicited from the Secretary of the Treasury than those he has already given?

Senator MCPHERSON. I do not know that I do. He has covered the ground very fully.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other member of the committee who would like to ask the Secretary any question?

Senator EVARTS. Mr. Chairman, I first want to apologize for coming so late to the meeting, but a special meeting of the Judiciary Committee for a particular urgency required me to remain there until now. I would ask if the attention of the committee has been drawn to the joint resolution under which the Statue of Liberty was established?

The CHAIRMAN. I will state to Senator Evarts that the committee has done nothing but hear a statement from the Secretary of the Treasury of the reasons for his action, and then Mr. McPherson making the statement which he has made. The primary object now should be to ascertain from the Secretary any facts that he is able to give, so that

he may not be detained. Then there is no reason why the committee should not go into a general consultation such as is suggested by the remarks of Senator McPherson.

Representative BREWER. I suggest that the joint resolution might go in as a part of the Secretary's statement.

Senator EVARTS. I did not know but that Senator McPherson might have referred to the text of the resolution or read it.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask, Mr. Secretary, has your attention been called to the resolution of March 3, 1877, which has been referred to?

Secretary WINDOM. My attention has not been specifically called to it, although I was aware of that resolution.

Senator EVARTS. I ask that it be read.

The CHAIRMAN. I will read the joint resolution. It is as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the President to designate and set apart a site for the colossal statue of "Liberty enlightening the world" and to provide for the permanent maintenance and preservation thereof.

Whereas, the President has communicated to Congress the information that citizens of the French Republic propose to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of our independence by erecting at their own cost a colossal bronze statue of "Liberty enlightening the world" upon a pedestal of suitable proportions to be built by private subscription upon one of the islands belonging to the United States in the harbor of New York, and

Whereas it is proper to provide for the care and preservation of this grand monument of art and of the abiding friendship of our ancient ally: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized and directed to accept the colossal statue of "Liberty enlightening the world" when presented by citizens of the French Republic, and to designate and set apart for the erection thereof, a suitable site upon either Governors or Bedloes Island, in the harbor of New York; and upon the completion thereof shall cause the same to be inaugurated with such ceremonies as will serve to testify the gratitude of our people for this expressive and felicitous memorial of the sympathy of the citizens of our sister Republic; and he is hereby authorized to cause suitable regulations to be made for its future maintenance as a beacon, and for the permanent care and preservation thereof as a monument of art, and of the continued good will of the great nation which aided us in our struggle for freedom.

Approved, March 3, 1877.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask the Secretary whether, on hearing the resolution, he conceives that it would prevent the use of a portion of Bedloe's Island for the purposes for which he now proposes to use it?

Secretary WINDOM. I do not think so. That is only my construction. I think as the Government had already selected a part of Governor's Island for another purpose it would hardly have been supposed that the whole of it should be used for this purpose. The resolution seems to provide for a site upon one of those islands, not devoting the whole island to it, though that is only my construction. The Senator is a much better lawyer than I am.

Senator EVARTS. This was all antecedent to the proceeding by the French people with this object of art, and all antecedent to the subscriptions which were made by our citizens, in great part in New York City and in New Jersey and in Brooklyn, but considerable portions in other parts of the country, because it was not a gift to the State of New York or to the city of New York, but it was a gift to the United States of America or to the people of the United States of America, and the French contributions came not from that government but from the friendly people of France who sympathized with us in our civil war, against the government whose chair of state was filled by Louis Napoleon, who was entirely hostile to us. It was left to the United States by this resolution to make choice between these two

islands, and while it was not a designation of the entire uses of the island which might be chosen, this island was selected as on the whole the best, because the Government had no real occasion of military use of Bedloe's Island, and had for the purposes of headquarters, I suppose, a continued purpose to occupy Governor's Island.

It certainly is not the desire of those who were interested in securing this dedication of Bedloe's Island, and of the people who sympathize with that object, that the use of this island should not be preserved as a sacred spot, a place of resort, for it is now visited by thousands of visitors to the city of New York, as well as by the people of the State of New York, and the New Jersey people constantly, who resort to it as to a shrine, a monument of a perpetual alliance in sentiment and feeling between the two great republics of the world. Unless under some supervening necessity of the Government to take some portion of the island for defenses or occupation, in my opinion, with what its then uses were supposed to be limited to, it would be regarded as something of an affront to the donors of this great gift and also of chagrin to our people, who have contributed a great sum of money to this pedestal in union with the statue, this great work of art, the most stupendous monument there is in the world. If there was such necessity, then the pedestal or the statue might need to be razed, but there is no such necessity.

The occupation of Governor's Island, or a portion of it, as I understand, is not less convenient, but much more convenient in reference to this subject of immigration uses. The question arises as to whether it will encroach upon or incommode, not the defenses of the nation or the defenses of Governor's Island, but the sense of dignity and comfort on the part of the headquarters of the Army there. It seems to me very clear that if choice were made between Governor's Island and Bedloe's Island, freed from any considerations whatever, except the facilities for immigration purposes, Governor's Island would be preferred by everybody.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose the Secretary now understands the views entertained by Senator McPherson and Senator Evarts. Is there any other member of the committee who wishes to make any further inquiry of the Secretary?

Senator SQUIRE. I ask whether it is known that the President did designate a site upon Bedloe's Island by metes and bounds for the Statute of Liberty, so as to distinguish that from the other portions of the island?

Senator EVARTS. No.

Solicitor HEPBURN. My recollection is that the authority was given within the fortification of Fort Wood. The boundaries of the fort are, of course, well defined, and this is within Fort Wood.

Senator SQUIRE. That was the language used by the President, you think?

Solicitor HEPBURN. That is my recollection.

Senator EVARTS. All this is capable of very definite ascertainment. General Sherman, I think, with other officers of the Army, examined all the islands that belong to the United States or which are at all under its control and came to this conclusion, and whatever there is of precision or intention on the part of the designation it follows this and is capable of ascertainment definitely.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, if you wish to make any further statement of your acts or of your views, having heard what has been said, we shall be glad to hear you.

Secretary WINDOM. Nothing further, except to repeat that I made inquiry as to the availability, or the obtainability, rather, of Governor's Island, and I found that it would be very difficult to get it. Having but little preference, so far as the uses of the Treasury Department were concerned, as between the two, and deeming Bedloe's Island well adapted for the purpose, and not then believing, and still not believing, that it will mar the Goddess of Liberty in any way, I decided to take it.

The CHAIRMAN. The five acres of ground about the Goddess of Liberty are not to be interfered with?

Secretary WINDOM. Not touched at all.

I would not like to state positively from memory, but I am very confident that the top of any building that will be required for the uses of immigration will not be as high as the mound around the statue of liberty. There is a stone wall and a mound of earth around it.

Senator EVARTS. Yes.

Secretary WINDOM. I am confident that the buildings will all be below that level, and will not be in sight, except from the rear.

Senator EVARTS. Is there any designation or limitation of the portions of this island it is proposed to occupy, or is that still open and unascertained and undefined?

Secretary WINDOM. The part of the island controlled by the Treasury Department is the west end, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the purpose is to use the adjoining land to it on the west end, where the old hospital building was located, on the lower grounds at the shore.

The CHAIRMAN. Not exceeding 5 or 6 acres?

Secretary WINDOM. There will be at least 5 acres around the statue, and probably more.

Senator EVARTS. On which side of the pedestal grounds, if I may so designate them, would this occupation for immigration be?

Secretary WINDOM. On the northwest side.

The CHAIRMAN. The New Jersey side, and not against the harbor entrance.

Secretary WINDOM. Not against the harbor entrance. It should be, in my judgment—though the architect has not yet made the plans for it—on the west and northwest sides of the island.

Senator HALE. And not in any way intervening between the statue and the harbor entrance coming in or going out?

Secretary WINDOM. It can not possibly obscure the view of the statue in any way whatever.

The CHAIRMAN. Nor would it interfere with the water's edge around on the east side of the main channel.

Secretary WINDOM. Not unless for temporary purposes we should use that for lighters on account of the deep water; but that would not interfere with the view.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, will you furnish within a day or two to the chairman of the committee a copy of the contract and the other papers which have been referred to?

Secretary WINDOM. I will.

Representative BREWER. I should like to ask the Secretary if he has made a sufficient examination of Ellis Island so as to come to any conclusion as to its fitness, provided we could get it for that purpose?

Secretary WINDOM. I did not make a thorough examination of Ellis Island for the reason that I have stated. We asked the captain of the little tug we were going about the harbor in to take us to Ellis Island, and he appealed to the pilot, who said it would be impossible for him

to take us there. Then I said, "take us as near to it as you can," and he took us over to within 20 or 30 rods of it. The view I had of it from there did not impress me favorably. It seemed to me not much above high-water mark, and as it was already occupied for other purposes, and we could not ascertain whether it could be obtained, and as there did not seem to be enough ground there without making it, it had rather a discouraging aspect to me for this purpose, and therefore I did not give it much further thought.

Representative BREWER. In other words, you thought it not suitable?

Secretary WINDOM. Not suitable and not available at present. How easily it might be made available I do not know. Senator McPherson says it could be filled up.

Representative LEHLBACH. What is the least quantity of land you can get along with; how many acres?

Secretary WINDOM. I think about 4 or 5 acres.

Representative LEHLBACH. Does Castle Garden now occupy as much land as that?

Secretary WINDOM. No, but we intend to have some boarding houses, some places where the immigrants can be taken care of for a few days.

Representative LEHLBACH. Could you not temporarily get along with less land than that?

Secretary WINDOM. Temporarily perhaps we might for a little while.

Representative LEHLBACH. If the approach to Ellis Island was as good as Bedloe's Island it would really be more convenient than Bedloe's Island, would it not?

Secretary WINDOM. If the Island were high enough to be above high-water mark, I am not sure about that. I have no desire to put this business where it is objectionable to anybody, but I do not know how to find a place that will not be objectionable to somebody.

Representative COVERT. There is no objection to Staten Island, as I understand, except on account of its distance.

Secretary WINDOM. That is one objection.

Representative COVERT. My constituents are hospitable, and they would like to have you go there.

Secretary WINDOM. There would be serious objection on the part of other railroad companies than the one located near there, and it would be claimed that we were giving to one road an unfair advantage over the others.

Representative COVERT. I think Mr. Wiman would transport you over that Island with a good deal of pleasure.

Secretary WINDOM. And then, it is so much farther down. I considered that, and I also considered one over in Brooklyn. I have listened to suggestions upon the subject with a great deal of interest, for I do not want to make it objectionable if I can help it; but still, I do want to remove the depot from its present surroundings. I have no feeling about it whatever. I have said from the beginning, if we could get the west end of Governor's Island, and build a high fence there, and separate it entirely from the people there, so as to have control of that end, I would rather have it than this.

Senator HALE. If that could be done, and the station could be located on Governor's Island, isolated in the manner you describe, how would it in any way actually interfere with the use of that large island?

Secretary WINDOM. Well, the officers thought it might be in the way in case of the use of the batteries; but the objection, or one objection, at least, to having it there, is probably sentiment.

Senator HALE. Governor's Island is a place of residence for officers and their families?

Secretary WINDOM. Yes.

Senator HALE. How near would that be to this portion, if you could get it, that will be used for the purposes of the immigrants?

Secretary WINDOM. A quarter of a mile or so.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a large island.

Senator HALE. Are there no dwellings or buildings any nearer than that?

Secretary WINDOM. Yes; some are nearer to one end of it, but it is about a quarter of a mile from the buildings on the north end.

Senator HALE. Did it strike you that it would interfere in any way with the range of the batteries on the island if the buildings you require were erected there?

Secretary WINDOM. Well, I do not know. I think, probably, it would be too low.

Senator HALE. On the outer portion of the island, out to sea?

Secretary WINDOM. I think in the case of war they might not find it difficult to take off the tops of our buildings.

Senator EVARTS. I suppose, Mr. Secretary, Governor's Island is not in so important a position for the military defense of our harbor?

Secretary WINDOM. I do not think I am capable of giving a military opinion, but still it is regarded as valuable by military people for a station, and perhaps it ought to be kept for that.

Senator MCPHERSON. Not for defensive purposes. It is too near the city.

Senator EVARTS. And as for target-firing, they do not fire there.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, we are very much obliged to you for your attendance this morning.

Representative BREWER. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that this question ought to be considered. I think it will be very difficult for you, gentlemen, to get a quorum of the Senators and members here, and I think we ought to take some action so that a subcommittee could conduct this investigation provided there was not a whole committee here. It seems to me it will be just about as well, as the proceedings are all to go into print and the other members can consider it. I only make the suggestion because I feel quite convinced that it will be impossible for you to get a quorum here generally. We all of us have our other committees to attend, which takes most of our time. Being on the Committee on Appropriations, which takes so much of my time, it is very inconvenient for me to attend. I make this suggestion and you, gentlemen, can consider the matter, and, as the resolution gives you the power by a subcommittee to conduct this investigation, it seems to me that it would be well for you to take some action so that you may proceed by subcommittee.

Senator HALE. It seems to me that the chairmen of the two committees might confer together about the difficulty suggested by Mr. Brewer, and then consider what it is better to do; not to take any action upon it now.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought we might get along with the Bedloe's Island investigation without the appointment of a subcommittee.

Senator EVARTS. I think in regard to the site now in controversy, it is desirable that it should be disposed of promptly. I have no desire to delay the action of the Treasury Department in this behalf, and therefore I think the suggestion of a subcommittee is especially ap-

plicable to the case we are now considering, which should be disposed of promptly.

Senator HALE. Let the chairmen of the two committees confer together.

The CHAIRMAN. We will confer, and call another meeting of this committee.

On motion of Representative COVERT, the joint meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the chairmen of the two committees.

STATEMENTS BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

WASHINGTON, *Thursday, March 20, 1890.*

The Committee on Immigration of the United States Senate and the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives met in joint session in the committee-room of the former at 10 a. m.

The CHAIRMAN (Senator CHANDLER). Mr. Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, wished a hearing before the committee and I told him that we could hear him this morning. (To Mr. Rosewater.) The committee understand that you desire to submit some views on the subject of immigration, and you now have an opportunity to do so.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD ROSEWATER.

MR. ROSEWATER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, when the American colonies severed their connection with Great Britain they promulgated a declaration which among other principles enunciated that all men are created equal, and that they are endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

From the organization of this Government down to the present day the people of the United States have acted upon these broad principles. The leading statesmen of this country have all affirmed the right and privilege of every man to change his domicile by migrating to any country that offered him an opportunity to better his condition.

That expatriation was a natural right may be found in the letter of Jefferson to Mr. Manners, dated June 12, 1817. Daniel Webster, acting as Secretary of State, wrote to the American minister in Italy:

What is important to the United States in this respect, so far as Italy is concerned, is an agreement on the principle upon which the institutions of the United States and of all other American states mainly rest; namely, the right of a man in any country who is neither convicted nor accused of crime to change his domicile and allegiance with a view to the free exercise of his own faculties and the pursuit of happiness in his own lawful way.

Mr. Seward, July 16, 1868, then Secretary of State, wrote:

It is the right of every human being, who is neither convicted nor accused of crime, to renounce his home and native allegiance and seek a new home and transfer his allegiance to any other nation that he may choose.

I quote from Wharton's International Digest, volume 2, section 171:

Congress by an act adopted July 27, 1868, declared that the right of expatriation "is a natural and inherent right of the people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and prescribes "that any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officer of this Government which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation is herein declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this Government."

Treaties recognizing the right of expatriation were executed with various modifications with Governments abroad and are now in force.

Assuming this to be one of the cardinal doctrines of our Government, the question arises, to what extent shall this right of migration be abridged or restricted by the Congress of the United States? Have the laws already—

Senator EVARTS. Allow me to ask whether Mr. Rosewater represents any particular interest or association in consideration, or any general view of the scope and extent of legislation which is proposed?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Rosewater, perhaps you had better state whether you appear here for yourself alone or for a society or class of people, and whether you are going to direct your remarks to some practical measure of legislation.

Mr. ROSEWATER. I represent not only my own individual views and what I believe to be the interest of the West, where I reside, and of the whole country whose welfare I have at heart, but I have been requested by several German-American societies and societies of other nationalities, American citizens of foreign birth, who seem to be interested in this question, to appear for them also.

I represent the Turner-bund of the district of Nebraska, the Omaha Sokol, a Bohemian-American society, as well as the North American Turner-bund.

Senator EVARTS. To what proposed legislation, then, shall Mr. Rosewater direct his attention?

The CHAIRMAN. He proposes, I suppose, to direct his attention to pending legislation.

Mr. ROSEWATER. I propose to direct my attention to bills now pending in both houses of Congress that seek to more rigidly restrict the immigration of people from other countries.

The CHAIRMAN. Go on, then.

Mr. ROSEWATER. As I was stating before, the question is, Have the laws already enacted scope sufficient to control the class that we desire to exclude and to protect this Government from the intrusion of people who are supposed to be dangerous to our institutions? I maintain that the existing laws, if strictly enforced, will keep out the dangerous elements and undesirable class of foreign immigrants.

Section 4 of the act of August 3, 1882, provides:

That all foreign convicts, except those convicted of political offenses, upon arrival shall be sent back to the nations to which they belong and from whence they came.
* * * The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations for the return of the aforesaid persons to the countries from whence they came. * * * The expense of such return of the aforesaid persons not permitted to land shall be borne by the owners of the vessels in which they came.

By contract made September 27, 1883, between the Secretary of the Treasury and the commissioners of immigration of the State of New York, the commissioners are required to examine into the condition of alien passengers arriving by vessel from foreign ports at the port of New York, to ascertain who among them are convicts, lunatics, idiots, or unable to take care of themselves without becoming a public charge, and to report in writing to the collector of the port of New York. The report of the commissioners for the year 1888 embodies among other things the following:

“From the year 1847 until 1887 the commissioners of immigration, exercising the authority and duty imposed on them by law, have examined arriving immigrants and determined whether or not they were of the classes prohibited from landing upon our shores. This action has been repeatedly approved and ratified by the State and national courts. It has been acquiesced in by the owners of vessels bringing immigrants

to this country and by the immigrants themselves. The commissioners personally inspected and examined the immigrants, who were temporarily detained by their subordinates, and determined their status under the immigrant laws."

The contract labor act of February 23, 1887, provides in section 8:

That all persons included in the prohibition in this act upon arrival, shall be sent back to the nations to which they belong and from whence they came.

An order of the Treasury Department provides that informants who report and prove that parties have come across the sea under contract are to have 50 per cent. of the amount of the fine collected from the ship owner and whatever penalties may be imposed in money by the courts. Another Treasury Department regulation is as follows:

Collectors of customs, commissioners of immigration and others, upon receiving information that immigrants have been imported into this country and allowed to land contrary to the provisions of the acts of February 26, 1885, and February 23, 1887, will ascertain the name and address of all such immigrants, and the date of their arrival, and forthwith report the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, together with such facts and circumstances relating to their importation as may be obtained, and also the name of the importing vessels, or if entering from an adjoining country, the name of the person, company, or corporation contracting for the service of such immigrants.

It will be seen that very ample provisions have already been made, first, for the detention and return to their native countries of all persons who are convicted of any crimes except political; and second—

Representative BREWER. Let me ask a question there. So far as the laws and regulations which relate to the immigrants who arrive in New York are concerned, they do not apply to any of the other ports, as I understand?

Mr. ROSEWATER. The laws apply to all ports.

Representative BREWER. The laws may, but the regulations of the Commissioners of Immigration in New York are not applicable to any of the other ports of our country?

Mr. ROSEWATER. These regulations are not applicable, but the Government has clothed the Secretary of the Treasury with authority to instruct the collector of each port to employ proper supervisors of immigration, and to carry out very much the same idea that is now being carried out by the commissioners in New York. Therefore, whatever immigrants may land on our shores at Baltimore, New Orleans, Philadelphia or Boston, are all subject to the same laws and regulations, so far as the acts of Congress can be carried into effect by the collectors of the ports. But the percentage of immigration coming to this country through other ports is comparatively small. I have just received the report of the New York Commission for 1889 which was in the hands of the printer up to yesterday.

Representative OWEN. You refer to the report of the New York Commission?

Mr. ROSEWATER. The New York Commission. It contains a compiled statement of the number of immigrants who have landed in this country since 1847. The total number of immigrants of all nationalities who have landed at the port of New York since 1847, in thirty-three years, is 9,639,635. In 1889 there were landed at Castle Garden 394,233 immigrants, being a decrease of 70,485 as compared with the year 1888, and 56,172 less than landed in 1887. So at the present time the ratio of immigration is on the decrease considerably from what it had been for the last two years.

Since the passage of the act of Congress of August 3, 1882, up to De-

ember 31, 1889, there have been 791 immigrants prohibited from landing at the port of New York. During the same period there have been returned 5,317 immigrants who admitted their inability to maintain themselves.

The total number of foreign people who have migrated to this country is estimated at somewhere between twelve and fourteen millions. The exact number cannot probably be ascertained. I speak of the number coming to this country since 1820. The number was very small in the earlier part of the century, but increased after the revolution of 1848 in Europe. Quite a large number of political refugees and people who were discontented with their government came over then, and immigration gradually increased up to 1855. Then it suddenly decreased again. In 1854 the total number of immigrants who landed at the port of New York was 319,223, or only a very small fraction less than what it was last year. The next year, in 1855, it came down to 136,000. In 1856 the number was 142,000. Then it rose in 1857 to 183,000. The fact that we had a financial crisis and hard times in 1857 resulted in a corresponding decrease of immigration, so that in 1858 the number of immigrants was only 78,589. In 1859 it was 79,322, and in 1860, 105,162 came over. In 1861 there was another decrease, owing to the outbreak of the civil war, and the number fell to 65,539. When the war was at its height, foreign immigration increased, and there is no doubt that probably a very large percentage of those who did come over enlisted in the Union armies.

The question that must present itself to all thinking men is, first, has immigration been detrimental to the people of the United States, and second, is it right and just that any class of men, no matter on what part of the globe they are located, who are willing and able to work, and come with the intention to assimilate with our civilization, should be deprived of the opportunity to better their condition by rigid regulations that would bar them out altogether? It seems to me that that time has not yet come.

I have peculiar relations individually. I was born abroad. Two of my brothers were born in this country. My wife was born in this country.

Representative OWEN. What is your nationality?

Mr. ROSEWATER. I was born in Bohemia. I have always held that I am just as good as my brothers of American nativity; that the accident of birth makes no difference in manhood; that a man's conduct must be the sole standard of his character, and that pride of birth is a remnant of barbarian fanaticism. It seems to me that in this nineteenth century, or, rather, almost on the verge of the twentieth century, all intelligent people must concede that every man must stand on his own merits. Every intelligent American must realize that he owes his presence in this country to the incident of immigration. According to the new Century Dictionary "an American is a descendant of Europeans born in America, and in the most restricted popular sense a citizen of the United States." They say, scratch a Russian you will find a Tartar. How deep would we have to scratch through the skin of any native American, unless he be an Indian, before we would strike the flesh and blood of some foreigner who had crossed the sea and sought a new home where he could broaden his field of activity.

We are told that the coming hither of large numbers of foreigners would result in disastrous competition to American labor, but we must bear in mind that the struggle for existence and the law of the survival of the fittest are stern realities, not to be overcome by any act of Con-

gress. It is a delusion to assume that the pauper labor of Europe, as it is called, transplanted to this side of the ocean will seriously impair the condition and prosperity of our working-men. Temporarily, here and there, it may be true; but the ill-paid toilers of Europe are the consumers of the surplus products of our farmers. They consume our surplus grain; they consume our surplus meat; and while they eat meat only once a week and have a much more scanty subsistence over there, when they are transferred to this side they will eat meat first twice a week, then probably three times, and before they have been in this country two years they will have meat every day. They have a better livelihood here and their wants become enlarged. No matter what country they hail from they must be housed and supplied with food and raiment when they get here. All of them require some furniture. All of them become consumers of provisions and purchasers of the products of the skill and industry of American mechanics.

Now, which is best? Is it more profitable to ship our surplus provisions and products to Europe for consumption and pay for transporting them across the ocean, or will we derive greater benefit by bringing the consumer of our surplus meats and grain over here, and by enlarging our home consumption create additional employment for our own skilled mechanics and laborers?

Admit that the immigrants who come across will become their competitors, but in what line? The great body of them are common laborers. Do you find a native American anywhere now cleaning the streets, digging the sewers, and filling the grades of a railroad? They seek employment in something lighter. They seldom engage in menial work. Years ago Irishmen built our railroads and dug our canals. Now the hardest and poorest paid labor is performed by Italians, Hungarians, Scandinavians, and Poles. But those people do not stay on this side very long before they inform themselves of the value of labor, and their children after a very short residence become imbued with American ideas and their wants are accordingly enlarged. Right here let me say that few immigrants come to America in a destitute condition. During the year 1889 the immigrants that landed at Castle Garden exchanged about two millions and a half of foreign money into American currency, and purchased over three million dollars' worth of railroad tickets. These people nearly all had some American money when they landed. You will doubtless concede that the value of real estate is gauged by population. Eliminate from the city of New York the foreign-born population and you could not sell property on Broadway at 50 cents on the dollar or even at 25 cents on the dollar. Eliminate from Chicago the foreign-born population and Chicago real estate values would shrink enormously, even if you located ten world's fairs all around her suburbs. Eliminate from the West the foreign-born settlers and western farms would be a drug in the market and western towns would be struck by commercial paralysis.

The emigration commissioners have taken great pains to ascertain the nationality of all immigrants on landing in New York. According to their last report out of 9,639,000, the number who came over here since 1847, there were 3,425,208 Germans, or 33 per cent.; 2,541,148 were Irish, or 25 per cent.; 1,515,956 were natives of England, Scotland, and Wales, or about 15 per cent., and of the decried Polanders that you hear so much about only 18,244 are recorded as having come to this country in thirty-three years. Italy has furnished 317,192, or just 3 per cent. of the total immigration that has landed in this country.

There has been so much said about the wretched Italians who come

over here that I feel like "pointing backwards" and calling attention to the fact that the discoverer of America, Christopher Columbus, was an Italian; that Americus Vespucius, after whom this hemisphere was named, was an Italian; that long before the ancestors of the proudest Anglo-Saxon who walks this soil were able to divest themselves of the savagery of the Vikings and Norsemen, the Italians had art and science and law. They gave to the world a Justinian, a Gallileo, a Michael Angelo, and a Rafael and a Garibaldi; and they have given to the world Genoa and Venice, republics that existed long before ours was even conceived of. As to the wretched Poles, Kosciusko and Pulaski were heroes in the war that made this country free and independent. The Germans have furnished their full quota of patriots. De Kalb and Steuben fought side by side with Washington. I walked through the National cemetery of Mission Ridge in September, and there among 13,000 heroic soldiers who died for the Union, buried side by side under headstones inscribed with their names, are men born in Germany, and Ireland, and England, and Scotland, and Scandinavia. I dare say, had it not been for the enormous influx of foreign migration and the several hundred thousand foreign-born citizens who risked their lives and their fortunes in defense of its flag the Union could not have been restored in four years.

But, you will say, these people are ignorant. I lived in north Alabama at the outbreak of the war, and among the citizens I was associated with there those who could not read or write stood for the Union and the intelligent, well-educated people of the South tried to destroy it. I was in West Virginia with the Army, and there I found hundreds of people who could not read or write, Americans, born on this soil and whose fathers were born here before them—people who had never seen a railroad, who had never heard of a telegraph, and among them those who were not competent to read or write the percentage of loyalty was very much greater than among those who were educated. This does not show that ignorance is desirable, but merely indicates that the Republic is sometimes safer in the hands of the ignorant than the educated. Really there is no serious danger to apprehend from the continued influx of immigration. Just look at it. Out of some 66,000,000 population we now have there probably are from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 foreign born, making, perhaps, something like 12 per cent. of our population. Fully one-half of that number are rapidly assimilating with us and the other half are dying off from year to year. Now, let me call attention to some of the treaties that have been made by our Government with other countries, because our people, when traveling abroad, are necessarily treated very much in the same spirit that we treat those who come here. International comity would demand among nations just what we would do among individuals, the adoption of the golden rule. There are hundreds of thousands of Americans now all over Europe, and for that matter in Asia and in Africa, and those people are subject, of course, to the regulations of the various countries in which they live and through which they travel; but as citizens of this Republic they are not subjected to very much annoyance. There has been very little trouble with passports; they have gone out of date; and we should not establish any system that would require passports of people coming over here, or subject them to a \$5 head tax, as is proposed in some of the bills now pending. That of Senator Mitchell, for instance, makes the landing of a person who differs with us as regards our form of government almost a crime; at any rate it is prohibited.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the language used which you say covers the idea?

Mr. ROSEWATER. It can not be construed otherwise than——

The CHAIRMAN. But what is the language used?

Mr. ROSEWATER. I shall give you the exact language of the bill. I have the bill with me. Senate bill 453 provides—

That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, a subject of any foreign government, as well those who are now within the limits of the United States, and who may hereafter leave the United States and attempt to return, as those who have never been here, or, having been here, have departed from the United States, who is an avowed anarchist or nihilist, or who is personally hostile to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, or to the form of government of the United States; or who is an idiot, etc., to land in any of our ports.

Suppose that a monarchist should desire to travel through this country; this bill requires that he shall change his mind, in order to be allowed to land in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. You have proved the statement you made that one of the bills does propose to exclude a person who differs in opinion from us in regard to our form of government.

Mr. ROSEWATER. It shows to what an unreasonable extent some men would go in their idea to Americanize, as they call it, all our institutions. Right there let me say they do not Americanize them, but they do just the opposite. Seventy-five years ago Joseph Bonaparte sought refuge here and lived in this country for some years. He had been king of Naples, and he did not change his mind as to his right to be a king. Louis Napoleon lived in this country at one time, and during our war the Orleans princes accompanied General McClellan in his Virginia campaign. These foreigners were not in sympathy with our form of government. It is difficult to conceive how we could by any act of Congress prevent the landing of people who are not believers in our form of government, even if they were anarchists and socialists.

But socialism is one of those things that very few people seem to understand. They class everybody as a socialist who thinks there is something wrong with the governmental machine. Edward Bellamy would be a dangerous socialist if he had his way in "Looking Backward." He wants to upset our entire system of government, and yet we tolerate him; we allow his books to be sold by the thousand, and allow clubs to be formed to propagate his socialistic doctrines. Henry George holds opinions that are radically at variance with our present form of government, yet he goes on writing and lecturing. But if a foreigner expresses an adverse opinion about our institutions he is labeled "dangerous."

Our treaties with England and France stipulate that citizens of those countries shall have the same rights to come to this country that are granted to our citizens in England and France. It is different with Germany. The naturalization treaty with Germany stipulates that naturalized citizens of this country are allowed to remain there for only two years. Mr. Bancroft found it very difficult to negotiate with the German Government. At any rate, they allow free ingress and egress to all people who go from this country, and it is only as to German subjects who have been in this country and were naturalized here and who go back there that they claim an allegiance from if they remain there two years.

But the question would naturally arise, what would be the effect of any material change of our immigrant laws in regard to these treaties? Would it not also have a tendency to seriously embroil us with foreign governments without materially benefiting our country? We have a very large influx of people from Canada. You see the Canadians com

ing in at different points, and to say that a man who comes here from Canada should be compelled to get a permit or a certificate or a passport from the American consul in Toronto would be a good deal of a hardship. It would be unreasonable and contrary, I believe, to the spirit of this Government.

I have hardly dwelt upon the fact that billions upon billions of wealth have been added to our resources by immigration from all parts of the world. The South American republics are doing whatever they can to induce immigrants to come to their country. They offer them lands and they offer them cattle as inducements to get them to settle there. In many of our States South and West immigration boards are scattering documents far and wide, in which they set forth the advantages and resources of their States, so that immigrants may come and locate there.

Three months ago a gentleman representing a large interest in the State of Vermont went to New York and sought to arrange for colonizing the farms that had been abandoned by native American farmers on account of their sterility, or at least on account of the inability of those farmers to make a living on them. They are now trying to organize a Scandinavian colony to come to Vermont and take the place of those farmers who have left, and who have probably gone west to improve their condition farther out. In Berkshire County, Mass., is a similar condition of things. Now, what harm will there be if those Scandinavians come to Vermont or Massachusetts or any place in New England, wherever the ground has not afforded a sufficient subsistence for the American farmer with his expanded wants? With their peculiar thrift and industry, and their willingness to put in sixteen hours a day, these Scandinavians will reclaim those farms and make them sustain a new population. While they are doing that they must have fuel, furniture, and clothing; they must have boots and shoes; they must have sugar and coffee and other articles, so that the merchants, manufacturers and workingmen of New England will be directly and indirectly benefited.

The CHAIRMAN. There are some other gentlemen here who were promised that they should have a hearing this morning, and that you may not waste any of the time you will occupy, I take occasion to say that I suppose there is no member of the committee who has reached the conclusion that any bill should be passed terminating the immigration into this country of persons who will make good citizens. There are some expressions in some of the bills indicating that intention, but in the bill which I introduced in the Senate, No. 2633, there is no intention of that sort expressed. What I should like you to confine yourself to for the remainder of your time is the provision of Senate bill 2633 or any of the provisions of other bills pending which tend to regulate immigration and keep out improper persons, and not to a general argument against terminating immigration, which no one proposes. In this connection I will ask you to state to the committee whether you are opposed to the passage of any new bills, or whether there are provisions concerning immigration which you think it would be well to have enacted into a law. I will ask now whether Mr. Wolf and the other German gentlemen who are here wish to be heard?

Representative OWEN. Mr. Niedringhaus has some friends here from St. Louis, who desire to be heard.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Niedringhaus, state what you desire of the committee.

Representative NIEDRINGHAUS. There is a delegation here repre-

senting a number of German societies, of which Mr. Rosewater is also a member. I should like to introduce to you, whenever Mr. Rosewater is through, the Hon. Mr. Bartholdt, of St. Louis, one of our leading German journalists, the editor of the Tribune of that city.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an hour left and you may divide the time among yourselves as well as you can.

Mr. ROSEWATER. I shall be through in ten minutes.

Representative LEHLBACH. I understand Mr. Rosewater to say that he is opposed to any legislation; that he thinks the laws at present are sufficient, if carried out.

The CHAIRMAN. I did not understand him to say distinctly that he is opposed to all legislation.

Mr. ROSEWATER. I believe the laws already enacted are ample enough for all practical purposes for the exclusion of all the undesirable classes. Here is a bill for instance, House Bill 11393, which provides that no alien who can not speak the English language and read the Constitution of the United States, etc., shall be permitted. This, however, is a naturalization bill, I see.

Representative OWEN. That is Mr. Oats's naturalization bill of the last Congress.

Mr. ROSEWATER. On that point I wish to say that I think there are a very large number of people who realize that it would be unjust to exact from one class of people what you do not exact from the others. You have now ten or twelve million voters, among whom perhaps two million are unable to read and write the English language.

Representative NIEDRINGHAUS. Fluently.

Mr. ROSEWATER. For that matter, a great many even born on this soil are not able to read and write, and they exercise the elective franchise. Comparatively very few of those who come from abroad at the present time are unable to read and write their own language. The laws of Germany, for instance, make education compulsory. The laws of Austria are very much the same. Most of the people who now come do have the ability to write their names or to read and write in their own language, but at the same time it would be very harsh to exact from them a knowledge of the English language, especially so far as interpreting the Constitution is concerned, as one of these bills provides.

Another one of the bills pending provides for passports from American consuls. The question is why should such passports be now required. Only twice in the history of the United States have passports been required, the first time after the passage of the alien and sedition laws, in the early part of the century, and the second time in 1861, during the civil war, and then only for a very short period. It would be utterly impossible for anybody to perform these functions abroad with any degree of success or satisfaction. Very few of our consuls, even if they were familiar with the language of the country, could go to work and ascertain definitely the character of the person applying and ascertain his views on political questions, or anything of that kind. If he is really a member of a secret society with anarchistic tendencies; if he entertained revolutionary ideas, he is not going to make it known, and nobody outside of the society will know it.

If it is required that the foreign government shall certify to the character of the applicant, then whom will they recommend? Naturally they want to get rid of those who are offensive to them and retain those who are good citizens and well-to-do. They will try to recommend and pass without any trouble all those whom they wish to get rid of, and those who are desirable will be subjected to a good deal of

annoyance. Then one of these bills provides, as I remember it, that three months' notice shall be given by any immigrant who desires to locate in America. That would be a great hardship and an unreasonable restriction. If he desires to migrate from some of those rural places (in fact the bulk of immigration comes from the smaller villages and towns), he would be required to go through a great deal of turmoil and bother about it, to notify the authorities three months ahead that he desires to come. There might be reasons why he would want to go immediately. His relatives on the other side might be dangerously ill or their death may require his speedy presence. He may be compelled to change his residence, without any offense either to his own Government or to this Government. These are barriers that would only embarrass and annoy, and I question whether you would improve the quality of immigrants by such restrictions. All the classes that are not desirable are already excluded by the present laws, and all we need is a better administration, more rigid exclusion, more rigid inspection at the ports where these people enter. All those who are physically disabled are already excluded. All who have committed crimes are excluded; and all who come here under contract to perform work are excluded.

I want to close by quoting from a Decoration Day oration by a full-blooded American, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. Colonel Ingersoll may not be orthodox, but he is good authority on patriotism. He said:

We see the first ships whose prows were gilded by the western sun. We feel the thrill of discovery when the new world was found. We see the oppressed, the serf, the peasant, and the slave-men, whose flesh had known the chill of chains—the adventurous, the proud, the brave, sailing an unknown sea, seeking homes in unknown lands. We see the settlements, the little clearings, the block-house and the fort, the rude and lonely huts. Brave men, true women, builders of homes, fellers of forests, founders of States. Separated from the old world—away from the heartless distinctions of caste; away from scepters, and titles, and crowns—they govern themselves. * * *

From every land, of every speech, driven by want and lured by hope, exiles and emigrants sought the mysterious continent of the West.

In an appeal to our flag, he says:

The flag for which the heroes fought, for which they died, is the symbol of all we are, of all we hope to be. It is the emblem of equal rights. It means free lands, free lips, self-government and the sovereignty of the individual. It means that this continent has been dedicated to freedom. * * *

It means that every citizen of the republic, native or naturalized, must be protected at home in every State, abroad in every land, on every sea. It means that all distinctions based on birth or blood have perished from our law; that our Government shall stand between labor and capital, between the weak and strong, between the individual and the corporation, between want and wealth, and give and guaranty simple justice to each and all. It means that there shall be a legal remedy for every wrong. It means national hospitality—that we must welcome to our shores the exiles of the world, and that we may not drive them back. Some may be deformed by labor, dwarfed by hunger, broken in spirit, victims of tyranny and caste—in whose sad faces may be read the touching record of a weary life—and yet their children, born of liberty and love, will be symmetrical and fair, intelligent and free.

These are my sentiments, and this is why I appeal to you not to make the path of the poor immigrant more difficult, and not to obstruct him more than is absolutely necessary when he is seeking a new home and seeking for his children a country in which they will be able to participate in self-government.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD BARTHOLDT.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. I will state, Mr. Chairman, that the conference of German societies had appointed three gentlemen. One of them was Mr. Rosewater, another was myself, and the third was Mr. Simon Wolf.

The CHAIRMAN. It is now a quarter past 11. You can go on and occupy all the time, if you think best, because Mr. Wolf resides in the city, and we can hear him at another time.

Mr. WOLF. I am perfectly willing to wait and speak at any other time, if it is not convenient for me to be heard this morning.

Senator EVARTS. I understand that the gentlemen who wish to address the committee now are associated with Mr. Rosewater, and there is no reason why the three-quarters of an hour that we have left should not be apportioned to all the gentlemen who thus wish to speak concurrently on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN. I propose to leave it to them, simply saying that we can hear Mr. Wolf at another time.

Mr. WOLF. I shall not speak more than ten minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Apportion the time among yourselves as you please.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen I wish to occupy but very little of your time. I appear before you in the double capacity of a representative of the North American Turner-Bund, an organization representing forty thousand citizens, mostly voters, and secondly, as the president of a conference of German-American societies which was held in this city day before yesterday and yesterday. This conference drafted a memorial and instructed me as their chairman to read it to you. It is as follows:

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

A conference of delegates of German-American societies, held in the city of Washington March 18 and 19, 1890, respectfully, but most earnestly object to and remonstrate against the passage of any and all of the measures now before your honorable body designed to materially change the present national laws on immigration and naturalization.

As some of the reasons (among many) for our protest, we mention the following:

First. These proposed measures are fraught with the same mischief and breathe the same spirit which caused the founders of this Republic to rise in rebellion against a British tyrant, and to hurl at him the following indictment:

"He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands."

All such legislation is therefore directly opposed to the very spirit of our institutions, and can not be defended upon any mere plea of expediency or self-interest.

Second. The industry, thrift, and honest intelligence of the immigrant have for more than a hundred years past been a chief factor in developing the mineral, agricultural, commercial, and industrial resources of this country, and in raising it to its present proud position among the nations of the world.

There is room in this broad land for many more millions of human beings. By maintaining the liberal policy of our forefathers, who extended to every new-comer the warm hand of welcome, we may and will continue to multiply our national wealth and the comforts and happiness of our people. By surrounding ourselves with a Chinese wall of intolerance we will as surely invite stagnation and retrogression.

Third. The patriotic devotion of those who have in the last century emigrated to our land and acquired a right of citizenship among us, has been such as to win a proud place in its history. What right have we to assume that the character of those to come under a continued liberal policy of immigration will be one particle lower than of those who came before?

Fourth. The proposed change of the naturalization laws, as embodied in bills now pending in Congress, must be regarded as uncalled for, and a mischievous deviation from the policy first established under Washington's administration. Not merely should we encourage those who have cast their fortunes among us to soon become

loyal members of our body-politic, but the very existence of large bodies of unnaturalized residents would seem to constitute a menace to our institutions. Love of a free country can best be bred in men by securing to them the full and early enjoyment of its privileges and blessings.

Fifth. The scheme proposed of emigrant inquisition through our consular and governmental representatives abroad is impracticable. It will aid the undesirable merely, and deter the good. No European government will assist in retaining its bad elements and in forwarding the desirable. Besides, a system of espionage like this is odious and degrading, inasmuch as it promotes blackmailing and corruption.

Sixth. Our existing laws, if rigidly and honestly enforced, afford ample protection against all undesirable and criminal immigration; but no such system of laws as now proposed can be enacted without violating the fundamental principles of our national compact, and darkening the brightest pages of our national history.

By order of the conference.

RICHARD BARTHOLDT,
President.
EWALD SCHMITT,
Secretary.

This, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, is not the view of merely a few individuals or organizations. Knowing as I do the spirit of the German-American press, I can say that this protest is and will be approved by all German-Americans of this country, for whom we ask you to let well enough alone, as far as our laws on immigration and naturalization are concerned.

And when we ask you to rigidly enforce the present laws, that means a good deal. There are certainly evils. One of the evils is the wholesale swearing, for instance, when men become citizens. There is a bill pending to cure that evil. But if the law which authorizes the swearing of that applicant for citizenship is so enforced as to make the oath more solemn, and to make the applicant understand what he is swearing to, I think this evil could be obviated without any further legislation.

Another evil is that our corporations instruct agents abroad to scour the countries of Europe for cheap labor. Those men are brought over here and take the places of American workmen. But this evil, too, is already guarded against in our present laws, inasmuch as it is a violation of the so-called contract-labor law. Therefore, if the law last mentioned were more rigidly and honestly enforced, that evil would be cured.

One thing we would like to see you do, and that is to give a better interpretation to the word "pauper" and to our contract-labor law. The term "pauper" I would not apply to a man who comes without money. If a German or a Frenchman or an Irishman comes with the determination to become an American citizen, to help build up this country, and to lend his strong arm to the development of our industries, even if such a man comes with an empty pocket, I think he is a desirable immigrant. But as to those who come involuntarily, who are imported under contract, or are being taken out of European almshouses and deported to this country, I think to those only should the term "pauper labor" be applied. The contract-labor law, moreover, should be so construed as to admit artists, preachers, or members of the professions generally, whose coming would not constitute an unfair competition with American workmen.

Briefly, what we want is that you should not change the present laws on immigration and naturalization. As to the bills pending on naturalization, some of them prescribe that an applicant for citizenship shall be able to read and write the English language and expound the Constitution of the United States in English. The German-Americans

consider this unfair. It places the German immigration at a disadvantage as compared with the Irish immigration; for instance, Professor Von Holst, a German who has been residing in this country for some years, has written a very important English work called "A Constitutional History of the United States," and this gentleman, I believe, would not be able under such a provision to become a citizen, because I do not think he can speak the English language, though he can write it very well.

There is another point I wish to call your attention to. A German immigrant may be a thorough-going American and yet may not be able to speak the English language. We have in this country a great number of German-American newspapers who make it their mission to teach Americanism to the new-comers. The German papers in this country are the interpreters of Americanism to the emigrants from Fatherland, who would remain strangers in our midst but for such German interpretation. When, therefore, the German steps to the bar of the court and asks to be naturalized he may not be able to write English (he will acquire that knowledge, it being a business necessity for him to attain it), and he may not be able to read the Constitution in English, and yet he may be, although understanding only the German language, a thorough American in spirit.

Representative BREWER. Allow me to ask a question in that connection.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Certainly.

Representative BREWER. Under our naturalization law there is first simply a declaration. They have then some time to remain in this country after the declaration is made before they can become full citizens. Would that not be quite a sufficient time for them to put themselves in a condition to comply with such a law?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. I hardly think it would be time enough. It is five years altogether, and while they may be able to keep up a conversation in English and to understand English when somebody speaks to them, they may not be able to expound the Constitution in English, and to read and write it.

Representative BREWER. That, I take it for granted, very few native Americans can do. But what good reason can you advance as a citizen of foreign birth why there should be any declaration, or why there should be two papers? First, we have a declaration. Two or three years afterwards, or four years afterwards, or whenever the party sees fit, within the time prescribed, he makes his application to become a full citizen. What is the necessity of having the two papers?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. I should think that we could do away with one of the papers, but if I understand the purpose of the first paper correctly it is to identify the immigrant as soon as possible with our body-politic, and was issued also upon the solicitation of Western States, when they wanted to give new-comers an early privilege to vote. For instance, in my State, in Missouri—

Representative BREWER. These are very ancient laws so far as our country is concerned. They have existed from the foundation of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The provision requiring a preliminary declaration two years before naturalization is an old law.

Representative BREWER. Oh, yes; it has been on the statute-book ever since the country has existed. In my judgment it is a snare upon the foreign citizen, and especially their descendants. You will find that to have been the case with thousands and thousands of young

men, your sons. You come over here with sons. You declare your intention. That makes you a voter in most of the States. You pay no further attention to the matter. Many of you, thousands and thousands of you, never become full citizens. You take it for granted that your sons have become citizens because you declared your intention. Those sons vote, and yet they are not citizens. They are not entitled to vote; they are liable to be arrested at any time. It is my judgment that it is a snare to-day, as it works upon the foreign-born citizens and their right. I believe myself that the time has come when it ought to be wiped out, and some particular time fixed when they could become full citizens and have it settled at one time. I only make this suggestion for the consideration of you gentlemen, because you are going to be brought to advise with us. I do not care to take any further of your time, and you will excuse me for the interruption.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. If my information is correct, I think after five years if a man has declared his intention to become a citizen and is voting upon the strength of the first paper without having taken out the second or full-citizen paper the privilege ceases. For instance, in Missouri, after a man is in possession of his first papers for one year he has the privilege to vote.

Representative BREWER. Certainly.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Now, if he does not take out the second papers within three years after that time his privilege to vote ceases. That is our law at the present time, and I think it is a national law, not a State law.

That is all I have to say on this question, Mr. Chairman.

Representative BREWER. We are here for information, and in this connection let me ask you whether you would favor an amendment of our national laws so as to encourage immigration of any class?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. I think that the question of immigration will solve itself.

Representative BREWER. But do you deem it advisable that the Government should enact laws so as to encourage immigration of any class at present?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. My stand-point impliedly does that. We say we do not want any change of the present laws, but that you should leave well enough alone.

Representative BREWER. Because you believe those laws do tend to encourage immigration? Is that your idea?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. I believe the laws ought not to throw any unnecessary impediments in the way of immigration.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment the existing laws of the States and the nation taken together sufficiently encourage it.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Yes, they sufficiently encourage it. That I admit.

Representative BREWER. Do you desire legislation so as to encourage immigration in the interest of the man who is to immigrate; in other words, of the people abroad, or in the interest of our country?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Oh, only and merely and solely in the interest of our own country.

Representative BREWER. You believe then the increase of immigration to be beneficial to our institutions and to our country? I am speaking of good immigration.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Yes, of good immigration I do believe it. I believe we can accommodate many millions more people in the far West.

Representative BREWER. I only wanted to get at your views.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. And I believe that if the present laws remain upon

the statute-books as they are now a healthy influx of desirable immigrants will continue to come, while we can deal with the undesirable and criminal classes under the present laws without any additional legislation.

I thank you, gentlemen, for this hearing.

STATEMENT OF HON. SIMON WOLF.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I shall be very brief. In answer to the question propounded to Dr. Bartholdt I will say that my opinion is, and has been, that those regulations enacted and existing from the earliest period of our national history were enacted for the purpose of protecting the purity of the ballot. That is, when persons first came they would have to make a declaration that they would become citizens. Otherwise, if you have not that probation time, they could be rushed by wholesale to the ballot-box. Naturalization papers in many cities of the country, as is too well known, are very easily procured. It fixes a time; it gives them an interest, it gives them an incentive and a hope of permanent citizenship in the future.

I know nothing about the laws of Missouri in that particular, or the laws of particular States; but if any laws exist in the different States that are in conflict with the laws of the United States, I think it is high time that the United States passed such laws as will do away with the laws of the States which come in conflict with the interests of the United States.

Representative BREWER. But the States fix the qualification of voters. The States themselves do that.

Mr. WOLF. I understand. I doubt very much when the laws of the United States give a man the right to vote on national issues whether the States can deprive him of that right.

Representative BREWER. The national laws do not fix the elective franchise.

Mr. WOLF. Then the sooner you make them do it the better we will be off.

As to the disqualification, I ask why should any foreigner, whether he is ignorant or not, be disqualified. In the main they will pass and compare favorably with those to the manner born. Why should any laws be enacted to disqualify by national legislation those foreigners who can not read and write when you have not been able to pass any laws in our own country disqualifying people by national legislation who can not read or write? There is no reason why that should be done. There is no consistency in it. Laws to be respected must be consistent, and to be consistent they must be uniform in all their character, bearing alike upon all classess of people, whether applying to those who have a right by birth or those who come by inheritance as to the legislation enacted by Congress.

In regard to the bills that are now pending I can only say that what has been voiced by my friend Rosewater and by Dr. Bartholdt and by the protest which has been read, voices the sentiment, in my judgment, not only of the German-American citizen, but of every citizen who has carefully studied the whys and wherefores of good government. In my judgment the best policy is to let well enough alone. You can not cure evils that rise momentarily and spasmodically all over the country by legislation. As has been proven time and time again, you can not cure

evils by legislation. You can by education and by public sentiment. Evils cure themselves and will take care of themselves.

All this legislation that is aimed to restrict that which does not suit the one or the other legislator or the one or the other party is in keeping with laws of prohibition which do not prohibit, civil service laws which do not furnish you the best talent, because it has got to be backed by political influence, and all other laws. For instance, if one party is unsuccessful in a State immediately a gerrymander bill is produced for the purpose of curing an evil which is the natural result of a change of a political sentiment in the community and which takes care of itself.

So it is in regard to immigration. These bills have been engendered and brought about and produced by a feeling existing in the minds of many of the legislators, and of both political parties no doubt, principally of the one I have the good fortune to belong to (and I have always been a consistent member thereof), in regard to the foreign voter. The truth of the matter is it has not been brought about by a change in the foreign voter, but it has been brought about by a change in the parties that have gone back on their own principles and who have changed diametrically from that which they promised when these people became citizens of the United States.

If in some of the Western States a large change has been made in political parties where 40,000 and 50,000 majority existed in one party and now the other party has been triumphant, it is due solely to the fact that the German immigrant, who is a citizen and has cast his lot with our country, has become thoroughly demoralized and disgusted with the legislation which has been enacted, which is diametrically opposite to his idea of personal liberty and of liberty including the citizen of every class of the United States.

We are not here voicing anarchism or socialism. We frown it down as much as any other, for we have a common interest with every citizen of the United States. Our destiny is cast here. Our children are born here. Our happiness and the future happiness of the whole world concentrate in our institutions, and we are as earnest in taking care of them and perpetuating them as any other man, no matter whether his ancestry has been three hundred years in this country, dares be.

We have a minister here, present with us, representing a large Lutheran or Reformed constituency, who is a member of this conference, whose sentiments accord with ours. Every moral and intelligent citizen voices the same sentiment as ourselves.

What you ought to do, and in that direction you may be enabled to originate legislation, is to enact a compulsory law compelling a man to be a citizen of the United States. Change your laws in that respect. Do not favor people holding office or securing any immunity or any recognition in the country unless they have an interest in the country itself, in its welfare, and in its character, and in its institutions. After a man has been five years here and has had a choice as to whether he shall become a citizen of the United States or not, give him the alternative, and if he does not choose to become a citizen let him go back.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you force him to go back?

Mr. WOLF. I would force him to go back, for I would not have a condition of things exist as it did during our late civil war, when some men had been here twenty and twenty-five years, had amassed great wealth, had crowded out other industries, and when the crisis came of our country's peril they fled to their consulates for protection. I would have no condition of things like that. I would make a man feel an interest in the

country of which he forms part. I would not let them come here and make money and then, like the Chinese, go back to be buried, and send their wealth there, or send their wealth to England, or Italy, or Germany, or wherever else, and when they have earned sufficient go there and laugh at our institutions and deride our country. No, on the contrary, I would make him choose: "Do you want to be a citizen of the United States or do you want to go back? The time has come when either your interest in the country is necessary, or your room will be more preferable."

Representative OWEN. Your position then is free immigration and enforced citizenship?

Mr. WOLF. My idea is to encourage good immigration and to enforce the laws rigidly and strictly that we have. Last night I was invited to a banquet in the city of Baltimore composed of two hundred and fifty of my nationality. They were enjoying their twenty-fifth anniversary. Men, women, and children were there enjoying themselves. Seven-eighths of them had been born on the other side of the ocean. They are among the most wealthy, sturdy, intelligent, and moral people of the city of Baltimore. I say here openly that as they were, so 95 per cent. of the immigration from Europe was and is, that is, they did not have a cent when they came.

When I landed with my grandparents in 1848 in the city of New York, a boy anxious to acquire citizenship, leaving my friends at home, I did not have a cent, and yet the United States had the temerity, if not the good sense, to send me abroad as its representative to Egypt for the purpose of representing the institutions of our country.

So it is not a question of wealth. It is not a question of the pauper. It is a question of seeing the laws rigidly and strictly enforced and carried out. Let the United States take hold of the immigration business. In the State of New York, as I understand, there is a bill pending now.

The CHAIRMAN. The Secretary of the Treasury is doing it without any legislation.

Mr. WOLF. Very well. The Secretary is doing a very good thing, in my judgment.

What we want is not more laws. The laws that already exist have made this country great and prosperous; but we want those laws carried out in accordance with the spirit, and genius, and intention of our Government. How can you tell according to the bill before you whether a man is a socialist or an anarchist? You can not do it.

The recent vote in Chicago shows you the very principle I stated a moment ago. The anarchists and socialists threatened the police force and the laws of Illinois and Chicago that when the time came for voting they would show them. What did they show them? Absolutely nothing. It was proved that the bulk of them were not citizens of the United States. What, do you suppose that we who have contributed our brawn and our muscles, our intelligence and our welfare to this country are in favor of that class of people? Not at all. Punish them as you did. Hang them if you have the legal right and if justice is on your side.

You will find no one more ready to applaud and uphold the laws of our country than just those who more than the native born know and appreciate liberty; we who have suffered under the ban; we who have been under restriction, we who have been under the tyrant's heel. We know what liberty means, and we need not go to Europe, as many of the young sons of American parents do, ashamed of their country, and

spend their money abroad, when they should be at home studying its institutions.

What we are in favor of is this, to let well enough alone. The law may need here or there some slight modification. That can be easily arranged, but see that the laws are strictly and rigidly enforced, and do not seek remedies because the one or the other party is not pleased with the conduct of one or the other class of foreign immigration. You can not cure the evil that way. You must educate the people, you must give them a common interest in the country, and then these things will right themselves.

STATEMENT OF REV. W. L. ELTERICH.

Mr. ELTERICH. Mr. Chairman and gentleman, this is the first time that I have appeared to speak in a political body. I do not come as a politician, but I come as a patriot, and my example is John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, whose statue stands over there in the Capitol. You remember that when the Revolutionary war broke out he was one of the foremost to stir up the hearts of his parishioners and fellow citizens of German parentage for the liberty of this country. He went into the pulpit with his clerical gown and he dropped it, disclosing his military uniform of colonel. He did not mean to drop his clerical station and sentiment, but just to say "Here I appear as a patriot and I am in for the defense of my country."

So it has come, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that I have been drawn into this movement because I felt that it was my duty as an American citizen to see to it and assist those men who have so ably advocated the cause, at least personally, if not also, I venture to say, in the name and in behalf of the German churches of whatever creed and denomination they may be. And I do this in that sense that we who were born and educated abroad and even have held positions and worked in the one or the other calling in the old fatherland, and then have come here to acquire a new and better fatherland for our descendants as citizens and workers; that we foreign-born citizens may be able in this question to give some advice, and we do this not that we would take any undue liberty or arrogate anything to ourselves, but we do it in our consciences for the very best interests of this country.

I do not want to remove the good impression which the words of my predecessors in addressing you have made. I only come to express the sentiment which you will be sure to find in all our German speaking people educated in religious bodies. You can rely, gentlemen, upon it that we are the most patriotic citizens. We like this country for the freedom of conscience we enjoy and also for the deep religious spirit with which all its institutions have been imbued. We would be the last ones to assist with our moral influence or in any way those who would assault this sentiment and this good foundation which this country has.

I thank you for your kindness. I speak in a broken tongue but in an unbroken love for this country and our English-speaking friends and fellow-citizens.

STATEMENT OF CELSO CÆSAR MORENO.

Mr. MORENO. Mr. Chairman, if Italian immigration should come into this country free it would be welcomed on the part of this country because the Italians are born good artisans and artists as well as good farmers. They are law-abiding citizens; they are intelligent; they are hard-working men. But if the Italians should be permitted to come under the padroni system of slavery it would be a curse to this country and a permanent disgrace.

This padroni system of slavery began in the year 1867. I requested the lamented Senator Sumner, in 1873, to introduce a bill in the Senate, and so he did, as did General Negley, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives. The law was passed, but the padroni, with the assistance of their accomplices, have found a way to get around it, and have carried on the slavery just as before, and given to it gigantic proportions and made it very lucrative; but it has dishonored a hundred generations of the Italian race.

There are in the United States 350,000 Italians. If all of them were free they would be an excellent acquisition to this country. But I am sorry to say that thousands and tens of thousands are kept in the most abject slavery by the cruel padroni and their shameless accomplices, who live like gentlemen and grow fat on the sweat and blood of their unfortunate countrymen, the Italian slaves, men, women, and children. Many have been and are in the penitentiaries of America, and many have lost their lives on the scaffold in the United States. A few years ago three Italians were hanged in the same day and in the same hour in Chicago, and several others are under trial. All those unfortunate Italians should have been considered by the American judges and jury more as victims than as guilty, because they have been driven to crime by their padroni, who deceived them and brought them from Italy here to America under false representations.

A great many Italian citizens, self-styled counts, doctors, generals, night watchmen, and ex-barbers, even here under the shadow of the Goddess of Liberty, are keeping Italian slaves. They are here in this country and in this city, in other cities, in towns, villages, and rural districts all over this continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

If the Italians should be permitted to come here they will make this country from the Hudson River to the Mississippi River fertile as they have made Italy, for the reason that the climate is adapted to the growth of wine grapes and every kind of fruits, vegetables, and flowers, which would grow here as they do in Italy. In California they are free. There now is not one slave under a padrone there, and they are the best agriculturists, gardeners, and fishermen in California. They grow the wine grape and they grow olives and all kinds of fruits.

If there are gentlemen here from California they will confirm what I say, that the Italians in California are really a great acquisition to that section of this country, as Senator Sargent stated in 1876 in the United States Senate, and they have been progressing all the time. In Sonoma County, California, at a place called Asti, near Clovendale, they have a model farm of several thousands of acres, and they have the same thing in New Jersey. In New Jersey there is a place called Vineland, where they grow the best fruits, the best vegetables, and grapes, and there is not one slave of the padroni among them, but in New York there are sixty thousand Italians. Many of them are under control. If this committee, when it goes to New York, will visit Mulberry street, Elizabeth

street, Baxter street, the Five Points, and Mott street, they will see the worst spectacle that is to be seen. When Mr. Ford went to New York with his committee, in August, 1888, he was not allowed to see the dark side, but only the bright side of this spectacle, because he allowed himself to be influenced by the padroni and their accomplices, from the Italian consulate at No. 24 State street, New York City.

The Italians in New York and in Brooklyn are engaged to do the worst work, the menial work. They do not work for themselves, they work for the padroni. The padroni ride in carriages, wear gloves, and dress like gentlemen. You would consider that they were bankers, and not merchants in human flesh, and yet all their wealth comes from the sweat and blood of the unfortunate Italian slaves. Men, women, and children of all ages and both sexes are there, which is a burning shame for humanity, America and Italy, as well as an insult to this age of civilization, progress, and liberty.

The descendants of the Romans, of Christopher Columbus, of Americus-Vespucius, of Gobotto, Verrazzano, and Garibaldi, who suffered and fought so much for liberty, at home and abroad, are those who now undeservedly suffer in this free land the horrible and detestable effects of this vestige of barbarism.

I say now what I said before the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives on the 26th day of February, 1886. The chairman was Mr. Foran, of Ohio. I said it in 1873, before the Judiciary Committee of the House. The chairman was Mr. Butler. I said it before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. The chairman was Mr. Edmunds. They listened to me and they passed the law (known as the Moreno bill). The law is on the statute-book, but nobody enforces it.

Representative COVERT. When was this restrictive measure passed?

Mr. MORENO. In June, 1874, on the 23d of June, the last day of Congress; in the Senate by Senator Sargent, and in the House by Congressman J. A. Garfield.

Representative COVERT. Was any effort made to enforce the law?

Mr. MORENO. Yes, sir. I did my best in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, and San Francisco.

Representative COVERT. Your objection is that the law was not extreme enough?

Mr. MORENO. The law was good enough, but it was not enforced; thus the padroni continued their infamous traffic with impunity.

Representative COVERT. You have no objection to the law as it stands? It has never been repealed, I take it.

Mr. MORENO. No, sir; but a new law, and more stringent, is quite desirable.

Representative COVERT. Your objection is as to the improper enforcement of it?

Mr. MORENO. Yes, sir. I accompany that by saying that Italian immigration would be a blessing to this country, like all the other immigration, but it should be free. Of those twelve hundred and fifty Italians who will arrive on the steamer *Belgravia* I am sorry to say but few are free. The padroni will take hold of them at Castle Garden and will distribute them through the country if possible; will hire them for all kinds of work, and the poor people will never get a cent of the wages. They will work for the benefit of the padroni. "Padrone" is an Italian word which means slave-holder, and I blush to say that in this country so free, with such a public spirit of humanity, so many people who come from the classic country of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of

America, should be subjected to slavery. Congress is not at fault. Congress passed the law, but those who were to put it in operation did not enforce it in defense of defenseless and oppressed humanity.

Representative COVERT. What do the Italian people, in behalf of whom you now speak, think as to the introduction into this country and the settlement here of idiots and insane people from abroad, and those who are likely to become a charge upon the public?

Mr. MORENO. None such come from Italy. All who come are honest, able-bodied, clever, and hard-working men, who will contribute to the prosperity of the United States.

Representative COVERT. But as a general proposition, coming from anywhere abroad?

Mr. MORENO. We should not let those who are incapable to work and demented come, of course.

Representative COVERT. What do you say as to those who are convicted of infamous crimes?

Mr. MORENO. They will never make good citizens; and I am ashamed to say that even among these Italian padroni, the slave-holders, many of them ran away from the state prisons of Italy and fugitive from justice of all kinds.

Italy sends a good class of men here, that is to say, those who are free; but I must say that those who come under the padroni are not desirable citizens, because they are slaves and susceptible to be driven to desperation by the cruelties of the padroni.

[From the New York Times, December 4, 1873.]

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN C. C. MORENO AND SENATOR CHARLES SUMNER.

The Times' exposure of the Italian padroni who make a business of enslaving Italian children and sending them into our streets as musicians and beggars, has been supplemented by the well-directed efforts of Signor Celso Caesar Moreno in behalf of these suffering children. From the correspondence between Signor Moreno and Hon. Charles Sumner it will be seen that nearly 17,000 Italian children of both sexes are in the principal cities of the United States under the absolute control of these inhuman padroni. The effect of their present training is sad enough, to say nothing of the cruelties and discomforts to which they are constantly subjected. Signor Moreno has been an indefatigable worker on behalf of those poor children, and it seems now that some practical measures will soon be adopted to stop the traffic, which has been pursued under the very shadow of our halls of justice.

The following correspondence between Signor Moreno and Mr. Sumner will explain itself:

NEW YORK, *November 10, 1873.*

DEAR SIR: You, the Moses of the late slaves in the Southern States, why do you not raise your powerful voice in behalf of the oppressed and defenseless infantile humanity? Seventeen thousand of Italian children of both sexes are in the principal cities kept by heartless padroni (slave-holders) in the most abject slavery, and subject to the most cruel treatment, after having been kidnapped and torn away from their parents in the southern provinces of Italy, under some subterfuge, principally the one to have the children learn some mechanical trade.

Since August, 1871, I have done all in my power to bring before the public this infamous traffic in Italian children. I wrote to the King of Italy, to four of his cabinet ministers, to senators and members of the Italian Parliament, to several newspapers, both in Italy and America. Now, respectfully, I request you, Mr. Sumner, to introduce a bill in the Senate this session for the abolishment of this great wrong, and you may be assured that the thanks and benediction of those unfortunate children and of their desolate mothers will follow you in your old days.

In addition to this evil there is another. Thousands of men and women of all ages have been induced by a ring of greedy, characterless, and irresponsible men to leave their happy homes in Italy and come to this country, under false representations of large grants of fertile lands, under milder climate than that of their native place, and numerous chances of finding gold mines in the lands which will be allotted to them, as well as fabulous and easy gains, which will enable them to accumulate a

good fortune in a few years; and it is even proposed to them, if they have not the ready cash, that their passage will be paid by the so-called great and wealthy land company, provided a mortgage is given upon their farms or other real estate in Italy to the quadruple amount of the passage money. But, alas! such bright dreams soon disappear. On their arrival here they are under the control of their deceivers, and thrown by them into the street as organ-grinders, some with a little dancing girl or a monkey, others to sweep the streets, others to pick up rags or dirty papers, and the infirm and old men and women are put as beggars at the corners of the streets; others also are sent around to houses and offices with false certificates in hand of losses by fire or water, or papal or governmental persecution in their native country; others are compelled to play the part of the blind, etc., and every evening they have to give accounts of their earnings through the day to these imposters. The various headquarters of my swindled and luckless countrymen are at the Five Points, Baxter street, Mulberry street, Mott street, Elizabeth street, Crosby street, Marion street, 51 Liberty street, Sullivan street, and No. 7 Broadway, in the city of New York.

Mr. Sumner, these wrongs not only are an undeserved dishonor upon the proud Italian name, but also a direct violation of the American laws, and an insult to this age of freedom and progress.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, yours,

CELSE CÆSAR MORENO.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER,
United States Senator, Boston.

Mr. Sumner replied at once, indorsing Signor Moreno's views:

BOSTON, *November 15, 1873.*

MY DEAR SIR: I like your idea. Such a wrong is infamous, and it ought to be corrected. I have not examined the statutes bearing on the case. I wish the lawyers who have looked into them would prepare a bill to meet the new exigency. Can you not have this done and send it to me? The sooner the better. I shall be in Boston till next Sunday.

Faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

CELSE CÆSAR MORENO,
New York.

BREVOORT HOUSE, *November 26, 1873.*

MY DEAR SIR: I am sorry that my letter was miscarried, but I hope that you will continue your exertions for the protection of Italian children. Meanwhile I should be glad to do something further for them. Can you induce the lawyers in the case to draw a bill providing protection for them? They will appreciate at once the exigency.

Faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

CELSE CÆSAR MORENO,
New York.

[From the New York Herald of July 31, 1884.]

THE LETTER TO THE KING.

The Italian slave trade.

Mr. Celso Cæsar Moreno, who made the disclosure respecting the application of the padroni (slave-holders) system to adult Italian laborers, in an interview published in the Herald of June 22, has since sent to King Humbert a letter on the same subject, of which the following is a translation from the Italian:

WASHINGTON, *July 3, 1884.*

May it please your majesty, thousands and tens of thousands of deceived and unhappy Italian peasants, of both sexes and of all ages, are now in the cities, towns, villages, and rural districts of the United States, in the utmost squalor, misery, and degradation, under the control of heartless Italian padroni and their shameless Italian accomplices. The condition of these peasants is worse than that of the late negro slaves in the Southern States.

Your majesty, the abject and deplorable situation of so many thousands of Italians (80,000) to-day in such inferiority (not through their own fault) to all nationalities in this vast, rich, generous, and free country is a foul stain and a terrible and undeserved stigma upon the prestige of the Italian name on this side of the Atlantic.

These words I should have addressed to the minister of foreign affairs of Italy, but since July 23, 1881, on which day I had a long conversation with Signor Pasquale Stanislao Mancini, I have felt convinced that this minister, like his predecessor, Signor Benedetto Cairoli, was under the pernicious influence of the bureaucracy at the consulta (the ministry of foreign affairs), which is the principal cause of so many evils and humiliations; therefore I think it would be time and labor lost for me to address myself to Signor Mancini for the abolition of an evil to which many representatives abroad and the bureaucracy itself are not strangers.

I always remembered the courteous reception which your majesty awarded to me on my arrival in Italy in the month of March, 1881, at the Quirinal palace. I take the liberty to send direct to your majesty and to her majesty, the queen, several American newspapers in which are portrayed all the wrongs and sufferings which torment thousands and tens of thousands of my unfortunate countrymen, and the malefactors who inflict these wrongs, who are also Italians and get rich, fat, and lazy on the sweat and blood of their victims in New York, Boston, New Haven, Philadelphia, Reading, Baltimore, Elkton, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, and even in Washington under the eyes of the Goddess of Liberty over the dome of the Capitol: The New York Herald of June 22, 1884; the New York Staats Zietung, June 30, 1884; the New York Star of July 1, 1884; the Progresso Italo Americano of July 1, 1884. The inclosed are articles taken from the patriotic Italian journal, Roma, which is published in New York.

Your majesty, the weakness and lack of influence of Italy have not their source in the patriotism, valor, and resources of the Italian nation, or in the ministry of war nor that of marine; but aside from the maladroit, lazy, little patriotic, and unauthoritative ministers and consuls in foreign countries, and from the consulta (ministry of foreign affairs), where the ignorant and arrogant chief clerks and bureaucracy rule supreme and drag the timid and incapable ministers into the deep vortex of blunders.

A good name for a nation is a universal majesty, but the ministers and consuls of Italy abroad contribute much to the reverse, and it will never be through their ability if the Italian name will become a title of consideration in the world at large.

The Moreno bill which was introduced in the Senate by the ever-lamented Senator Charles Sumner and in the House by the Hon. James S. Negley, and discussed and approved in June, 1874, by the American Congress—Senate and House of Representatives—has abolished forever the nefarious traffic in the little Italian slaves of both sexes in the United States; now have arrived the turn and the duty of the Italian Government to abolish the traffic in adults, and the sooner this scandalous dealing in white slaves (human flesh) will be prohibited—namely, emigration under contract from Italy to America—the better it will be, and in this way will be washed away a foul stain from the Italian name, a long story of grief and tears will be brought to an end—a story of demoralization, of shame, and of crime, which are an outrage upon humanity and an insult to this age of progress and liberty—and the cause of all these wrongs will forever be abolished, which our enemies keep in their hands like a weapon to assail, persecute, and disgrace us every day and hour.

Your Majesty's most respectful and obedient servant,

CELSE CÆSAR MORENO.

To His Majesty, HUMBERT I,
King of Italy, Rome.

**STATEMENTS AND TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF
THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REP-
RESENTATIVES, ACTING UNDER RESOLUTION OF MARCH 12,
1890.**

A sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Immigration and the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization met at the United States Barge Office, in the city of New York, on Tuesday, April 8, 1890. Present Representatives Owen, chairman, Lehlbach, and Stump.

**TESTIMONY OF HENRY J. JACKSON, SECRETARY NEW YORK BOARD
OF EMIGRATION.**

Mr. JACKSON, after having been duly sworn, testified as follows :

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Mr. Jackson, state your full name.—A. Henry J. Jackson.

Q. Give your residence and occupation.—A. 419 West Thirty-fourth street, New York. I am secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration.

Q. Do you occupy any other relation to the Board of Emigration than that of secretary?—A. Yes, sir; I am superintendent of the immigrant landing depot, Castle Garden.

Q. How long have you been occupied there?—A. Twenty-two years.

Q. Continuously?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been secretary of the board?—A. Sixteen years.

A. How long acting as superintendent?—A. The same time.

Q. Do you not also act as treasurer?—A. Yes.

Q. How long have you acted as treasurer?—A. Sixteen years.

Q. You have the entire superintendence of the landing of the immigrants?—A. No, sir; there is a superintendent of the landing bureau besides.

Q. Describe in your own language your duties.—A. My duties are to take general supervision of the landing depot, to act as secretary of the board, attend to its correspondence, purchase supplies for the hospitals at Ward's Island, render accounts to the Treasury Department of our expenditures; that is about all.

Q. Do the vessels bringing in immigrants land them at Castle Garden directly from the vessel?—A. They are brought from the vessel by a barge or boat, to Castle Garden.

Q. State the process of inspection of the immigrants on entering Castle Garden.—A. They are passed in single file before the registers, who ask the immigrants their name, age, destination, their condition of health, whether they had ever been a public charge before or whether they were convicts, and whether they had means and friends in this country.

Q. Is the immigrant put on oath for his answers?—A. No, sir; except where the register desires him to be re-examined, and he is then sent into the inclosure and usually examined under oath, his affidavit taken.

Q. This re-examination is where the register feels there is some doubt about them being permitted to land under the law?—A. Yes.

Q. Suppose a person is an Italian and can not speak the English language, how does the register manage to hold the conversation with him?—A. The registers, most of them, speak more or less all of these languages; if he is in doubt, the second statement is taken by an Italian interpreter.

Q. By an Italian interpreter?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is he one of the employés of the garden?—A. Yes.

Q. And likewise all other foreign persons, speaking other languages?—A. Yes, sir; they are interpreted.

Q. How many people pass inspection there in one day; that is, what is the largest number you have ever passed in one day?—A. Nine thousand.

Q. What is the average rate landing now?—A. The largest we have had this year was yesterday, three thousand one hundred and twenty.

Q. How many inspectors did you have taking charge of those?—A. Yesterday, five, besides the superintendent.

Q. How long would it take you to pass that three thousand one hundred and twenty?—A. It took us nearly all day.

Q. How many immigrants will one inspector pass in one minute, when you are pushed with a large number coming in?—A. I don't think he could pass an immigrant in one minute.

Q. Could not pass an immigrant in one minute?—A. It would depend a good deal upon the immigrant himself. For instance, if he was with a family, the whole family would be passed upon the statement of the head of it.

Q. If the inspector could not pass one a minute, it would crowd the day to pass three thousand in the ten hours, would it not?—A. It does crowd the day to pass three thousand.

Q. Then when you have six, eight, or nine thousand, how do you take care of them?—A. We never land much more than three thousand in one day. This nine thousand was an exceptional case. It was where the steamers had been delayed for about three days down the bay in a fog, and they all came in together. That probably may not happen again in a dozen years. That occupied all day, and nearly all night.

Q. Now state if, when the immigrants come off the lighters, they come through a shute or passage way that leads them directly to where the inspector is?—A. They do.

Q. There is no way by which they can pass to the right or left and avoid inspection?—A. No.

Q. Isn't it a fact that occasionally some of them do get out, and pass to the open way to the right or left, and get out of the Garden without inspection?—A. No, sir; I don't think that is the case.

Q. You don't think such a case ever occurred?—A. A case might have occurred, but it would be very infrequent. I have no knowledge of any such case having ever occurred.

Q. If the inspector is not satisfied with the answers made by the immigrant, and he feels he needs a further inspection, what does he do next?—A. He sends them inside of the inclosure, where they are re-examined by the superintendent of the landing bureau, and, if he

should finally conclude that he is one of the prohibited class, his case is referred to the commissioners themselves for final judgment upon it.

Q. The inspector then does not make the final decision?—A. No, sir; the final decision is made by the board of commissioners of immigration.

Q. How are they given charge of a case; is the immigrant taken into their presence, and there interrogated; or does the landing inspector make a statement of the case to the commissioners?—A. The statement of the immigrant is taken and the facts set forth in an affidavit, unless it should be a case where medical testimony would be necessary to decide it; in that case, the examining physicians are called in, and the immigrant has a hearing before the board; he is examined in their presence.

Q. Is this inspector of landing a man who speaks all of the various languages, so he can hold free conversation with those people?—A. No, sir, he is not; he has to hold it through an interpreter.

Q. About what per cent. of the immigrants are put under this second examination you speak of?—A. I could not say really what per cent.

Q. Of the three thousand immigrants who landed yesterday, how many had to pass through this second examination?—A. Probably one hundred.

Q. Now, of that one hundred out of three thousand who passed through the second examination, what number are prohibited from landing; give an average?—A. Well I could not answer that, except I could say last year I think it was in the neighborhood of five hundred that was finally rejected out of the 300,000 that arrived.

Q. State if you know the reasons; the cause of prohibiting any number from landing?—A. If he be a lunatic or an idiot.

Q. For instance, how many lunatics were refused landing?—A. Last year?

Q. Of the five hundred you spoke of last year?—A. I haven't got the figures, and I don't know the number of lunatics.

Q. Do you know the number who were prohibited from landing on account of ill health?—A. I haven't it classified. I could give you a classified statement of it.

Q. Nor the number on account of being paupers? Can you prepare statement and bring it up at a future time?—A. Yes.

Q. Suppose, Mr. Jackson, you pass to the second examination a boy that is shown to have been in a house of correction, and has been released and sent over here; do you regard him as belonging to the criminal classes, and therefore to be returned, or do you pass him?—A. If he was sent out of the reformatory, and if he had no relatives or friends in this country able to take care of him the board would, I think, reject him.

Q. I believe you have a boy about sixteen years of age that you detained on the charge of having been an inmate of a reformatory school somewhere in England; that he was discharged after two years and boarded a vessel and came here?—A. Yes, sir; and his passage was paid by a charitable society known as the "Jewish Board of Guardians of London."

Q. His passage was paid by a charitable society?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever had other instances where the passage was paid by charitable societies?—A. Yes, sir; and we have had cases, too, where the passage was paid by Government aid, and the Government of Great Britain, and there were some ninety of them detained, and a writ of habeas corpus was obtained by the agent of the steam-ship company that brought them here, and the judge discharged them.

Q. Who discharged them?—A. The judge, the court.

Q. And ordered their landing?—A. Ordered their landing.

Q. They were sent here, ninety persons, and their passage prepaid by the English Government?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know of the previous life of those ninety persons?—A. They had been farm laborers in the west of Ireland.

Q. Why did the English Government prepay their passage?—A. That I could not answer. The court decided that the law did not contemplate an inquiry as to who paid their passage or prohibit the landing of persons. The question was, when they arrived here, as to their ability to maintain themselves.

Q. Were those people able bodied?—A. They were.

Q. Was there any testimony as to their ever having been in a poor house or in a reformatory, or convicted of any crime?—A. The testimony showed that some of them had been in poor houses; none of them had been in reformatories or schools of that character.

Q. Well, when ninety men are sent by a government it raises a violent presumption that something is wrong?—A. Yes; the inference was that they might become public charges there.

Q. And your board refused to land them, a writ of habeas corpus was sued out, and the case was tried before what judge?—A. I think Judge Brown, of the United States court; I am not sure.

Q. And he ordered that they should land?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the name of this boy you are now detaining?—A. I think his name is Nieman.

Q. Do you remember his given name?—A. I do not.

Q. When did he land?—A. Saturday last, I think it was; Friday or Saturday last.

Q. Where is that boy now?—A. In the immigrant institution on Ward's Island.

Q. Did he come consigned to any person here?—A. He had the address of his uncle.

Q. Where did the uncle live?—A. In New York City.

Q. Has your board had an interview with the uncle?—A. Not yet; they will have it on Thursday of this week.

Q. Has he communicated with the boy?—A. He has communicated with the commissioners; he has seen the boy.

Q. Did he know the boy was coming?—A. He says he did not.

Q. The boy will have a hearing before the commissioners on Thursday for a decision of the case?—A. Yes.

Q. How many persons landed or attempted to land last year who had been inmates of reformatory schools?—A. That I could not answer.

Q. Under the law, Mr. Jackson, paupers are not permitted to land?—A. The law says persons who are not able to take care of themselves, or likely to become a public charge.

Q. How does the board interpret that? That it is a physical disability and might be mental as well?—A. Might be a mental disability.

Q. How many persons are now being held waiting for the examination?—A. I have not got the number. At the last meeting, two weeks ago, there were over twenty-five special cases to be passed upon by the board.

Q. I understand you to say that when the inspector is not satisfied, after his cursory examination, he puts them aside in the inclosure for the second examination. When is the second examination held?—A. Right there and then.

Q. And suppose the inspector is not willing to pass them after that

examination; what next is done with them?—A. They are detained for the action of the board.

Q. They don't stay there in Castle Garden?—A. No, sir; they are sent to Ward's Island.

Q. Who pays the expense of their maintenance while at Ward's Island?—A. It is paid out of the immigrant fund.

Q. I believe you say you do not know the number of detained persons at this time?—A. I do not.

Q. After you have passed an immigrant, and he should come back to the Garden a week or a month afterward, and say that he is unable to obtain work, is without money, and wants to return to the old country, does your board take any control of him in that case?—A. If his condition would show that he was unable to take care of himself, he would be sent to Ward's Island. His application for return passage would be made from there. The physician in charge would certify as to whether his disability would incapacitate him from earning a livelihood. The commissioners would then consider the application and send it to the Secretary of the Treasury, if they approved it, for his approval.

Q. If then they decide he is not able to earn his living, do the commissioners purchase a ticket and return him?—A. They do.

Q. Out of what fund does that come?—A. Out of the immigrant fund. The Treasury Department pays it if the Treasury Department approves of the expenditure.

Q. For how long do you take such a care as that over immigrants?—A. Under the contract with the Secretary of the Treasury, they care for them one year from the date of their arrival.

Q. Suppose an immigrant has been landed, passed, and six months later, in Boston, becomes a public charge, and the authorities in Boston ask to return him to your control here, do you receive him?—A. We do.

Q. No matter where the immigrant may be within the United States for twelve months after landing, if he becomes a charge your board accepts him and takes care of him?—A. It does.

Q. After the year has expired and the immigrant is in Ward's Island, and still in a helpless condition, what becomes of him then?—A. He is turned over to the county poor authorities in this county, the commissioners of public charities and correction.

Q. What does the maintenance of these people at Ward's Island cost per year?—A. Ninety-four cents a day.

Q. A year?—A. Last year it was in the neighborhood of \$80,000.

Q. How many persons did you have confined there last year?—A. A daily average of two hundred and sixty-six.

Q. State the various causes for which they were confined there.—A. Sickness of various natures, both contagious and non-contagious diseases, surgical cases, pregnant women, dependent children, and destitute persons. If an immigrant, on arriving at the port here, is in need of medical aid, he is transferred to Ward's Island. The only case that the health officer takes charge of is where they have cholera, yellow fever, for small-pox. All other diseases, such as diphtheria and typhus fever, are cared for by the immigrant department.

Q. You speak of pregnant women being taken care of there; how many delivered children there last year?—A. One hundred and two.

Q. State how those cases come about. Are they wives who come over with husbands that are unable to take care of them?—A. Yes, sir; that is the case in some instances. In others, they are women who are unmarried.

Q. You showed me yesterday, I believe, in the office, the affidavit of

a woman, the affidavit stating that the passage had been prepaid by her lover. She, perhaps, would be confined in one month. What is the custom of the board in such cases?—A. To return them to the country from whence they came.

Q. On what ground?—A. On the ground that they were liable to become a public charge.

Q. In the case of wives becoming mothers; if the husband is not able to take care of them here, aren't they also likely to become a public charge as well?—A. You mean on their landing?

Q. Yes.—A. Well, if the husband is in employment, has work, the same condition would not prevail, and the board would look with a great deal more leniency upon a case of that kind than they would in the case of an unmarried woman coming to this country.

Q. Well, you say this woman goes back?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And yet you did have 102 births last year?—A. Yes.

Q. Why weren't those cases sent back?—A. They had all been permitted to land.

Q. You mean they escaped the vigilance of the inspectors and afterwards came back to you and had to be sent to Ward's Island?—A. Yes, sir; some of them were married women whose husbands had fallen into distress after they had landed here. We had a case to-day of a man who applied to have his wife sent there who had been six or seven months in this country, but through misfortune has got no employment, or got out of employment, and is not able to care for a woman approaching confinement.

Q. What was the action of your board on the case?—A. We admitted her to Ward's Island.

Q. Is there any person confined in the insane asylum at Ward's Island now who came over insane?—A. I don't think there is any that came over insane. We have two cases at Castle Garden. It is not quite determined whether they are insane.

Q. You are detaining them for examination as to insanity?—A. Yes, sir; by the examining physicians. These two landed yesterday.

Q. Has your board any statistics as to the ratio of insanity among the immigrants coming to this country, as compared with the number of insane of our own citizens?—A. No, sir; we have no statistics of that kind.

Q. What is the general financial condition of the men who come over? Do they usually have some money?—A. Nearly all have more or less.

Q. What is the average amount of money brought by each immigrant?—A. There are no statistics compiled upon that subject. There was, some years ago, an examination made of that kind, and the sum was stated to be \$50, but I think that is greatly in excess of the facts. I should imagine that it was not more than \$15 or \$20. That would mean, with the immigration this year, \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000 among them. Besides that, the immigrant pays for his inland fare a considerable sum. The immigration of this year would amount to a couple million dollars.

Q. Do the inspectors ask each immigrant if he has any money with him?—A. No, they ask it in cases where they are in doubt of the ability of the person.

Q. Does your board have any supervision or control over persons supposed to be contract laborers?—A. The board has no control over that.

Q. That inspection is attended to by the special agents of the Treasury Department?—A. It is.

Q. They have access to the garden, and inspect alongside of your inspectors, do they?—A. They do.

Q. Who are the inspectors on the part of the Government?—A. Mr. Milholland, Mr. Chance, Mr. Grogan, and Mr. Taylor.

Q. Do these men always have a representative there?—A. They usually are on hand.

Q. Do I understand they occupy a place alongside the commissioners' inspectors, or do they have a separate inspection after that?—A. They are furnished the facilities that are furnished the other inspectors by the commissioners, and they sometimes make examinations after the inspectors of the board make theirs.

Q. Now, as I understand it, they (the inspectors for the State board) stand here, each with a book in front of him; the immigrant passes along here [illustrating]. The inspector plies his questions. Now, does the Treasury inspector stand there by the side of the State inspectors and make his inquiries?—A. Not always.

Q. He does a part of the time?—A. Sometimes.

Q. When he does not make his inspection there, where does he make it?—A. I am not competent to testify as to the duties of those men.

Q. As superintendent, and having control of the garden, you know if you have set apart a place for that purpose?—A. The commissioners have given them the same facilities for making their inspection as they do their own men. Whether they do it or not I am not competent to say.

Q. Have you yet set apart specially any place for them to make their inspections?—A. No, sir; we offered them one, but it has not been accepted.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Mr. Jackson, how many offices do you hold under this board, or commission?—A. In fact, but one.

Q. And what is the one?—A. I am the secretary of the board.

Q. Didn't I understand you to say you were the treasurer also?—A. Well, that is a misnomer. Our accounts are more the keeping of books than anything else, because the Treasury Department makes all our disbursements.

Q. Then you don't come in direct contact with the immigrants—only a bookkeeper, the secretary and treasurer of the board?—A. No, sir; I don't now come in direct contact. I used to before they had a superintendent of the landing bureau.

Q. How long have you occupied the position of secretary and treasurer?—A. Sixteen or seventeen years.

Q. So then we understand that for that time you have not been coming in direct contact with the immigrant?—A. Yes, sir; there was no superintendent of the landing bureau until about three or four years ago.

Q. Then you did have another office three or four years ago?—A. I had the general superintendence of the bureau, of the whole business.

Q. Why did you give that up?—A. The board thought it wise to have a separate officer on the floor all the time.

Q. Then this separate officer has his time entirely occupied now?—A. Yes, sir; it is entirely occupied now.

Q. And there are as many immigrants landing now as there were

three or four years ago, more or less?—A. I think there are more landing now, and the examinations take longer.

Q. Was that previous to the time you were relieved of your position as superintendent of the landing? Your duties must have been very great weren't they?—A. Well, they all dovetailed into each other.

Q. Could you competently and properly attend to all of those duties four years ago?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You think you did?—A. I think I did.

Q. And there was no necessity, for that reason, for relieving you of any one of them?—A. Well, the examination of the immigrants has occupied a good deal of the time of the commissioners, and they wished it done very thoroughly, if that is possible.

Q. So that the examination of immigrants now is much more thorough than it used to be?—A. It is more, probably.

Q. Tell us the difference, the change that has been made from four years ago to the present time. How has it become more thorough than it was four years ago? In what respect?—A. As to the examination of each immigrant, as to his ability to maintain himself.

Q. What ship landed here yesterday?—A. Five ships landed here yesterday.

Q. Five. At what time in the morning yesterday did you commence receiving immigrants?—A. Half past 8 o'clock.

Q. When did you get them through?—A. About 5 o'clock.

Q. Five inspectors?—A. Five registers.

Q. Three thousand one hundred and twenty was the number?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, all of those immigrants were examined, were they?—A. Well, they would not examine a man's wife and children. They would examine the head of the family, and they do come in pretty large families.

Q. You speak of carrying out the law, which says that no one incapable of taking care of himself shall land. That is the term of it, isn't it?—A. That is; yes.

Q. Tell us your recollection in regard to the ascertainment of that?—A. The general inquiry is as to the friends or relatives they might have here, where they were going, if their passage was prepaid by friends in this country. A man's family, a man's wife or children coming to the husband or father, children coming to their parents, parents coming to their children. These questions would all arise, and would enable the inspector to determine whether they ought to land.

Q. Well, is this a pecuniary inquiry, or is it an inquiry with regard to their mental condition or otherwise?—A. Both mental and physical. It is an inquiry into their physical and mental condition, rarely taking up the pecuniary side of it.

Q. Does not the law require you to inquire into their mental condition as well as their ability to take care of themselves?—A. There is an examining doctor at the landing of each barge load of immigrants. There are two boarding officers who go out and board the vessels, and who endeavor to ascertain these facts. The commissioners give to the steamship companies a printed form, asking them to supply them with the information as to whether any of the immigrants are suffering with any sickness, mental or physical.

Q. If a party was possessed of five dollars in money, or its equivalent, and he was lame, what would you do in a case of that kind, as to whether he is likely to become a charge upon the country?—A. Well, if I was an inspector I would determine the question from what his

trade or occupation was. If he was a shoemaker or tailor, or something of that sort, where his limbs would not affect him, I would be likely to pass him.

Q. If the party had no trade, and had five dollars in money and was a cripple, would you send him back or receive him?—A. If I had to decide it, I would send him back. The five dollars would not rise at all with me.

Q. How much money should such a man have, under the regulations by which you are working, in order for you to pass him as a suitable immigrant to land?—A. The board have never passed upon that question, upon any particular amount of money that an immigrant should have.

Q. Do you really inquire as to how much money each immigrant has?—A. No, sir.

Q. What is your inquiry in regard to that?—A. It is with reference to whether or not he has means to reach his destination, who he is going to, etc.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Does the inspector make that inquiry?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At the time he is making the inspection?—A. He makes the immigrant produce his passage order.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Suppose the immigrant presents a ticket which shows you he has the means of reaching his destination, and has not a cent in his pocket; what would you do with him?—A. Communicate with his friends, or frequently the board supplies them with money and lets them go through.

Q. Don't the great majority of immigrants come over without friends?—A. No, sir; it is the reverse.

Q. What proportion?—A. I should say 75 per cent. of them have relatives or friends in the United States.

Q. What do you do with the other 25 per cent. who have no means, and have tickets to their destination?—A. If they are able-bodied and seeking employment they are permitted to go.

Q. Were the ships that landed yesterday boarded prior to their approach to the port of New York?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do not your regulations and the law require that an agent of the board of immigration shall board the vessels and make an inspection of the immigrants prior to their reaching the port?—A. No, sir; it does not; I think I can explain that. The Treasury Department has the power to make regulations in regard to that. They did make a regulation that Castle Garden should be considered the same as the ship and that the examination might be made there and that an immigrant detained there is under the same jurisdiction as he was on board the ship. They further extended that authority to Ward's Island, because in a suit of habeas corpus the courts decided that Ward's Island, having not been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the immigrant had practically landed. The Treasury Department subsequently extended it to Ward's Island.

Q. Has the Secretary of the Treasury furnished to the board of immigration in this State any rules and regulations, as required under section 6?—A. He has.

Q. Where are they?—A. We have them at Castle Garden.

Q. Could you get them readily? I will ask you to have them here

to-morrow.—A. They are published by the Treasury Department; I think under date of July 6 last; I think that was the last one.

Q. And you state that this provision of section 6 with regard to the duty of the State commission to examine the condition of passengers arriving at the ports within such State within any vessel, and for that purpose any such commission, or such other person or persons as they shall appoint, shall be authorized to go on board of any such ship or vessel, and you say they never do go aboard any ship or vessel?—

A. Yes, sir; we send two boarding officers, but they do not make the examination contemplated by the law there. They do ascertain what particulars they can about the condition of immigrant passengers.

Q. And you send these boarding officers, then, on the vessel prior to their reaching the harbor?—A. No, sir; they go on board at the wharf.

Q. How long after a vessel arrives at the wharf before they commence embarking these immigrants into the barges to be sent to Castle Garden?—A. It varies as to the number of cabin passengers and sometimes as to whether the landing agent is prepared to receive and transport them.

Q. Isn't the gentleman you designate as the landing agent the one who goes aboard the vessel?—A. No, sir; he simply furnishes transportation for the immigrant from the ship to Castle Garden.

Q. Does the officer you call a boarding officer make any report to the commissioners of immigration?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would you show us the reports made by that officer for the vessels arriving yesterday?—A. No, sir; I could not.

Q. Who were those officers?—A. Mr. Ritser, Mr. Wheelback, and two others.

Q. How are permits obtained by lodging-house keepers?—A. They make application to the board. Their house is inspected, and if found in good order they are admitted to Castle Garden if the board thinks proper to admit them.

Q. How many are there; any limit to the number of licensed lodging-house keepers, or is the number entirely in the discretion of the board?—

A. The number is entirely in the discretion of the board, but they have never exceeded seventy, I believe. The present number is sixty.

Q. How are their applications made; in writing or verbally?—A. There are printed forms.

Q. How often are these permits granted; yearly or monthly or how?—A. There is a general inspection yearly. There are some of those boarding-houses that have been represented in the garden for ten or fifteen years.

Q. And they don't make yearly applications?—A. No, sir; they don't; but there is a yearly inspection; a special inspection is made yearly.

Q. Are there more applications made by boarding-house keepers than there are permits granted?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Tell us what number?—A. The number rejected?

Q. Yes.—A. Perhaps in the last year they have rejected a dozen or more; about a dozen.

Q. Then for the past year there were about seventy-five applications and sixty granted?—A. We don't consider them as new applications when they are re-inspected. The original application of a man would be continued unless some cause was known why it should be revoked.

Q. Tell us, now, the extent of the inspection of these boarding-houses; who makes them?—A. The officers of the commission who are detailed for the purpose.

Q. Well, what are these officers styled?—A. They are not any particular selection, they are just selected from the force, and at a time when their services are not usually much needed; in the winter months.

Q. In other words, any of the officers can inspect a house, and if he makes a favorable report the commissioners will grant the permit?—A. Not necessarily, not of necessity; they would not grant it unless they thought the needs were such as to make it a good thing to have another boarding-house.

Q. Do you tell me that the board does not designate certain parties to make this inspection?—A. I make the designation myself.

Q. And would you have the power to act upon it?—A. No, sir; the board has the power to act upon it.

Q. Who else besides you could make this designation?—A. Well, the chairman of the Castle Garden committee could.

Q. You said any officer might do it; tell me what other officers could make these designations?—A. None except the commissioners themselves.

Q. What are the requisites; what does the boarding-house keeper have to possess in order to justify his acceptance?—A. The inspector has to report as to the date of the license, the number of beds he has, the number of bedrooms, sittingrooms, the cleanliness of the place, the water-closets, the number of them, the price of board per day and per week—a general report as to the condition of the house. Two inspectors are detailed to visit each house, and those two sign this report.

Q. Are those reports all in writing?—A. All in writing, sir, except the printed part of the form.

Q. And are filed with the commission?—A. Are filed with the commission.

Q. Have you known any abuse by boarding-house keepers of the privileges granted them by the board during your being in office here?—A. Yes, sir; complaints come up from time to time, and are investigated by the commissioners, and if the boarding-house keeper is in fault, his license is revoked.

Q. How many licenses have been revoked to your knowledge?—A. I could not say.

Q. A dozen or more?—A. Oh, yes, a great many more than that.

Q. How many have been revoked within the last two years?—A. Well, I could not say.

Q. A dozen?—A. I should say more than that; some of them were simply suspended for examination.

Q. If there were a dozen, say, in a year, would not that be a very great proportion of abuses by lodging-house keepers, if there are only sixty boarding-houses?—A. No, I think not.

Q. You don't call, then, complaints made against boarding-house keepers in that proportion as a matter of much moment?—A. Well, I only guessed at the number.

Q. Would your books show?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your books will show the nature of the complaint and the action of the board regarding them?—A. Yes, sir; sometimes it is the representative of the house that commits the offense; each house has a representative in the Garden, at least most of them have, and it is sometimes on account of an offense that he commits; where the house would not commit an offense the representative might; there was a case the other day of the son of a boarding-house keeper being refused admit-

tance to Castle Garden, but didn't refuse his father, who kept the house, on the ground that the offense was committed by his son.

Q. Mr. Jackson, couldn't you tell us now, within the last year, how many of the sixty houses have been complained against?—A. I could not, sir, without examining the records.

Q. Well, is the reason you can not tell by reason of the frequency of these complaints, or is it because you have no charge over the matter and don't charge your mind with it?—A. The complaints are not frequent at all.

Q. And you don't charge your mind with the complaints that are made; is that the reason you can not recollect?—A. I could not say exactly about that.

Q. You could not say whether there was one or a dozen within the last twelve months?—A. You said two years.

Q. I am speaking now of twelve months.—A. In the last twelve months I could say there has not been over two licenses revoked entirely.

Q. I am speaking of complaints?—A. The complaints; they have not always good ground to them.

Q. Well, I am speaking merely of complaints?—A. I won't say over a dozen complaints.

Q. Within the last twelve months?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is this a general complaint in regard to one house or a number of those houses?—A. Oh, in regard to several of the houses.

Q. Then there must have been two or three complaints against one house?—A. No, sir, I think not; I don't recollect so now.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Jackson, what do you know about these boarding-houses having bars or saloons?—A. Nearly all of them have bars; I think there is only a half dozen out of the sixty that have not.

Q. Does the commission seek in any way to regulate these saloons?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you have any complaints of immigrants becoming intoxicated in those houses, and, by reason of gambling or theft in any way, losing their money?—A. There is seldom a complaint of that kind. The boarding-house keeper, as a rule, looks out for his own guests, the immigrant guests, and where complaint is made of that character we have found it was not in the house, but where he would wander to some other places and get intoxicated.

Q. What do you know, if anything, about young girls at these boarding-houses, who have, there at the boarding-houses, or, decoyed away elsewhere, been used for immoral purposes?—A. We haven't had a case of that kind in many years.

Q. What do you know about the keepers detaining at their houses immigrants who could have left that day, detaining them under some pretext until another train, not going until the next day?—A. I have not heard a complaint of that kind. If that complaint should be justified, the boarding-house keeper's license would be immediately revoked by the commission.

Q. If the immigrant arrives this morning, passes inspection by 2 o'clock, and the train on which he goes west leaves at 4 o'clock, do you have his baggage out and succeed in getting him off on that train?—A. There are none of the trains leave at 4 o'clock. The first train that leaves is 6; the others not until 7. If there is a very large number of immigrants going some of them are delayed.

Q. Well, you said there were 3,120 immigrants landed yesterday; that

the inspection closed at 5 o'clock; could all those immigrants have gotten their baggage out and checked, and started on a train that went at 9 o'clock?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why could not that be done?—A. Because the baggage had to be taken off the barges, that is the later ships, those that came about 4 o'clock, and had to be sorted in the baggage-room, delivered to the immigrants, and then rechecked to their inland destination. It is not a question of sending off the immigrant with his box and letting him have it himself; it is a question of checking it properly to the inland destination.

Q. Isn't the reason in that case, that the immigrant must go to one of these boarding-houses and stay there until the next day, on account of the lack of force in the office to handle the baggage?—A. No; it is the want of time. Additional force is always supplied.

Q. Force can overcome time?—A. Not always; additional force is supplied whenever it is necessary, if it can be effective.

Q. If the immigrant is landed at 5 o'clock, passes inspection at 5 o'clock, the train does not leave until 9, and you haven't the number of men there sufficient to get his baggage out for him so he can leave on that 9 o'clock train, have you the amount of help you ought to have?—

A. In the baggage-room the number of people employed is regulated entirely by the service. The rule of the commissioners, however, as based upon long experience, is that no immigrant would be taken from Castle Garden after sunset, it being dangerous to come up the river with baggage and passengers late at night. These immigrants don't go to the depot the same as other people; they have to be taken through by—

Q. Tell us, please, how that is managed.—A. The rule of the board is that where fifty or more immigrants are going to any one railroad, they must be transferred, with their baggage, by boat.

Q. Whose boat?—A. The landing agent's boat, but it is paid for by the railroad companies, and they are taken with their baggage by water, as it can be done that way to each of the depots in New York, the New York Central having a depot at the foot of Thirtieth street. If there are less than fifty, they are taken up by wagon, and their baggage is taken up by wagon, and a messenger is sent with the agent of the railroad company by the cars.

Q. The railroad companies paying for this transportation?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now if an immigrant's train does not leave until after sundown, you don't send him out?—A. He can't start from Castle Garden after sundown. It would take him an hour to get to some of the depots.

Q. What is the last afternoon train for immigrants on any of these roads?—A. Immigrant trains at 7 o'clock.

Q. Then if the immigrant passes inspection at 3 o'clock, will you get him off on that 7 o'clock train?—A. He ought to, yes, sir.

Q. Do you usually do so?—A. We do, except there are some immigrants that will not go away the same day, that do not want to go, that prefer to remain over night in a boarding-house. Take the Swiss immigrants; it is a known thing in Castle Garden, everybody knows it, that they will never go away the same day they come. They are usually recommended to boarding-houses here in the city, to which they go and stay over night. The same may be said of the English immigrants. They do not want to go away the same day they arrive, excepting there is always a percentage who are anxious to get away as quick as they can.

Q. I believe the restaurant in the Garden sells beer?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When I was there yesterday, passing through the Garden, I saw two immigrants intoxicated; is that a thing of frequent occurrence?—

A. Not very frequent occurrence, and you may be sure it was not in Castle Garden that they got intoxicated.

Q. I saw one of them in a room with his wife where a lady, I believed to be a matron, took a very fatherly charge of the young man, and caused him to treat his wife better than he had been doing. I will commend her for her action. Well, you have police in the Garden?—A. Yes, sir; we have a force of police.

Q. Do they have any instructions from the commissioners as to the control of the restaurant, concerning the amount of beer they shall sell to each immigrant?—A. The keeper of the restaurant is charged not to sell to any person who is intoxicated. There was a time when the commissioners thought they would not have any beer sold in Castle Garden, but they found the German immigrant, if he didn't get it there, would go out where he would get a great deal more than was good for him.

Q. How long do you say it requires an inspector to pass an immigrant, on an average?—A. Well, it depends a little upon the immigrant himself; who he is.

Q. On the average?—A. I have never made any calculation.

Q. One minute, two minutes?—A. I have never made any calculation, sir.

Q. I understood you to say a while ago it was one a minute when pushed. There were 3,120 landed yesterday between 8.30 a. m. and 5 p. m. That would make about 7 a minute passing the five inspectors. Did you have five inspectors working yesterday?—A. Yes, sir; we had five working yesterday.

Q. Do you ever have more than that number?—A. Yes, sir; sometimes; yes.

Q. But you had five yesterday?—A. Yes; we had five yesterday.

Q. Do you believe a passing inspection four-fifths of a minute induration is such an inspection as is contemplated by the law?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. That was about the time given to the immigrant yesterday?—A. Where the children are concerned there is no examination required of them. In that case it is the head of the family who is examined.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Mr. Jackson, suppose it was a boy sixteen years of age; would there be an entry on the books as to his age, how he came?—A. If he would be detained for re-examination?

Q. If he was with his father.—A. No; his father would be examined. He would not be examined.

Q. Suppose he was twenty years of age?—A. The whole examination would be that of his father.

Q. Then the father would give that boy's name and it would get on your register, wouldn't it?—A. The father would give the history of the family.

Q. Then wouldn't it take longer to pass a man with four children because he has to account for himself and wife and four children and get a register of all those down—wouldn't it really, in passing families, take longer than individuals?—A. No, sir; the inquiry would be entirely to the father; you would have to write the name but once, and the number of children and the destination would have only to be recorded once.

Q. How many entries for each person do you make on your books when an immigrant comes in?—A. His name, his age, where from. These different columns are ruled off.

Q. How many entries do you have to make for each man?—A. Name, age, destination, number of family, whether he had been in prison, convicted of crime, whether his health was good. That is about all.

Q. And whether he has a ticket for his destination?—A. Yes, sir; he shows that.

Q. And whether he has money?—A. The question about money does not come up unless——

Q. It does not? Well, then, how many of these entries, with reference to a single individual, and to pass before the examiners? Do you write one individual in four-fifths of a minute?—A. I didn't make that calculation. It seems to have been made.

Q. Well, you say you have passed as many as 9,000 in a day.—A. That is the most that has ever been handled in any one day.

Q. What is the average number?—A. Well, in some months there are very few. Some months we don't have but 20,000—in a whole month 10,000. The months of April and May are the heaviest months. The average for this present month will be—I suppose this month there will 45,000 immigrants land. Next month about 50,000; then it drops down to about 35,000.

Q. But when there are any immigrants to be passed they are generally passed by the number of steerage passengers that come in that vessel and are all passed as rapidly as possible.—A. The immigrants of each ship are passed. They never commence to land a steamer without concluding it.

Q. Wouldn't you occupy the same time per capita in passing 500 as you would in passing 3,000?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that they are all passed in this expeditious manner, whether there is a great many to be passed or whether there is a few hundred?—A. The same number of inspectors would not be at work, very likely, on the 500.

Q. But I want to ask you how these privileges for selling beer were acquired in Castle Garden, and other privileges connected with it. Do you let any person come in there and sell beer?—A. No, sir; there is one party who is given that privilege of selling beer, occupying the bread stands.

Q. How long has he occupied that monopoly?—A. He has enjoyed it now a couple of years.

Q. Who had it before him?—A. It was a man named Metschler.

Q. Why didn't he continue to occupy it?—A. He died.

Q. Who has it now?—A. Mr. John R. Nugent.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What license does he pay?—A. Three thousand dollars.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Upon the death of the former person, was there a number applied for the privilege of selling beer, and how was this present man selected?—A. He was selected by the board because he had held the privilege before. I think he had held it once before.

Q. Who has charge of handling the baggage?—A. You mean that going to the city?

Q. And going to the railway stations also.—A. That going to the railway stations is under the care of the railroad companies that make

the transfer over; that going to the city is under the charge of Mr. Bernard Biglen.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Before Mr. Stump asks you the next question, let me ask you who regulates the prices for things that are sold by the restaurant keeper there?—A. The prices are regulated by the board.

Q. What is the price of a bottle of beer?—A. Ten cents.

Q. What is the price of a loaf of bread?—A. Rye bread, two pounds, 10 cents a loaf; white bread, wheat bread, 10 cents a loaf, two pounds; pies, 10 cents; sausage, bologna sausage per pound, 10 cents; broiled ham, 30 cents a pound; cheese, 20 cents a pound; coffee, 5 cents a cup; milk, 5 cents a pint.

Q. What do they charge for a ham sandwich?—A. Seven cents.

Q. What do they charge for a slice of bread and a piece of bologna?—A. They call that a sausage sandwich; 13 cents or two for a quarter.

Q. How much will that piece of bread weigh?—A. I could not say.

Q. Isn't that piece of bread about 1 inch thick, about 6 inches long, and about 3 inches wide?—A. Somewhere about that.

Q. And the piece of bologna is about 5 inches long?—A. Yes, sir; about that.

Q. And they charge 13 cents for it?—A. Charge 13 cents.

Q. Do you think that is a pretty good price for that sized piece of bread and bologna?—A. Well, that is about the highest priced thing they have, appears to me. All the other prices are much lower, in proportion.

Q. What about the quality of the food the restaurant furnishes; is the bread of a good quality?—A. Good, wholesome bread.

Q. Have you ever heard any complaints of the food that was sold there?—A. No, sir.

Q. It is a fact that when the immigrant lands from the steerage of one of those vessels he is in a condition to eat almost anything, isn't he, and relish it?—A. Some of them land without buying anything at all; go to the boarding-houses.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You have money brokers in there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't that a valuable privilege?—A. I shouldn't think it was valuable. The bulk of the immigrants have greenbacks, brought in from on board. They bring a great many with them.

Q. You would not think that was a valuable privilege?—A. Not very valuable.

Q. Who enjoys that privilege?—A. Sully & Doren.

Q. What do they pay for it?—A. One thousand eight hundred dollars a year.

Q. Didn't they consider it valuable when they paid \$1,800 a year for it?—A. Well, they might. I don't.

Q. How do they make money sufficient to pay for this privilege the sum of \$1,800?—A. By selling the foreign coin again to parties going abroad to Europe.

Q. Do you make any inspection of what they charge the immigrants for changing their money?—A. Yes, sir; the board holds them to what is known as the Wall-street rate. They compel them to give the small kind the same proportion, the same rate as they would a large piece of money—a large quantity of the same kind of money.

Q. When did you, as an officer, make an examination as to whether they were charging Wall-street rates or not; when did you investigate?—A. I frequently learn the rates from other parties.

Q. How do you learn them?—A. By making inquiry.

Q. By direction of the board, special inquiries, or just casual inquiries?—A. Not by direction of the board; just an inquiry, ordinary inquiry, as I know some of the commissioners have likewise done.

Q. Was there, or is there, any rule or regulation in regard to the ascertainment of how much these brokers are charging immigrants for changing money?—A. There is no general rule, but they are compelled to post up in conspicuous places and give each immigrant a statement of the amount of money he exchanged and what he got for it.

Q. What officer of the board or in the board actually ascertained whether they conformed to the rules as posted at the garden?—A. I have heard Commissioner Stephenson state it several times. He is a man that is in Wall street nearly every day.

Q. That is, you have heard Mr. Stephenson state that the rates as posted there were the Wall-street rates?—A. Yes.

Q. But that is not the question I asked you. Who sees that these parties do actually conform to the rates they have posted up?—A. There is no special designation of any person.

Q. No one oversees the actual working of the order to see that the immigrant is properly charged with the Wall-street rate? You have only got it posted up?—A. Posted up, and changed as the Wall-street rates change.

Q. Is there any person there to instruct the immigrant where to look for these signs, for the rates for changing money, and the prices of bread and provisions?—A. They are posted in several places in the garden, easy to see—the money brokers' rates, etc., on a big black-blackboard on both sides.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. In the language that the foreigner will understand?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. How long a time would it take for the immigrant to come up this gangway, pass the inspectors, get his money changed, say amounting to \$10 a head—how long a time does it take for them to pass through the inspector's examination, and, immediately after passing the inspectors, the money changers?—A. I don't know how long it takes.

Q. Will it take five minutes?—A. I should think it would take ten.

NEW YORK, *Wednesday, April 9, 1890.*

TESTIMONY OF HENRY J. JACKSON—Continued.

HENRY J. JACKSON resumed the stand and testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Jackson, you will state the sources of revenue from which the expenses of the emigration department are paid.—A. A capitation tax of 50 cents a head levied upon each immigrant and collected from the steam-ship companies.

Q. Who collects that tax?—A. The collector of the port.

Q. Does he turn it into the treasury of the emigration commissioners here?—A. No, sir; he transmits it to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington.

Q. So you have no handling of that fund?—A. No, sir.

Q. What is the next source of revenue?—A. The sale of privileges in Castle Garden, which are the bread-stand, money exchange, railroad companies, permits from boarding-house keepers, and the express business; netting altogether about \$12,000 a year.

Q. You mean it is \$12,000 this year?—A. It was \$12,000 last year.

Q. Some three or four years ago did not these privileges bring a higher price than that?—A. They did.

Q. Twenty-two thousand dollars in 1887?—A. I am not certain about that, but the bread-stand privilege, which was advertised, was sold for \$5,500 a year, I think.

Q. When was that?—A. 1887, I think.

Q. In 1887 it was \$6,250, was it not?—A. Six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars for the bread-stand, and the express business was over \$5,000, I think. The railroads and the money-exchange remained about the same as they are now.

Q. What was the railroad?—A. Four thousand dollars per annum.

Q. And the money-exchange?—A. One thousand eight hundred dollars; but for the first three years of the last contract it was \$2,200—\$2,000, I think—and then \$1,800 for the third year. Since that time the prices of the bread-stand and for the express have been reduced by the commissioners.

Q. How were these privileges let?—A. They are let now by the board and at the pleasure of the board they can be canceled.

Q. How does the board let them; of its own option or, after advertisement, to the lowest bidder?—A. They advertised in 1887, but have not done so since; I think in 1886 it was.

Q. How long are the contracts made for?—A. Three years. Come to think of it, it must have been 1885.

Q. Now the contracts for 1887 have expired?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have they been renewed?—A. No.

Q. Have none of the privileges?—A. None of the privileges. They are all at the pleasure of the board now, and can be revoked to-morrow.

Q. Well, the year that the privilege at the bread-stand was reduced from \$6,250 to \$3,000; was that privilege let at the option of the board of commissioners, or to a bidder?—A. Let at the option of the board of commissioners.

Q. Why did the board of commissioners voluntarily make such a reduction in the price of the privilege?—A. Because they reduced the prices charged for the food.

Q. Were the prices charged the immigrants for the food at that time double what they are now?—A. No; they were not double. They were higher, though.

Q. The parties that the contracts were let to in 1886 have each the same privileges now?—A. No, sir.

Q. Their operations began in 1887?—A. The same party has the express company, and the brokers, but not the bread-stand.

Q. Why has there been a change in the bread-stand?—A. As I explained yesterday, the party who had it died.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. What has been the reduction in the charges of the money-changers in the last six or eight years?—A. The reduction in their rent was very

trifling. In fact the last year of the three years' contract with the money exchange was at \$1,800, and it has continued at that price up to now.

Q. What was it prior to that?—A. The contract was for three years, and it was for \$2,200 the first year, \$2,000 the second, and \$1,800 for the third.

Q. And that has remained at \$1,800 since?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How is it that the money-changers can pay that \$1,800 for the privilege in Castle Garden, when they charge simply the rates of exchange in Wall street?—A. They have the profit on the sale of the foreign coin, which is brought here by the immigrant himself, and for which no transportation expenses or any other expenses is attached. They make a profit on the sale of these bank notes and foreign coin. It is about the only source, except where money is imported, that we had.

Q. Have you made any investigation as to what profit these money-changers make out of the privileges they have at Castle Garden?—A. No, sir; I have not.

Q. Could not you readily ascertain that profit by a very easy investigation of the rates at which they were charging the immigrants for the exchange of their money?—A. To ascertain the profit we would have to find out what they sold the goods for. Sometimes they will receive bank-notes at this time of the year, and won't sell them for three or four months, until there is a demand for them. Likewise as to coin. At all times of the year there is not a demand for foreign coin.

Q. Do not these money-changers charge the immigrants very high rates in order to provide against and protect themselves against the fluctuations of currency abroad?—A. No, sir; I think the rates they charge—the rates of exchange—are fair.

Q. Well, give us an example then, if you say they are fair? Take some of the money that is coming here that is a frequent subject of conversion into United States money and give us an example?—A. I am not competent to testify on that. I would suggest that the brokers themselves are competent to give all the information on that subject.

Q. Which brokers do you refer to?—A. Scully & Devitt, the parties who hold the privilege.

Q. Then I understand you that there is no data by which the commissioners of emigration could ascertain and do ascertain whether the immigrants are treated fairly by the brokers who have this privilege or not?—A. The commissioners can ascertain what is the rate that it is exchanged for by other people.

Q. You mean this committee?—A. No; the commissioners can obtain by inquiry what is the rate of exchange.

Q. Well, if they can so readily do it, can you state whether they ever have done it and still do it?—A. They have done it.

Q. Give us the result of any investigation they have made?—A. I don't say there was an investigation; it is only an inquiry.

Q. Or examination?—A. I couldn't say, exactly.

Q. There was no record ever kept?—A. No record.

Q. And you don't know how often it is done?—A. No; I do not.

Q. It is not your duty to do it?—A. Not specially my duty.

Q. What do you mean by saying not specially your duty?—A. I have not been directed to do it by the commissioners.

Q. Has any one else to your knowledge been directed to do it?—A. No, sir; not to my knowledge.

Q. In the former testimony of yours before the committee of Congress, of which Mr. Ford was chairman, you spoke of the privilege of transportation of baggage, which was let to Mr. Wood, and that you

did not know Mr. Wood, or where he resided, and had never seen him. Have you since that time ascertained the whereabouts of Mr. Wood, and where he resides?—A. No, sir; not since that time. I have never seen Mr. Wood, to my knowledge.

Q. What is the rate now charged for the transportation of baggage?—A. Twenty-five cents is the least rate.

Q. And for what distance?—A. The rates you will find in the annual report here. Single packages below Fifty-ninth street, 25 cents; above Fifty-ninth street to One hundredth street, 40 cents; Brooklyn, 50 cents.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Are those the regular rates charged by baggage men in the city?—A. I think they are lower than most. The current rate seems to be about 40 cents.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. I think you stated in a former examination that the average price charged for transportation of baggage, was about 40 cents?—A. At that time the rates were higher than they are now. I don't think there was any 40-cent rate at that time.

Q. When was it that these rates were reduced; before or since the investigation by the Ford Committee of the House?—A. I think since then.

Q. What is the average now?—A. Well, I can only give an opinion upon it. It is not of any value. The baggage-master—the express-man—does not report his business; but I imagine it is nearly all the 25-cent rate; nearly all delivered below Fifty-ninth; not all, but a large proportion of it.

Q. Would you think 30 cents a fair charge?—A. I should think so.

Q. How many pieces of baggage does the baggage-master handle, say, in a year?—A. About 80,000 pieces, I think.

Q. In your former testimony I think you said at least 100,000, and sometimes as much as 200,000 pieces in a year; is that true?—A. No; that must be a mistake. That means the whole baggage, I guess, that comes into the Garden. I think last year we had only a little over 200,000 pieces, all told.

Q. Then, how many of the 200,000 would this party handle, on an average?—A. Well, he handles about 40 per cent. of all the baggage that comes in.

Q. How many men and horses does he employ about the yard to handle that?—A. I don't know that.

Q. Have you any means of knowing? You have been there for so many years. It is part of your business to supervise and see that this man does his duty.—A. Only to investigate any complaint we may have, made against him. I don't know what his stock is. It varies with the seasons, spring time, just now, being the time when the most baggage is being handled. In winter time it is small.

Q. For the transportation of that baggage, in your judgment, how many men and teams would it be necessary for him to employ?—A. I could not say, sir.

Q. Then I understand, Mr. Jackson, that the annual gross receipts by the baggage-master would be about \$24,000 a year?—A. Oh, sir; that is my estimate of it, about. I don't know whether it is so or not. I would say that last year the total receipts were 185,483 pieces of baggage.

Q. But in previous years I think you testified to its being over

200,000?—A. Yes, sir; there is less baggage coming in of late years than used to come.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say there is less baggage coming in with the immigrants latterly than formerly?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it not a fact that there are a large number of immigrants coming in at this time who have no other baggage than a little valise or a bundle that they can carry under the arm?—A. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Q. Much poorer than that class formerly were?—A. Well, in old times the immigrant used to bring all his belongings with him; paid overfreight to the railroads for the heavy weight; and their friends write to them now they can buy things here nearly as cheap as in the old country, and they don't bring the large amount of linen and wearing apparel that they used to.

Q. What nationality of immigrants bring the smallest amount of baggage at this time?—A. The Italians.

Q. Do you think they bring their small amount of baggage because they can buy their belongings and necessities at a cheaper rate than they can bring them for from the old country?—A. No, sir; I would not say that of the Italians.

Q. So the reason is, not because they can buy things about as cheap in this country as in the old country, but it is because the quality of the immigrant has changed, and so many of the immigrants now coming have not any household goods; have not anything but a valise full of wearing apparel?—A. Well, they have all more or less baggage, except, perhaps, the Italians. The Germans I referred particularly to when I said they did not bring as much heavy baggage as they used to. They used to pay a great deal of money to the railroad companies for overweight of baggage.

Q. In your observation of these different classes, who are the least desirable of the immigrants?—A. I should say the Italians.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You have had a great deal of experience with regard to the reception of immigrants here, and we want to derive as much information as we can, with a view to carrying out the contract system, and hear the suggestions that you have to make tending to improve the methods of doing business. Now, first, in regard to this capitation tax, as you call it. Would you advise that it remain as it is or that it should be raised higher?—A. I would answer that by saying that I do not think it is raised now for revenue, for inspection and care of these immigrants. The 50 cents seems to have proved sufficient in all the ports. I think to raise it would be only to create a revenue which would not be needed. I do not think an increased tax will keep out an undesirable immigrant; and it might.

Q. Why?—A. I mean this: A tax of \$3 or \$5 which has been spoken of, if he is an undesirable person, he may raise that very easily. A desirable immigrant having a family may be hampered somewhat in starting in a new country by having to pay \$30 or \$50, which would be of no benefit to him perhaps.

Q. Are the expenses at Castle Garden diminished by a falling off of immigration?—A. To a small degree they are. At Ward's Island, the hospital department, you can not reduce it, for a ward may be kept open for one class of diseases and the nurses and the necessary physi-

cians in attendance, that would accommodate perhaps thirty patients, or twenty patients, and it has to be kept open for one or two or more.

Q. Well, that is with regard to the hospital at Ward's Island; but I speak more particularly with reference to the monthly expenses at Castle Garden. Would not they remain the same charge on the immigration fund, whether a thousand immigrants should receive its benefits or five hundred?—A. There would not be a great deal of difference. The rent, with other expenses, would remain the same. The only reduction that might be made would be in the amount of salaries, possibly.

Q. How does the amount of passengers received compared this present year with those for the same period last year?—A. The increase is 25 per cent. this year.

Q. Whilst the number of immigrants is increasing, the expenses of Castle Garden remain the same?—A. Yes, sir; remain the same.

Q. So that the immigrant fund is increasing, whilst there is no increase in the charges upon that fund of 50 cents per head?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. State any further reason you may have why the capitation tax should not be increased.—A. I do not know of any other particular reasons.

Q. Have your views on this subject undergone a change since you were previously examined about two years ago?—A. I think in explanation I would say that under the old State law, when the head-money was \$1.50, and as high as \$2.50—but that was for a short time—the immigrant was cared for for a period of five years after he arrived. That increased the expenses. Now, if it should be desirable that he should be cared for in the same way for five years, then I would favor an increase of the head-money; but if it is to continue only one year it seems to me that the 50 cents head-money would be sufficient.

Q. Why would not an increase of the capitation tax to \$5 a head result in giving us a better class of immigrants coming to this country?—A. When the head-money was reduced in the State of New York from \$2.50 to \$1.50, there was no change made by the steam-ship companies in their rates of fare for steerage passengers. When the head-money was abolished altogether, under the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the State law unconstitutional—which was from 1876 to 1882—there was no change made by the steam-ship companies either, in their rates of fare.

Q. If, then, it was changed to \$5, and a portion of that was charged to the immigrant, would not it require persons with some little funds to secure their passage on these steamers, more than they are required to have now? In other words, would not it cut off, in a great degree, the pauper immigration, in your judgment?—A. Well, by "pauper" you would mean a person who had been dependent in his own country?

Q. Yes.—A. And somebody would ship him out here?

Q. Yes.—A. Well, I think they would find the \$5, if it was necessary, and it would not prevent them coming.

Q. Did you bring the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to contract labor?—A. Yes, sir.

REGULATIONS, REVISED.

The following Rules and Regulations are established in lieu of all others heretofore prescribed under the provisions of this act, to wit:

ART. 1. Collectors of customs will collect, as provided in section 1, a duty of 50 cents for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States, who shall come

by steam or sail vessel from a foreign port to any port of the United States, except such vessels as are employed exclusively between the ports of the United States and the ports of the Dominion of Canada or the ports of Mexico, as provided in section 22 of the act of June 26, 1884.

ART. 2. All such moneys collected must be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, on account of "Immigrant Fund," with an assistant treasurer of the United States or national bank depository, in the same manner that other miscellaneous collections are reported.

Separate accounts of the receipts and expenditures of money under the act must be rendered monthly to the Secretary of the Treasury on forms to be furnished by the Department for the purpose.

ART. 3. At ports where no State commission, board, or officers are employed under contract, as provided in section 2, the collectors at such ports will examine into the condition of passengers arriving at their respective ports, or cause the same to be done, and if on examination there shall be found among such passengers any person or persons not entitled to land, they will take the necessary steps to prevent the landing of such persons and to return them to the country whence they came.

ART. 4. Whenever it shall be necessary, for the purpose of making the examination required by section 2, to remove the immigrant passengers from the vessel to a suitable place provided for the examination, such passengers shall not be regarded as in fact *landed* within the meaning of said section 2, so long as they are undergoing the examination and are in charge of the officers or their agents whose duty it is to make such examination; and the temporary removal from the vessel of all immigrant passengers who appear to belong to the prohibited classes to a suitable place for the purpose of further examination shall not be considered a *landing* during the pendency of any question relating to such examination; or while awaiting their return as provided in article 5; or during the period covered by any bond that may be given pursuant to these Regulations.

ART. 5. At ports where a State commission, board, or officers are employed to make the examination required by section 2, such officers will promptly report in writing to the proper collector the names of all persons found upon examination to be within either of the prohibited classes, with a statement of the findings of such commission, board, or officers, together with all affidavits and other evidence in each case, and will forthwith give notice of such report to the owners, agents, or masters of the vessel on which such persons arrived. And the commission, board, or officers shall detain under their custody or care, either on board the vessel or elsewhere, all such persons so reported, until the collector shall have determined whether such persons shall be permitted to land or not. The collector will promptly report in writing his decision to the commission, board, or officers in charge of such persons, which decision shall be final, unless reversed, on appeal, by the Secretary of the Treasury; and if the collector shall find that any of such persons so reported should be allowed to land, they shall be immediately discharged and permitted to land upon compliance with the conditions, if any, prescribed by the collector; and all of such persons found by the collector not entitled to land shall be detained on board the vessel or elsewhere by the commission, board, or officers until the sailing of the vessel on which such persons arrived, or until proper provision, for their deportation can be made, when they shall be returned to the country whence they came; and such deportation shall be under the immediate care of the commission, board, or officers, unless otherwise specially directed in any case by the Secretary of the Treasury.

ART. 6. All immigrants who are not permitted to land will be returned at the expense of the owners of the vessel in which they came, and collectors of customs are authorized and directed, if in their opinion it is necessary, to require the owners, agents, or masters of all steam or sail vessels engaged in transporting immigrant passengers from foreign ports to ports of this country, to give bond in such sum as the proper collector may deem sufficient, with surety to his satisfaction, conditioned for the return, on demand, at the expense of the owners of the vessel in which they came, all such immigrants who may be found not entitled to land.

ART. 7. In cases where it is apprehended that an immigrant may become a public charge, collectors of customs may, in their discretion, require a bond to be given, in such sum as they may deem proper, before such immigrant shall be permitted to land, conditioned that such immigrant shall not become a public charge for support, for a period of five years, upon any State of the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, or upon any city, town, township, county, or other municipality therein.

ART. 8. State commissioners, boards, or officers employed under contract with the Department will conform to the instructions of collectors of customs in respect to the bonds herein provided for, and will co-operate with, and aid, the collectors in the deportation of persons prohibited from landing. Such commissioners, boards, or officers will report each month to the Secretary of the Treasury on blanks to be furnished by the Department for that purpose, and will also make and forward an annual report at the close of each fiscal year.

ART. 9. No expense to be paid out of the immigrant fund shall be incurred by any collector, State commission, board, or officers on account of any immigrant who has passed the examination and been permitted to land unless the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury is first obtained therefor.

ART. 10. The bonds herein prescribed for the return of prohibited immigrants, and for the admission of immigrants, will be in the respective forms hereto annexed. The bond for the admission of immigrants at ports where there is a commission, board, or officers under contract with the Department, upon the requirement of the collector, shall be taken and approved by such commission, board, or officers; in all other cases the bonds shall be taken and approved by the collector of customs at the proper port. All bonds executed in pursuance of these regulations will be placed on file in the office of the proper collector, who will duly report the name of the principal to the bond, the name of the immigrant, the date and penal sum to the Secretary of the Treasury.

ART. 11. These regulations shall apply to all immigrant passengers arriving by vessels from any foreign ports, except as to the collection of the duty or head-money tax referred to in article 1.

These regulations shall take effect on the 1st day of July, 1889.

GEO. S. BATCHELLER,
Acting Secretary.

JUNE 4, 1889.

Bond for return of prohibited immigrants.

Know all men by these presents, that we, _____ and _____, residing at _____, and _____, residing at _____, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of _____ dollars to be paid to the said United States, for which payment, well and truly to be made, we do bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this _____ day of _____, 18—.

Whereas, by regulation prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, under and by authority of the act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate immigration," approved August 3, 1882, the owners, agents, or masters of all steam or sail vessels engaged in transporting immigrant passengers from foreign ports to any port within the United States are required to give bond with surety to the satisfaction of the collector of the proper port, conditioned that said owners, agents, or masters, on demand, at their own cost and expense, shall return or cause to be returned to the countries whence they came any and all such immigrants brought by their respective vessels who may be found on examination not entitled to land, or who, having been permitted to land temporarily, under bond, have been ordered to be returned within the period covered by such bond.

Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is such that if the said _____ shall safely keep and detain all immigrant passengers brought by any of _____ vessels to the port of _____ until the examination required by said act has been made and permission given for such immigrants to land (except where such immigrant passengers have been removed from the vessel, temporarily, for examination), and shall forthwith, on demand, return or cause to be returned to the country whence he, she, or they came any and all persons arriving by any of _____ vessels at said port who have been or may be adjudged not entitled to land under the provisions of the immigrant act above cited and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder by the Secretary of the Treasury, then this bond to be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

_____ [SEAL.]
_____ [SEAL.]
_____ [SEAL.]
_____ [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of—

_____.

Approved:

_____.

President of the Board of Commissioners.

Form of bond for admission of immigrants.

Know all men by these presents, that we, _____, residing at _____, and _____, residing at _____, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the penal sum of _____ dollars to be paid to the said United States, for

which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this — day of —, 18—.

Whereas, —, an immigrant, aged — years, a native of —, who arrived at the port of — per —, on the — day of —, 18—, desires to enter the United States; and

Whereas the collector at said port, in pursuance of a regulation of the Secretary of the Treasury, made under and by authority of the act of August 3, 1882, entitled "An act to regulate immigration," has required a bond to be given before said immigrant shall be permitted to land:

Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is such that if the said — shall not become a public charge for support for a period of five years from the date hereof upon any State of the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, or upon any city, town, township, county, or other municipality therein, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

— [L. S.]
— [L. S.]
— [L. S.]
— [L. S.]

Signed and sealed in the presence of—

—
—

Approved:

—,
President Board of Commissioners.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Have the commissioners any supervision of the rates of charges of the people that change the money?—A. Yes, sir; they have supervision over all business transactions in Castle Garden.

Q. How often do they examine?—A. The commissioners are there nearly daily.

Q. Are there any complaints made of immigrants being overcharged and not receiving the proper amount for their money?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Often?—A. You can not have 6,000,000 passengers landed at a port like this without having more or less complaint. They are investigated, and the result has been, invariably, so far as the money exchange broker is concerned, that he was correct. He is obliged to give a statement of what money he changes.

Q. What is the amount of business done by the money exchangers in one year?—A. I do not know, sir.

Q. Do the commissioners regulate the price of the food sold to the immigrants?—A. They do, sir.

Q. You stated that they reduced the price of the food?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was formerly the price, before the reduction was made, of a piece of bread, with a piece of sausage with it?—A. I can not say; they reduced the prices about 25 per cent., I think.

Q. What was the price of a bottle of beer?—A. The beer remained the same.

Q. Was the reason of the reduction of the price this: that the contractor was making too much money out of it? Why did they reduce it?—A. Because they thought, from the bid that they had received previously, that there was too much money received from this privilege, and thought it ought to inure to the benefit of the immigrant rather than to the board as a rental.

Q. You say the prices were reduced, the price of the food. Do you know what the prices were before the change was made?—A. I can not recall them now; there was a long list of articles, of all sorts and kinds.

Q. Who reduced the prices—the commissioners?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. When the immigrant's baggage is landed on Castle Garden wharf who takes charge of it?—A. The commissioners take charge of it.

Q. The employés of the commissioners put it into the baggage-room at Castle Garden?—A. Yes, sir; and deliver it therefrom again.

Q. At what time do the railroad companies take possession of the baggage and handle it?—A. When it is checked at the railroad scales, where it is weighed and re-checked for its inland destination.

Q. So that the baggage is stored in the baggage room under the control of the commissioners; the immigrant claims his baggage; it is taken to the scales and weighed, and when it is dumped off these scales then the railroad agent takes charge of it for the first time?—A. Yes, sir; he puts his check on it then.

Q. Now, when the baggage is in the baggage room, for an immigrant who is going to stop in the city, and he comes there to get his baggage, is there ever any charge made for handling it?—A. No, sir; it is against the rules of the commissioners for any such charge to be made.

Q. Is it not a fact, though, that there is such delay frequently, that the immigrant rather than to be harassed longer, pays a fee of 10, or 25, and in some cases of 50 cents, to the baggage man to get the baggage out for him?—A. If it should be known, that baggage man would be discharged at once.

Q. Have you ever had any complaints of that kind?—A. Yes, sir, we have; and discharged the man.

Q. Recently?—A. Not very recently. We have not had a complaint of that kind for several months.

Q. Is it not a fact that many of these things occur and no complaint is made about them?—A. We have signs all over the building, in different languages, telling any person who wishes to make a complaint that he may do so. The reason that the commission have taken charge of this baggage in the baggage room was to prevent just such things as that.

Q. How long since the commissioners have had charge of the baggage in the room?—A. They took direct control of it, I think, something like two years ago.

Q. Who had control of it previous to that time?—A. The railroad companies had practical control of it before that.

Q. When the immigrant goes to get his baggage for city delivery, then is the time that the city baggage man takes possession of it, as the railroad takes possession of it when it is weighed at the scales?—A. The commissioners deliver the baggage to the expressman and charge him a certain fee for it—3 cents per piece. They also charge the expense of handling this baggage in the baggage-room pro rata to the railroad companies.

Q. Is it not a fact that the baggage drivers quite frequently charge the immigrants an extra price for an extra piece of baggage?—A. I don't think it is. We have had complaints. We always will have complaints, I suppose, because we can not hire all the cardinal virtues for ten or twelve dollars a week, you know, and these complaints we have to investigate and remedy when the time comes. The express company, under the direction of the commissioners, give to each immigrant a card, known as a check card, for his baggage, and the prices of delivery are marked on the back of it—printed on it; so, if he is overcharged, it is certainly his own fault, if he don't make a complaint. The prices, and the locality to which those prices extend, are printed on the card; there could not be any mistake about it.

Q. Do you frequently have complaints for lost baggage?—A. No, sir; not much.

Q. Do you keep a record of baggage that is claimed as lost when the immigrant goes to the baggage room and finds that it is not there?—A. We try to trace up every case of lost baggage; beyond that we give a check to each immigrant for his baggage at the dock or where he lands from the ship.

Q. That is before the baggage is rolled in the baggage room?—A. Yes, sir; the landing agent gives the check there. He is responsible for the safety of the baggage until it is delivered in our baggage room. It is entered in a book there, and checked, and numbered, and the commissioners hold themselves responsible for it.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. I want to ask you in regard to overweight. When an immigrant's baggage weighs over 150 pounds, I understand he is charged for overweight?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At what rate is he charged for overweight?—A. The railroad companies have a regular printed book which gives that information. It differs, of course, to the various points.

Q. Is the rate charged, the rate charged for first class passenger baggage or freight rates?—A. It is not freight rates; I think it is a little less than first class baggage.

Q. Have you investigated that matter since you were examined before?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you not testify before the Ford committee that the rate charged was about 20 per cent. of the price of a first-class ticket? Let me read to you what you said in response to it before. The question was, "Suppose there was a hundred pounds, or suppose it is 250 pounds, and the piece of baggage going to Chicago, what do they charge for overweight?" Your answer was, "I really forget the rate; it has been \$2.60, but it has been reduced very materially. I forget now what it is, and I would not like to testify." "Q. When was it \$2.60?"—"A. A year ago." "Q. Was not that about 100 per cent. more than is charged any other person going from New York to Chicago?"—"A. No, sir; I think the first-class rate was 20 per cent. of the rate of the ticket, and that is \$2.50."—A. I think so still.

Q. You think still that the immigrant would be charged about \$2.60?—A. No; that is the first-class rate; the first-class rate I testified was about 20 per cent. of the value of the ticket, I thought.

Q. Well, you can not tell us now what would be the charge, or the rate, to Chicago on the surplus baggage he had over 150 pounds?—A. No, sir.

Q. Could you approximate it?—A. It is so easy to get, I really forget now what it is.

Q. What does this surplus baggage of immigrants generally consist of?—A. Ordinary baggage, clothing, etc.

Q. Clothing and blankets?—A. Not anything that would go as freight.

Q. Would it be of any considerable value?—A. Yes, sir; it is of considerable value.

Q. Now, the average value of an immigrant's baggage going to the West would be what, in your estimation?—A. Well, I could not say. When I had to do with the railroad business, I think the overweight—that is, when only 100 pounds was allowed free—I think the receipts from overweight alone were about \$60,000 that year.

Q. For over-weight \$60,000?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were in that business then?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How would the \$60,000 receipts compare with the value of the baggage that was transported?—A. I can hardly guess at it, but it must be of considerable value when they paid a large charge for overweight.

Q. Was it at their option they paid that heavy charge?—A. The railroad companies would not transport it otherwise.

Q. It is not the option of the immigrant that he pays this? He has to pay it to have it transported from Castle Garden?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And while you were in that business the receipts were \$60,000 from overweight?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, is it not a fact that the persons who come here have baggage of very little value?—A. No, I think not; I think the Scandinavians and Germans have baggage of a great deal of value.

Q. What does it consist of?—A. Clothing, blankets, linen, and such things as that.

Q. New or well worn or ragged?—A. Well, take the linen for instance, all new.

Q. How would it compare with the contents of a Saratoga trunk that would be transported from New York to Chicago?—A. I think it would depend on who had the trunk or who owned it.

Q. I mean what we call a Saratoga trunk of persons traveling in America.—A. I notice whenever they put in a claim it was always a pretty good one; it was always \$200 or \$300 whenever anything was lost and had not been found.

Q. Did that very often occur?—A. Yes, sir; that is not a frequent occurrence. It has been found after it has been traced up, but they make a claim.

Q. How do the rates charged for this surplus weight to immigrants compare with freight rates?—A. At the time I speak of the freight rates would be lower. At that time there was only, as I said, a 100 pounds of baggage allowed to immigrants. But we were selling them tickets pretty cheap—\$1 to Chicago.

Q. And you made it up on baggage?—A. I don't know; it was the railroad companies that got the money.

Q. Now, you are selling them tickets at higher rates?—A. Thirteen dollars to Chicago.

Q. Have you decreased the charges for surplus baggage?—A. Yes, sir; they were decreased.

Q. How much; to what?—A. I can not testify to that. Mr. C. F. Doane has charge of the railroad business in Castle Garden, and he can give all the information on that point. The amount allowed now is 150 pounds in place of 100.

Q. You are really not aware to-day whether the charges made by these railroad companies for overweights are fair and just, or not?—A. I think they are fair and just now, sir. The question came up before the Interstate Commerce Commission in New York.

Q. You then admit that they are fair and just now?—A. They are fair and just now.

Q. But there was a time when they were not so fair and not so just in your estimation?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And during any period of time in which you occupied the same relation you do now to it?—A. Yes, sir; and at a time in which I was one of the chief objectors and one of the parties who had it changed.

Q. Are you aware how these immigrant ships obtain their passengers abroad—their immigrants?—A. Only from rumor and reading, etc.

Q. How, in your judgment, is that business carried on by the steam-ship company—the procuring of the passenger immigrants to this country?—A. By paying commissions to their subagents, who are located nearly all over Europe.

Q. The subagents solicit?—A. They solicit; and they sell the ticket and receive a commission from the steam-ship company and they try also to sell him an order for his inland transportation in this country, upon which the railroad companies allow the steam-ship companies a commission of about 10 per cent.

Q. Do the steam-ship companies bringing these immigrants here furnish you a list of their passengers?—A. They do, sir.

Q. What is stated on the list; is it anything more than a simple list of passengers?—A. Yes; gives the names and age of the parties and the country from whence they come.

Q. Give their trade and occupation?—A. Some of the manifests do, and others not. I think it would be a very good thing if they were compelled to furnish a very much more complete statement than they do.

Q. I would like you to enlarge upon that and give us some views in regard to that. That is exactly what I am driving at.—A. The law does not require them to furnish a particular statement. It ought to show exactly where they come from in the interior of their own country; by what subagent they were sent here; the baggage they have with them; a correct statement of their inland destination; whether they hold tickets to it or not; also to state whether their passage is prepaid to this country, which they can readily do, as their tickets say whether they have been prepaid or not. This information, or something like it, could be got very readily by the purser of the ship while they were crossing.

Q. Their subagents, who are ramified throughout all these countries?—A. Through all these countries.

Q. Wouldn't you also have him certify as to their moral character; whether they have ever been convicted of any offense?—A. I would not place much reliance upon that.

Q. Why not?—A. Because for the getting of the few dollars they get for commission they will certify to almost anything, I think.

Q. Suppose that was attended with a fine upon the steam-ship company for transporting a convict, would not the steam-ship company scrutinize their passengers and immigrants in a much more careful degree?—A. I think they would; I think the penalty ought to fall on the owners of the ship for any misdeeds the subagents would commit. These cases come up every once in a while.

Q. What are your views in regard to consular inspections abroad?—A. The consular certificate to be of any value would have to be much more carefully made out than they contemplate. In regard to consular certificates, I met our late consul at Bremen, which is a very large port, when he was in office there, several times, and since he came back—Consul Leaming; and the question of these certificates came up, and he said to me that he did not see that the consul at Bremen could do anything more than certify to the correctness of some official of the country; they could not inquire into the statements that were set forth in the papers; they would know nothing about that; all they could do would be to simply certify to some German official or Austrian official's signature that it was correct; so I doubt very much that there would be much value to be placed to consular certificates, unless a great deal of attention is given to them on the other side—more than I think a consul could do. For instance, the Italians, every one of them, bring a pass-

port, and I never knew it to be of any value. I have seen an idiot returned within a very short time. His passport would seem to indicate that he was a healthy man. He had been an idiot all his life, I understand. If that had been presented to the consul at Naples he would probably have certified to the correctness of the signature of the Italian official who issued it.

Q. I understood you yesterday to state that it was not the practice to send officers to board the ships coming in, but to go to the pier and receive the immigrants and bring them here and have the examination here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would it not be much better to have those officers board the vessels at quarantine and to come up with the ship and to make the examination on board?—A. I think they might get some information by boarding at quarantine, but to examine an immigrant on shipboard is quite difficult. The commissioners tried it for a time and nothing but confusion resulted; the first-class passengers were pacing up and down; the crew were pacing up and down; sometimes it had to be done in bad weather on the deck of a ship, hot weather; and it could not be carefully done, I think; the immigrant on the ship is anxious about his baggage, he is hardly ever satisfied until he gets it; as soon as he has it checked he is free from some of the responsibility that falls upon him, and he is more ready to answer questions that are put to him at Castle Garden.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I believe that the commissioners have a contract with the several railroad companies for a joint office in Castle Garden?—A. Not now, sir; they have a separate contract with each railroad company, now.

Q. Since what time has that been?—A. Since May 7, 1887, when the contract was made.

Q. Was the contract the same with each company?—A. Practically the same with each company.

Q. Does each company have a representative in the Garden?—A. They have named one man as their representative.

Q. Who is that man?—A. Mr. C. F. Doane.

Q. What is he called?—A. He is called the manager.

Q. Have you a copy of the contract with the companies?—A. I have one of the original ones.

Q. Are the contracts all alike?—A. They are all alike, with the exception of the Lehigh Valley and the New Jersey Central, who pay a smaller amount of rent than the others.

Q. Why do they pay a smaller amount of rent than the others?—A. When they came into the arrangement—the Central has only come in since the first of this month—they were only doing a local business.

Q. Are all the railroads going out of New York and Jersey City now represented in this Garden office?—A. Well, the New Haven is not, I think. Here is a list of those that are. These all participate in the business of the Garden.

Q. You say this is a list of the roads that are admitted to Castle Garden?—A. Roads and other transportation companies.

Q. Have you a statement with you, not only of the railroads that have the privileges there, but of the amount they pay for the privilege?—A. The aggregate amount they pay is \$4,250 a year.

Q. You have here a statement of the expense of handling immigrants' baggage in Castle Garden for March, 1890. It is signed in blank by the commissioners of immigration. You are the secretary?—A. I am the secretary.

Q. You hand it in as secretary?—A. Yes, sir.

The following is the statement produced by witness:

CASTLE GARDEN,
New York, April 4, 1890.

Statement of expenses handling immigrants' baggage at Castle Garden, month of March, 1890.

Wages of truckman, etc., as per pay-roll	\$989. 19
Rope, oil, etc.....	10. 39
Total.....	<u>999. 58</u>

Divided as follows:

New York Central and Hudson River, 713 pieces, at $12\frac{3}{4}$ cents.....	90. 91
New York, Lake Erie and Western, 716 pieces, at $12\frac{3}{4}$ cents.....	91. 29
New York, Ontario and Western, 652 pieces, at $12\frac{3}{4}$ cents.....	83. 13
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 687 pieces, at $12\frac{3}{4}$ cents.....	87. 59
Pennsylvania R. R., 1,054 pieces, at $12\frac{3}{4}$ cents.....	134. 39
Baltimore and Ohio R. R., 760 pieces, at $12\frac{3}{4}$ cents	96. 90
West Shore R. R., 777 pieces, at $12\frac{3}{4}$ cents.....	99. 07
Lehigh Valley R. R., 658 pieces, at $12\frac{3}{4}$ cents.....	83. 90
New Jersey Central R. R., 354 pieces, at $12\frac{3}{4}$ cents.....	45. 13
Old Dominion Steamship Co., 190 pieces, at $12\frac{3}{4}$ cents.....	24. 23
Southern Pacific Co., 16 pieces, at $12\frac{3}{4}$ cents.....	2. 04
Local (McDonnell), 23 pieces, at $12\frac{3}{4}$ cents.....	2. 93
Local (E. Muller), 756 pieces, at $\frac{2}{3}$ of $8\frac{1}{4}$ cents.....	41. 58
Castle Garden Express, 4,236 pieces, at $\frac{1}{3}$ of $8\frac{1}{4}$ cents.....	116. 49
To owners, free, 521 pieces	
Total.....	<u>999. 58</u>

Correct.

H. J. JACKSON,
Secretary, Commissioners of Immigration.

Q. Who makes this division between the railroad companies? Is it a pool that they divide, or do the commissioners charge them up with so much?—A. They divide it up among them; \$133, I think, per quarter.

Q. One hundred and thirty-three dollars a quarter to each railroad?—A. One hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-three cents.

Q. Has any railroad company ever made an application to come in that the board of commissioners have refused or neglected to permit them to come?—A. I do not recall any that was not subsequently admitted.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Were they at any time refused?—A. I do not recall that there was any refused.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Was there any considerable trouble along in 1887 in reference to some railroad company not being permitted to come in by the commissioners?—A. No, sir; not that I know of.

Q. Was there some trouble about the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad?—A. No, sir; they came in.

Q. They came in, after some misunderstanding?—A. Yes; there was a misunderstanding with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. They were not admitted at first. They were subsequently admitted.

Q. Do all the railroads carrying immigrant passengers from New York or New Jersey now have an office in what is called your joint office?—A. Yes, sir; they are all represented; they are under one management, dividing up the business among them.

Q. I see this says (referring to letter produced by witness):

I return herewith one copy of the additional contract between the commissioners, State of New York, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated September 1, 1888, having executed same for this company.

Yours, truly,

CHARLES O. SCULL,
General Passenger Agent.

Where is the original contract of which this is an additional?—A. The original and the addition are both there in your hands. The original one refers only to the control of the baggage in the baggage-room, to which I have heretofore referred. That is the paying of the pro rata expense of it.

The contract and additional contract produced by the witness are as follows:

Memorandum of contract between the commissioners of emigration of the State of New York and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

This agreement made this seventh day of May, 1888, by and between

The commissioners of emigration of the State of New York, party of the first part, and

The Baltimore and Ohio and Ohio Railroad Company, party of the second part, witnesseth:

That the said party of the first part hereby agrees to assign to the said party of the second part sufficient desk-room and space within the emigrant landing depot at Castle Garden for the sale of passage tickets over the transportation lines of said party of the second part to immigrant passengers, and for the storing, weighing, and checking of immigrants' baggage; and provide sufficient wharf accommodation abreast the garden for its immigrant transfer barges.

And the said party of the second part hereby agrees to sell passage tickets over its lines to immigrants arriving at this port at Castle Garden, and at no other place, and the said party of the second part further covenants and agrees that no higher price shall be charged immigrants for their passenger tickets in Castle Garden for their transportation or for their overweight of baggage than is lawful under the laws of the State of New York, or than is charged by it for the same class of tickets or for similar service at any other point in New York City or its vicinity. It is further agreed by the party of the second part that it will convey all parties of immigrants numbering 50 or over by barge or steam-boat from Castle Garden to its railroad depot.

The party of the second part shall be charged with the receiving of immigrants, furnishing desired information respecting routes and rates of fare, selling them tickets, trucking, weighing, and checking their luggage, and daily transporting immigrants and their luggage from Castle Garden to its railway station; all of which shall be transacted in a prompt, orderly, and efficient manner, under the charge of the agent of the second part, subject to the general supervision of the party of the first part.

The said party of the second part hereby covenants and agrees to pay to the party of the first part a yearly rental or sum of five hundred and thirty-five $\frac{72}{100}$ and dollars (535.72), the same to be paid in equal quarter-yearly payments on the first days of August, November, February, and May.

The commissioners of emigration, in their discretion, may suspend the operation of this contract if it is deemed that the party of the second part has violated the same, but immediate notice shall be given, and the party complained of shall have reasonable opportunity for a hearing. Any violation of this contract shall be deemed sufficient cause for the canceling thereof. Either party may terminate this contract by ten days' notice in writing to the other party.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

By CHARLES M. TAINTOR, *President*, [SEAL.]

Witness:

JUDAH L. TAINTOR.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,

By S. SPENCER, *President*.

Witness:

ANDREW ANDERSON, *Sec'y*.

[SEAL.]

The witness also produced

Additional contract between the commissioners of emigration of the State of New York and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

This agreement made this 1st day of September, 1888, by and between the commissioners of emigration of the State of New York, party of the first part, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, party of the second part, and which is amendatory, made by and between the said parties on the seventh day of May, 1888, witnesseth:

That the said party of the second part hereby agrees that the commissioners of emigration shall employ the force of baggage truckmen and clerks necessary to properly handle the immigrants' baggage arriving at Castle Garden and distribute the same to the various transportation lines at Castle Garden, and charge the expense of said service to said lines in proportion to the number of pieces of baggage delivered to each. Said handling of baggage to include receiving the same from the steam-ship lines at Castle Garden dock, storing in baggage-room, and transporting to the scales and barges and places of delivery in Castle Garden.

It is hereby agreed that the pro rata expense to be charged to the Castle Garden Express shall be one-third the amount per piece, and to the local and eastern transportation lines two-thirds the amount per piece charged to the other transportation lines, and that the cost of handling the baggage delivered to immigrants personally by the said commissioners and the deficit on the Castle Garden Express and local lines baggage shall be included in the charges to said transportation lines. It is also agreed that the said lines and Castle Garden Express shall pay said charges of expense monthly.

Either party may terminate this contract by ten days' notice in writing to the other party.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES M. TAINTOR, *President*.

Witness:

L. E. LITCHFIELD.

[SEAL.] THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO COMPANY,
By CHARLES O. SCULL,

Gen'l Pass'g'r Agent.

Q. You will state if the joint agent of the railroads has any option in directing the road by which any immigrant shall reach his destination in the interior of the country.—A. He practically divides up the business now between each of the railroad companies represented in Castle Garden.

Q. In other words, it is a pooled arrangement, and Mr. Doane makes a fair division between the railroad companies?—A. It is made by the Trunk Line Association, of which Mr. Tuttle has been recently the chairman. His office is at 346 Broadway. I understand Mr. J. R. Wood, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is now the acting chairman, Mr. Tuttle having resigned.

Q. Have you ever had any complaints by immigrants of being sent by a road that they didn't want to go by?—A. Not recently.

Q. You have in former times had complaints?—A. Yes, sir; we have had complaints.

Q. Is it a fact that Mr. Doane, in the exercise of his power there, has ever seen fit to separate families and send them by different roads in order to even them up between the roads?—A. I think not, sir; it would not be permitted by the commissioners.

Q. Have you ever heard complaints of his doing that?—A. Of separating friends; not families.

Q. You have heard of separating friends?—A. Yes, sir; not of recent years.

Q. When an immigrant passes the inspectors and his destination is local, not having purchased any ticket abroad, how does he find labor

in the city?—A. The German and Irish societies have maintained the labor bureau at Castle Garden for several years past.

Q. Do you charge them anything for that privilege?—A. No, sir.

Q. How do these societies operate with the men who have landed here seeking for labor?—A. Their officers endeavor to find labor for them.

Q. Do you set apart a room in the garden for their use?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever had any complaints that the agents of the labor bureau make a charge to these immigrants for finding labor for them?—A. No, sir; they are strictly prohibited by the society from making any charge.

Q. You say that the German and Irish societies have free labor bureaus there?—A. They have a free labor bureau in the garden.

Q. Have agents that are recognized by the commissioners a labor bureau for the Italians?—A. No, sir; but the labor bureau is maintained by these two societies, their presidents being ex-officio members under the law, and it is open for all nationalities.

Q. Is there an Italian interpreter?—A. No, sir; the Italians very rarely seek employment at the hands of the labor bureau.

Q. State, if you know, how the Italians that come in find labor.—A. They find it through their agencies that are scattered through the city.

Q. Is it not the fact that there are Italian contractors that are called padrones?—A. Yes, sir; I believe it is a fact.

Q. That they contract for the control of these immigrants before they are shipped? They take them here, do not let them come in contact with your free labor rooms, conduct them up into the interior parts of the city, and proportion them out as they desire, and actually control their wages?—A. I think that is a correct statement of the case.

Q. Have any of these men ever come to you and made complaints of these matters?—A. The immigrants? There was a case I recall where an immigrant—his fare had been provided for by one of these padrones and the amount he was to pay back was very largely in excess of the amount expended. He was informed—in fact, there were two or three of them—they were informed that these men could not legally collect their money from them, and the Commissioners would see that they were protected in their rights; but they seemed to be so in fear of them that they never applied for any redress.

Q. Do you regard, then, that the Italian immigrant who comes over here and is taken charge of by his labor bureau, becomes a serf of the padrone?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He hires him out, receives his wages, and pays whatever he wants to, to the man who does the work?—A. I think they do not work very cheap. The padrone, I think—his principal living is from fees received from the intending employer, and also from the sale of goods to him. His board bill, and everything of that kind, is subject to tax by them.

Q. They board them, and keep store-houses, where they sell the goods they require?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, have you a department of labor at Castle Garden, where you take care of women wanting homes?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is attended to by the societies, likewise? The Garden has no control of that, except a supervisory control by letting in the representatives of these labor bureaus?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have the women that are there now been long in your employ there?—A. Do you mean those connected with the labor bureau?

Q. The matrons I suppose you would call them?—A. The commissioners have some matrons. Those in the labor bureau, if you refer to

them, are employed and paid for by the societies, and have been there for some time.

Q. You have heard of no charge of these women levying charges for securing places for them?—A. No, sir; I have not; I am sure if the commissioners heard any, they would be dismissed. They state in their printed circular that there is no fee charged for labor or employment.

Q. Now, suppose a woman goes out in the employ of some family, and after a day or two she is discharged, or for some reason fails to stay in a place, or is thrown out of a home, does she usually find her way back to the Garden?—A. Yes, sir; usually finds her way.

Q. What do you do in such cases as that?—A. They are given temporary shelter, and they are given opportunity in the employment bureau.

Q. Where do you give her temporary shelter?—A. Sometimes in apartments in the Garden, or in an outside boarding-house, where her board is paid for her.

Q. You would pay for her board?—A. Yes, sir; but there are several mission houses, also—two German and one English; one maintained by Father Callahan, who looks after nothing else but immigrant girls, and they shelter them free usually.

Q. Are these missionary houses humane institutions, in your observation and experience of them, which carry out all they profess to do?—A. I think they are worthy of praise, sir.

Q. Do you give their representatives, these missionaries, free access to all parts of the Garden?—A. Not recently, to all of them. They have a representative come in there. Complaint was made by the other boarding-house keepers, who were licensed, that the missionaries attached to these mission houses would interfere with their business by taking immigrants to their houses; that they thought ought to go to theirs.

Q. Is it a fact that no one who goes to a missionary house pays for their keeping?—A. Oh, no, sir; they pay in most of them. But they all will receive an immigrant who is in distress, if he has no means.

Q. A little rivalry in business came up between the boarding-house keepers and the missionary people?—A. Yes, sir; you take the Lutheran Immigrant House, 26 State street, which accommodates about three hundred immigrants. These immigrants are usually sent with letters from pastors of Lutheran churches, scattered through Germany, and they are received there, and they are able to pay, and willing to pay.

Q. Now, you say that your board refused admission to the Garden to certain of these missionaries because they were in the habit of taking certain of the immigrants to their houses to keep them?—A. These missionaries acknowledged to the commissioners that they did have an advantage over the regular boarding-house keepers; and the commissioners passed a resolution that all the missionaries be given free access to Castle Garden, but those connected with boarding-houses be not admitted until the boarding-house keepers were also admitted.

Q. When the Castle Garden missionary is not connected with a boarding-house, what does he do?—A. He usually goes around and gives advice and counsel. There are two or three lady missionaries. They distribute books and reading matter.

Q. They are there for information and as friendly guardians?—A. As friendly guardians, and no doubt their influence is very good among the women of arriving immigrants. They represent every church, and pretty much every nationality—Swedish, Danes, Norwe-

gians, English, Irish; and they give a good deal of advice and a good deal of assistance to these immigrants.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Do you grant permits to missionaries connected with boarding-houses?—A. To keep a boarding house?

Q. Yes; if it is a missionary in connection with a boarding-house?—A. The boarding house gets a permit.

Q. But the missionary boarding-houses do not get permits?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The missionary boarding-houses, I don't suppose keep lager beer saloons in connection with their missions?—A. No; I do not think any of them, but one, keeps anything of that kind.

Q. But the others do not?—A. The ordinary boarding houses, except three or four, do.

Q. Those who get permits from the commissioners here are persons who keep saloons in connection with boarding-houses?—A. They have a bar, sir, attached, the same as any hotel has.

Q. So that a person who keeps a missionary boarding-house where liquors and beer are not sold does not get a permit, while those boarding-houses who do keep beer, or sell liquor, have a chance?—A. No, sir; they get a permit just the same.

Q. State, then, what missionary boarding-house has the privilege?—A. The German Emigrant House has a permit for its proceedings. It also has a permit for its missionary; but the missionary is not allowed in until just at the same time as the immigrant boarding-house keepers are admitted. The Leo House is the same, which is for German Catholics, and the Pilger House is the same.

Q. Are those permits given to those houses you have last spoken of recorded on your book with the other houses?—A. Yes, sir; and they pay a license fee.

Q. They are admitted after the others?—A. Admitted at the same time as the other boarding-house keepers.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do the boarding-houses make any report to the commissioners of the number of immigrants they take, and how long they keep them in their houses?—A. Yes; they are required to make a report daily.

Q. Then you have this sort of a record, as I understand. You have the ship's manifest given you of the number of immigrants landed, you have your own books, the record of your own inspection; you know from your own book the immigrants who take the railroads to the interior of the country; who have been taken by the boarding-house keeper, kept over night or a part of a day, and the return is made to you; and how many stop here in the city?—A. Yes, sir; the ship's manifest gives all the passengers, the cabin as well as the steerage.

Q. Who owns Castle Garden?—A. The city of New York.

Q. Do the commissioners rent it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What rent do you pay?—A. Eight thousand dollars a year.

Q. Who owns Ward's Island?—A. The State of New York.

Q. Do you rent it?—A. No, sir.

Q. The commissioners, as commissioners of the State of New York, keep it as State property?—A. Yes, sir; they bought it out of the immigrant fund.

Q. What buildings have you on Ward's Island?—A. Verplanck Hospital is the largest, and there are fever hospitals; a hospital for contagious diseases at quarantine, residences for physicians, etc.

Q. Have you the record of the persons who have been sent to Ward's Island during the past year, and the reasons?—A. Yes, sir; there was 1,767 sent sick; 1,300 were detained immigrants; and there were outside 363, making a total of 4,430.

Q. What is the average number you have on Ward's Island?—A. Last year it was 266.

Q. What does it cost the commissioners per day to keep the people there?—A. Ninety-four cents per day it cost in 1889.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Per capita?—A. Per capita.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How many people are employed in Ward's Island?—A. Just now we have fifty-three people.

Q. Can you give us the pay-roll?—A. Yes, sir; \$2,071.14.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. For how long a time?—A. Per month. That is for the month of March.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you a copy of the pay-roll there in detail?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You made this for the committee, and file it as part of your evidence?—A. Yes, sir.

(The witness produced pay-roll for March, 1890, of the employés on Ward's Island, from which it appeared that the physician-in-chief and superintendent receives \$3,000 per annum as his compensation; that there are 22 persons employed under his direction, whose monthly compensation averages \$40; that the physician in charge of the hospital receives a compensation of \$1,500 per annum, and that there are twenty-one persons employed therein, whose average monthly compensation is \$24; that the physician in charge of the asylum receives a compensation of \$1,200 per annum, and that there are seven persons employed therein at an average monthly compensation of \$28.)

Q. Have you also your pay-roll for Castle Garden?—A. Yes, sir; for the month of March; \$3,611.18.

Q. You also produce this as part of your evidence?—A. Yes, sir.

(The witness produced pay-roll for March, 1890, of employés at Castle Garden, from which it appeared that the secretary, treasurer, and superintendent (one person) receives the compensation of \$4,500 per annum; that the superintendent of the landing department receives \$2,500 per annum; and that there are forty-six other employés, the average of whose compensation is \$63 per month.

Q. How many employés are there in Castle Garden?—A. Forty-eight in Castle Garden, and fifty-three in Ward's Island.

Q. What were the entire expenses of the emigration bureau last year?—A. In the neighborhood of \$200,000.

Q. Have not you got it accurately?—A. There is an item on last year's account of \$36,000 for interest. That does not belong to the general expenses of the department, although it appears in our report here. It was a State matter. And there were some bills unpaid at the close of the year, so that about \$200,000 would be about the expense.

Q. How does that interest question arise?—A. A mortgage of \$200,000 that was obtained on the property at Ward's Island in 1874, when there were no moneys coming in sufficient to pay the expenses of the board.

Q. The board at that time made a loan of \$200,000?—A. Yes, sir; they borrowed it from the State.

Q. Placing the mortgage on the Ward's Island property?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that mortgage has never been liquidated?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. I thought I understood you that a portion of Ward's Island was occupied for hospital purposes and immigration purposes, and was paid for out of the immigration fund. How, then, did you borrow \$200,000?—A. Well, this land was bought, you know, out of the immigrant fund way back in 1847-'48 and 1850. The last mortgage was not placed upon it until 1874.

Q. For what was the money, raised upon that mortgage, used?—A. For the care of immigrants; for the general expenses of the institution.

Q. Then I understand that the immigrant fund is in debt, and does not pay expenses?—A. This present immigrant fund was not created until 1882, and it is not a State matter, in the sense that the other was.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. The present Commission pays its expenses out of the money it receives?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And has a surplus left?—A. Yes, sir; there is a surplus in Washington—some surplus.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How many persons can be accommodated in the asylum on Ward's Island?—A. The present asylum that is in use, probably fifty.

Q. Then you have what you call a fever department; how many can be accommodated there?—A. About three hundred.

Q. Then you have a lying-in hospital?—A. That is the Verplanck Hospital for non-contagious diseases and for children; that accommodates about two hundred and fifty.

Q. You have accommodations for how many in all these hospitals?—A. Nearly two thousand.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. I understand that there is a claim filed against the Treasury on the part of the commissioners of emigration of New York?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. State the nature of that claim and what it is for.—A. The principal claim is for rent of Ward's Island, \$18,000 a year, and for the rent of Castle Garden. When the law was created Secretary Folger agreed to pay a rental to the commissioners of emigration for the use of Ward's Island at the rate of \$18,000 a year. It was paid for for over a year. The head money then was insufficient to meet the current expenses of the commission, and the commissioners did not put in a claim until some time afterwards; a year or two. Secretary Manning refused to continue to pay the rent. The question came up then about the rental of Castle Garden. It was paid for for quite a number of years, but Secretary Fairchild refused to pay any rent for it in 1887. He claimed that the privileges for which a rental was received ought to go towards the payment of the rent. I have the claim here in full if you would like to have it. The whole claim is \$125,000.

(The witness produced and filed with the committee copy of petition filed February, 1890, in the Court of Claims, entitled "The Commissioners of Emigration vs. the United States." Number 16723.)

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE STARR, COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION.

GEORGE STARR appeared as a witness before the committee, and being sworn, testified as follows :

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. You will state if you are a member of the New York board of emigration commissioners ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been a member of that board ?—A. The 19th day of next month it will be seventeen years.

Q. Are you an officer of the board ?—A. I am a commissioner of emigration.

Q. The board, I believe, has a president, secretary, and so on ?—A. I am vice-president.

Q. Do you give any personal attention to the landing of immigrants at Castle Garden ?—A. Yes, sir ; some.

Q. How frequently are you at the Garden ?—A. Well, sir, with the exception of about six weeks or two months in the year, I think I am there daily. I take a little recreation for a month or two in summer.

Q. How long do you usually remain each day when at the Garden ?—A. Well, that differs very much ; sometimes I am there from 8 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock at night ; other days may be I will be there from 11 o'clock until 7, or from even later in the day until early in the evening, 4 or 5 o'clock ; it depends upon the season of the year. In the summer I am there many more hours than I am in the winter.

Q. What interest do you look after when you are there ?—A. Look after the interest of the State, city, nation, and immigrants.

Q. What I mean is this : do you take any oversight of the inspection of the immigrants as they pass through the shute where they are interrogated by the inspectors ?—A. Occasionally.

Q. Do you spend any time with them when there arises a question there as to whether an immigrant should land or not ?—A. Not much.

Q. You exercise those duties, especially when the immigrant is detained and afterward brought before your board for investigation ?—A. Sometimes before they are brought before the board after their being inspected by the registering clerks, and they find that any of them should have a re-examination, they are sent what you would call inside, and, if I am around, I generally make an examination myself, as the other commissioners do.

Q. Do you make this examination by the aid of an interpreter, or do you speak foreign languages ?—A. No, sir ; I do not speak any foreign language. By the aid of interpreters.

Q. Do you spend any time at the railroad-ticket stand where the immigrants are supposed to exchange tickets, or purchase tickets ?—A. No, sir ; very little.

Q. Do you spend at any time at the money-exchange stand ?—A. I do, occasionally ; I have taken a great deal of interest in that department.

Q. What has been your observation as to the conduct of the business at the money-exchange stand ?—A. Most excellent.

Q. You, of course, are posted on the rates of exchange in Wall street ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is the order of your commission that the Wall street rates shall obtain in the Garden ?—A. Three times a day.

Q. Have you taken observations that the party in charge of this faith-

fully complies with the order of the board of commissioners?—A. Yes, sir. I very often, myself, inquire the rates in Wall street and the rates at Castle Garden. I find they are more clever as a general thing than Wall street persons. In Wall street, the brokers there might take none but perfect money—gold. In Castle Garden they will take it whether it is right or not. In Wall street it is weighed. Then, too, in a limited amount. If the broker in Wall street does buy foreign coin, he will buy the quantity he wants. In Castle Garden they will take the quantity that comes in, no matter what, and they hold it for a market, if they have no market for it.

Q. The immigrant coming here, not understanding our money, and only seeing the rates of exchange posted up, finds a certain amount of difficulty in making the calculation of what his money is worth in American money. Have you ever heard any complaints that the exchange man there has not paid out to the immigrant the proper amount of money; that his calculations have not been honest?—A. Never but once. There was one complaint of a German, who exchanged his money there, and after he went away he came back again and said there was \$100 short. The broker insisted upon it that he had paid him the full amount. Of course, knowing the broker so well, I was satisfied that he was right. However, as commissioner of emigration, I insisted upon it that he should pay the immigrant the \$100, and there the complaint stopped—right there. But in the course of a half an hour afterwards, the father of the boy that was with him came there and acknowledged that the boy had taken \$100 out of the money, leaving the money short. Consequently the broker got his money back again.

Q. You say you personally know the broker who makes the exchange there?—A. Yes, sir; I know him as well as I know myself.

Q. It is a fact, of course, that the rates of exchange may be posted up and the broker may give his proper receipt, as I believe your commission authorizes, to the immigrant, and yet, he may, by reason of his confidence in the credulity of the immigrant, make false change to him, by which he can systematically defraud the immigrants of sums of money. All this depends now in its fair operation, not so much so on the order of the commissioners as the personal integrity of the broker. You say you know this broker personally, and you had the completest confidence in his integrity and credibility in those things?—A. Yes, sir; I would trust him with everything I have in the world.

Q. Well, do you spend any time at the restaurant stands?—A. Yes, sir; frequently; I spend considerable time there. I eat there occasionally.

Q. Is it a good place to eat?—A. Most excellent.

Q. Do you find the bread there as good as you get at the restaurants?—A. As good as you get anywhere.

Q. How about the coffee?—A. I have not drank the coffee. It is said to be good coffee. I have spoken to our physician about it. He lives within the walls of the Garden. He gets his coffee and bread and some other things there, and sometimes his meats.

Q. Your commission have established the rates which the restaurant keeper shall charge for the various articles?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever had any complaints that unfair rates were being charged by the restaurant keeper?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you consider that the provisions made in the Garden for wash-rooms, water-closets, and such accommodations are ample for the needs of the immigrants?—A. Well, they are just as ample as they can be

with the limited room that we have, and they are put up under the direction of the board of health. They examine.

Q. The board of health makes a supervisory examination?—A. Yes, sir; all the water-closets are put up under the direction of the board of health.

Q. What other accommodations have you in the Garden for the immigrants?—A. We have a hospital.

Q. How many patients have you in the hospital?—A. I do not know that I could tell exactly.

Q. Have you a resident physician in the Garden!—A. Yes, sir; we have a physician.

Q. If a woman is left there over night, who, by the failure of friends to come to meet her or inability to get off on the train, or who has not money to pay her passage away, do you accommodate her in the Garden over night?—A. My instructions are to the steward of the hospital in all cases of that kind, where there are women and children, that they must be accommodated in the hospital; beds must be furnished there if they have beds to spare; but the male portion of the family must remain in the rotunda.

Q. And they sleep there just as they can find a place?—A. Yes, sir; they sleep on the benches. Oh, it would be impossible for us to furnish beds for them.

Q. Suppose the woman I spoke of has no money to pay for her supper and breakfast?—A. The commissioners of emigration furnish it.

Q. Now, you spend a part of the time at the places you have spoken of; at what else do you spend portions of your time there?—A. A certain season of the year I spend a good deal of time fishing, sir, on the dock.

Q. Have you heard any complaints with reference to the handling of baggage?—A. Handling the baggage—in which way, sir?

Q. Do you hear any complaints of an inconvenience to the immigrant as to the time when he ought to have his baggage? For instance, the question was asked Mr. Jackson, yesterday, if an immigrant arrives there and passes the inspection at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the time of the train on which he is going to leave for the West is 7, the answer was, that ordinarily he could get his baggage in time to go off on that train. Now, I want to ask you, if you believe the force handling the baggage is sufficient in numbers?—A. For the parties who arrive as late as 3 o'clock in the afternoon?

Q. Who have passed the examination at 3 o'clock—that is four hours until he must leave the Garden to take his train?—A. If Mr. Jackson stated that, he was in error, because we always consider that the trains will leave Castle Garden at half-past 4, that is, the boats are ready to take them to the trains, as it would be very dangerous to take them later in the day. It won't do to take them to the depots at night. Now, in the winter season they must be ready to leave Castle Garden at half-past 4, and sometimes earlier than that; so it would be simply impossible, when a great many passengers arrive as late as 3 o'clock, to get their baggage at that hour and get ready to go.

Q. If he passed inspection, say at 12 o'clock, he must leave the Garden at half-past 4?—A. All get away, sir.

Q. There is no question of that; they get their baggage and get away?—A. All get away, sir.

Q. I understand you to say, you spend a large part of the day about the Garden?—A. I spend more hours there than I ever did at my private business.

Q. Are you satisfied that the inspection that is made by your inspectors is equal to the purpose and intent of the law?—A. I hardly think it is, sir.

Q. What suggestion would you make from your seventeen years' experience there as to a change in the methods of inspection?—A. In the first place we have not as many inspectors, as you would call them—we call them registers. We have not but a certain number of them; nor can we have any more with the limited room that we have got. Then, we try to be as economical as possible, but economy comes in last. You have been over, for instance. You saw the number of little alleys they have to pass through. Now, we have an inspector for each one of them. Now, that is about as many as we can keep employed. The inspection is very hurried; we get through very quickly. We do not have time enough to have what we call a rigid investigation.

Q. Now, with reference to the money that may be required to furnish the proper number of inspectors. What suggestions have you to make as to the way in which the inspection should be made; as to the number of men that ought to be there at work?—A. Well, I think we should have many more men than we have, and very much more room than we have. Yet we have room enough within the limits of Castle Garden to give it a much better investigation, or, rather, to furnish more men for the purpose of investigating; but we would have to build further out. The limits of the Garden are very large, but you see we are confined to the rotunda.

Q. Suppose, then, ample room should be given you, what change in the method of inspection would you suggest?—A. I do not think it is necessary to make any change in the method. The method is all right, if the inspectors only have time to give it a rigid investigation.

Q. The only difficulty, then, with the present method is the lack of time to give the questions and hear the answers with due consideration?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there much change going on in the character of the immigration? Is it getting better or worse?—A. Well, the immigration from some countries is getting very much worse.

Q. What country?—A. The Hungarians, the Poles, the Italians. The better class of immigrants are Scandinavians, those coming from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Ireland.

Q. Are the undesirable elements on the increase?—A. I think they are, sir; although we do periodically have them coming in swarms; especially the miners, or those coming to do mining work in Pennsylvania.

Q. Is it your opinion that any large part of these elements are coming here under a previous contract for work?—A. Without being able to say for a certainty, my opinion is that there are hundreds and thousands coming in that way.

Q. Your commission is not charged with that part of the immigration inspection?—A. Not especially; no, sir.

Q. Have you any suggestion to make as to change in the present methods put into operation by the rule of the Secretary of the Treasury, as to an investigation that will detect more of these contract laborers?—A. Well, I do not think it is necessary for me at the present time to answer that question. I will give you my reasons for it. I have had several bills sent me—two or three bills, members of Congress have offered—and each one of them I find has something very good in; every one of them, I think, is a little in fault in certain parts of it. I think

that the whole subject will be fully investigated when it comes before Congress at this session, at which I should be very willing, if they should want me in Washington—I would go on there.

Mr. STUMP. You are really in Washington now, sir; and we are pursuing that investigation.

The CHAIRMAN. Out of the investigation of this committee, Mr. Starr, we hope to frame that composite bill which will meet the case.

Mr. STARR. You will find it a difficult job to do it, I guess.

The CHAIRMAN. We come to you in the hope that, with your seventeen years' experience, you can aid us with your suggestions.

Mr. STARR. Mr. Stephenson and myself have talked it over many times, and I think if you reserve that for Mr. Stephenson he will be able to give them to you much more intelligently than I will be able to give them to you.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. You are a gentleman of independent fortune?—A. I do not know what you call an independent fortune.

Q. Are you in active business?—A. No, sir.

Q. What positions do you occupy besides the place of commissioner of immigration?—A. Well, until about two months ago I was president of a bank, sir.

Q. What bank?—A. The West Side Savings Bank, sir—in good repute. I am a director in some banks. That is no position, I suppose, that you would call a position. I am a trustee in some benevolent institutions, and I find plenty to do outside of my work down here; but this is my first love, down here.

Q. Are you connected with the Home Bank?—A. Yes, sir; that is, I am a stockholder there.

Q. Not a director?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are a director and stockholder? In what bank does the money-changer of Castle Garden transact his financial business?—A. I do not know that I can answer that question. It is not in the Home Bank.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. The Leather Manufacturers' Bank.

Mr. STARR. I would like to have him very much; he is a good customer, no doubt.

Q. Are there any other of the board of immigration connected with the Home Bank?

Mr. STEPHENSON. Yes.

Q. Any one else?—A. I think Mr. Hurlbut is a stockholder. I think he has sold his stock.

Q. Any one else, sir?—A. I think that is all, sir.

Q. Who compose the commissioners of immigration?—A. Mr. Ridgway, Mr. Wylie, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Hurlbut, Mr. Oelrich, Mr. Rourke, Mr. Schwab, and your humble servant.

Q. Does Mr. Wylie have any interest in the Home Bank?—A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Hurlbut?—A. No, sir; no more than he is a stockholder.

Q. Is Mr. Wylie a stockholder?—A. I think not.

Q. Is Mr. Oelrich?—A. No, sir.

Q. When it is not the fishing season, when you come down there, how do you occupy your time daily?—A. My time is occupied by going around and looking after things and seeing whether the employes do the work properly, etc. I am chairman of the Castle Garden committee, and my duty is to look after it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Who are the other members of the Castle Garden committee?—

A. Mr. Stephenson—Mr. Wylie, I think.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Do you find it necessary that you should come here every day and spend all this time at Castle Garden with a view of inspecting the operations?—A. No, sir.

Q. It is not necessary?—A. No; I do not think it is—not to be there constantly; no.

Q. Why is it that you devote so much time, then, to the neglect of your other duties?—A. Well, there is one or two reasons. I think it is my duty to do all the good that I can; I do not know that I shall be able to do enough good to counteract the sins I have committed—it is getting in the evening of my life. It is a work of humanity, sir, and I have no other work to do, and I am only glad that I have that to do, for it occupies my mind. I think I would grow old if I did not have that to do.

Q. If that is your object, I hope you will have many years to carry it out.—A. I hope I shall, if I can live without pain.

Q. Now, as a work of humanity and a work of justice, won't you be kind enough to give us your views as to how the laws of this Government should be enforced with reference to the landing of any contract laborers at Castle Garden, or in the United states?—A. That is a difficult problem to solve. The landing of the contract laborers—it is a difficult thing to detect them. I have no doubt there are thousands who come here who are posted well, before they come, as to what answers they shall give to the inspectors inside of Castle Garden. I am satisfied, from what I see daily, that there are hundreds coming there who are under contract before they leave their country, and yet we have no evidence that they are so. If I make an examination they swear that they are not under contract; and yet we really believe that they are under contract.

Q. In your opinion, are these contracts made abroad?—A. Take the Italians—I think the contract is made by what we call the padrones. Why, we know that, from examinations that we have made heretofore. The Oakey examination exposed that—I think you will find it in the Oakey examination—not the Oakey—the Ford examination.

Q. Do you know the padrones here, that control this business?—A. Well, I do not know that I know them.

Q. Do you know their names?—A. No, sir.

Q. Could not they be ascertained?—A. Yes, sir; I think they were ascertained in that Ford investigation. I was not called before that committee.

Q. You have taken no steps to ascertain the men that are carrying on this business?—A. No, sir.

Q. You did not feel it your duty to do so?—A. We tried to protect them but could not do it.

Q. Have you ever taken any steps to ascertain?—A. No, sir; Mr. Stevens took that branch of it, and I think he will be able to answer that.

Q. You say you have read a number of these bills; do any of these bills provide for a consular examination abroad?—A. Yes, sir; I think they do, sir.

Q. What is your opinion as to the efficiency of that method?—A. I do not know what difficulties they would have in doing it. I think it would be a most excellent thing, if they could do it. I think they

should be examined on the other side—yet, unless they have been examined by a consul on the other side, or by his agents that represent him——

Q. Is that the only examination through the consuls abroad that you would suggest to this committee?—A. Well, that would be the most prominent one.

Q. In what manner do the steam-ship companies secure these immigrants from abroad and get their passengers?—A. I can only relate by hearsay, sir.

Q. What is your information in regard to that?—A. Well, my information is, that many of the steam-ship companies have agents on the other side for the purpose of selling tickets to immigrants to come to this country, for which they pay a commission, and we find, from information we have received, that they are very anxious to sell to all that they can sell to, to come here, without regard to whether they are fit characters to come or not. Their object is to get the commission for the passage, and I understand that—I get that from some of the immigrants themselves—that they pass it around in some of the country places on the other side of the water.

Q. Do not the steam-ship companies, in your estimation, have agents throughout the various countries of Europe soliciting?—A. Yes, sir; that is what I say.

Q. Have you thought about requiring the steam-ship companies to make the necessary inquiries and to return the information on the manifests of their occupation, their age, their condition, and also with regard to their moral character before leaving the other countries?—A. I never supposed, sir, that that came within the scope of our inquiry.

Q. In your judgment would such a scheme as that be a feasible one?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How would that scheme compare with what you have thought of the consular scheme to require the consuls to do the work?—A. Well, I would have them both. I would throw all the protection I could around it.

Q. What efforts have been made by you to prevent the landing of contract laborers?—A. Well, we have made efforts, but we did not meet with much success.

Q. Give us the extent and manner of those efforts?—A. We make the inquiry as to whether they have entered into a contract, written or verbal, with parties on this side, or parties on the other side.

Q. Who makes that examination?—A. One of the commissioners, and formerly our registers.

Q. Are the commissioners always present at the landing of passengers, in order to make these inquiries?—A. No, sir.

Q. Well, who, when the commissioners are absent, does it?—A. The registers.

Q. They keep a record of the questions which they ask?—A. Yes; they have a record of the questions.

Q. Is that one of the questions that they ask?—A. I think it was formerly—yes, sir.

Q. What do you mean by formerly?—A. Until the Secretary of the Treasury appointed an agent for that purpose.

Q. Well, then you abandoned it?—A. Then we abandoned it.

Q. How long since?—A. Well, I think it is probably six or eight months—ten months, I do not know but longer.

Q. What was the extent of the examination in regard to that subject when you exercised that duty?—A. What was the extent of the examination?

Q. Yes.—A. Well, we went about as far as we could go. We inquired of the parties themselves and then we inquired of the parties who came for them—their friends who came down for them—and at times we would receive information from some of the labor associations here that they had received information from abroad that there was to be a number coming over on certain ships, and we always made an examination then of the parties whom we were told were contract laborers.

Q. And this is done on the same examination with the registers, made in regard to their name, place of destination, and money, and all?—A. In such cases as I speak about, the parties—we would know they were coming, and then we would be on hand ourselves to make the examination.

Q. I think you have stated that your examination did not amount to much, and that thousands passed that you were satisfied were contract laborers, that you could not detect?—A. You did not misunderstand me, sir.

Adjourned.

Contract of the Secretary of the Treasury with the commissioners of emigration of the State of New York.

This agreement, made this twenty-seventh day of September, 1883, pursuant to an act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate immigration," approved August 3, 1882, between the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, party of the first part, and the commissioners of emigration of the State of New York, party of the second part, witnesseth, that the party of the second part undertakes to examine into the condition of alien passengers arriving by vessel from a foreign port at the port of New York to ascertain who among them are convicts, lunatics, idiots, or unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge, and report the same in writing to the collector of the port of New York. The party of the second part will also receive all alien emigrants at Castle Garden, or such other suitable place as may from time to time be secured and under their control for the landing of emigrants, and there provide such means for their accommodations as are now provided, including the necessary interpreters, and shall provide at hospitals and other public buildings under the control of the party of the second part suitable accommodations for such alien emigrants as shall become sick or in distress or an idiot or lunatic or a public charge for a period not exceeding one year from the time such emigrant shall have arrived at the port of New York. The party of the second part shall, so far as possible, keep a record of all alien emigrants arriving at the port of New York by a vessel from a foreign port and the place from whence they come. The party of the second part shall also carry out such regulations as the party of the first part shall from time to time prescribe pursuant to law so far as the same are applicable to the port of New York.

The party of the second part agrees to employ the necessary persons for carrying into effect this contract, and to render to the party of the first part on the first of each month a sworn statement with vouchers for all items of the necessary expenses of the preceding month incurred by the party of the second part in executing this contract, which account when audited shall be paid on or before the fifteenth of the month.

It is the intent and meaning of this contract that neither party shall be bound to execute its provisions or incur any liability beyond the amount of money properly applicable thereto under the act first recited. Provided that this contract may be revoked by either party thereto giving to the other party sixty days' notice in writing; and when sixty days shall have expired after such notice shall be given this contract shall cease and determine.

In testimony whereof the party of the first part has hereto appended his signature and the seal of the Department of the Treasury of the United States, this twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. 1883.

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

In witness whereof the party of the second part has executed the foregoing instrument pursuant to a resolution of its board, and caused its official seal to be attached this twenty-ninth day of September, A. D. 1883.

HENRY A. HURLBUT,
President Commr's of Emigration, State of New York.

NEW YORK, *Thursday, April 10, 1890.*

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL GOMPERS, PRESIDENT AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, after being duly sworn, testified as follows :

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Mr. Gompers, I believe you are the president of the American Federation of Labor.—A. I am, sir.

Q. How long have you occupied that position?—A. Since 1886. I was president of the organization of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, which was the parent organization of the present American Federation of Labor.

Q. What was your occupation prior to that time?—A. Cigar-maker, practical cigar-maker until 1886, when I was elected to the present office I occupy, and required to devote my entire time to the duties of the office.

Q. And your entire time is still being occupied with the duties of the office?—A. It is, sir.

Q. You have never practiced any profession?—A. None at all.

Q. How many members has your organization?—A. About 630,000.

Q. Will you state the objects and ends of your organization?—A. It would be necessary to explain the formation of our organization in order to give an intelligent answer to that question. Our organization is a federation of the trade and labor unions of the country, of America, including Canada and the South American Republics. The trade unions are formed from those who are employed at certain occupations, trades, or callings, as wageworkers exclusively. These wageworkers forming in the local trade or labor unions, have their national trade or labor union, such as, for instance, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the International Typographical Union, the Cigar makers International Union, the Iron Molder's Union of North America, etc. These national and international trade unions are formed, through delegates, into a federation for the purpose of aiding and assisting each other in any disputes that may occur between themselves and their employers, and to protect and advance the general interests of the working people, of the wageworkers, in matters political and otherwise.

Q. Are the Knights of Labor members of your organization?—A. They are; well, not as an organization. There are, however, a number of members of trade unions, and consequently of the American Federation of Labor, who are also members of the order of Knights of Labor as individuals. The American Federation of Labor is founded on the trade union idea of organization, in which the questions in dispute between the employer and the employed are decided by the two parties in interest without the interference of any other trade or any other person of any other trade; that which regulates and decides for itself and discusses with the employer the questions that affect their mutual interests is a contradistinction with the Knights of Labor, who have a sort of heterogeneous organization, where the carpenter and the printer and the brick-layer or the grocery store-keeper would be organized together without any distinction of trade lines. It has often been said that the one is a theoretical organization while the latter is a practical one. The latter I refer to as the trade union, or the American Federation of Labor.

I would add, since you have asked me as to our purposes—I think I haven't covered that—we recognize that as wage workers we are not receiving in return for our labor the reward we are entitled to, and use every honorable, practicable means to obtain a better economic, social, and political position for the wageworkers of the country by organization, by conciliation, by preparation for contests; we hope by the very preparation to avert. We know that there are very many unfair employers, or unscrupulous employers, in different occupations, who, at the first opportunity, take advantage of their employés, and by reason of that other fair and honorable employers are forced into a position adverse to their own inclinations by reductions in wages or the increase in the hours of labor, the enforcement of obnoxious shop rules or factory rules, such as the truck system or the plucky stores, to coerce or intimidate, either directly or indirectly, their employés to vote in a certain direction, and we recognize that the best means to obtain a fair condition for the worker is to organize and compel the unfair employer to deal fairly with his men, and the fair employer as a natural consequence will be only too glad to deal fairly with his workers. We are not advocates of strikes. On the contrary, we deplore them. We recognize, however, that the defense of strikes does not bring about the desired result. It does not reduce their number. On the contrary, we find that those who generally indulge in the defense of strikes of course fail to provide for them fully, to give the subject any thought, and as a consequence they are frequently called upon to exert—they frequently find themselves in the position when the only alternative to absolute serfdom and slavery, that they strike from sheer desperation and lose. We are, on the other hand—our trade unions under the Federation of Labor recognize that while it is something which they like to avert they yet prepare themselves for a strike, provide themselves first by organization, secondly by the accumulation of funds, and we find as a result from this practical step that the organizations which are the best organized and best prepared to engage in a strike are the very organizations which have the least strikes; in other words, that the preparation for the apparent inevitable either postpones or brings down to a minimum the necessity to indulge in a strike. We find there is no argument so potent with the unfair employer, and that a number of people who desire to compete for a market and who generally desire to fall upon their workers, upon their employés, with a reduction of wages to accomplish their end to gain the market would be prevented from so doing by the very fact of their employés, their workers, being organized and prepared should an unfair advantage be desired to be taken of them.

Q. Well, now, Mr. Gompers, when the immigrant lands in this country he is usually a laborer; he comes in a singularly unprotected condition. Does your organization take any oversight of his interests?—A. We do, though indirectly. The very fact that we are organized permits us to extend the benefits of our organization to his advantage, to gather within the fold of the organization all that we possibly can, what wage-workers we possibly can, and we endeavor to ascertain, as far as within our power lies, the evil consequences that result from an unhealthy, stimulated immigration, an illegal form of immigration. The present statute prohibiting the immigration of foreign laborers under contract was the result of the agitation inaugurated by the labor organizations of the country.

Q. Do you believe that the getting of the immigrant into your labor organization helps more rapidly to assimilate him into American life and to make him a good American citizen?—A. Beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Q. Does your organization as such seek to inculcate what we call American principles?—A. It does, sir.

Q. How do you do that?—A. First, by preventing him being imposed upon by unscrupulous people, who look upon the immigrant as a legitimate victim for their extortions; look upon him as legitimate prey for all the cupidity that is in him; to obtain for the wage-worker, the immigrant, the current rate of wages; to bring him in contact with the wage-workers, the American wage-workers, the organization, and by that means avoid clanishness that follows the unorganized, unprotected immigrant who mainly depends on his fellow-countrymen or fellow-townsmen in about the same fix that he is himself.

Q. Do you get any considerable number of immigrants into your organization?—A. Yes, sir; when they come here of their own volition.

Q. Do I understand you to mean by that that you do not succeed in getting the men who come as contract laborers into these organizations?—A. Yes, sir; that is the correct interpretation of my answer, for the reason that they are bound by a contract, though not by law, but in their own minds. They are led to believe that they are under obligation to the men who imported them, and the men whom they work with are in about the same position. As a consequence they have little opportunity or knowledge with which to enlighten them.

Q. Do you believe there are any very large number of contract laborers imported, being brought to this country now?—A. I have reason to believe that there is quite a large number.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. About how large a per cent., sir?—A. Well, that is difficult to answer, owing to the fact that those who violate the law are either directly or indirectly those who ought to enforce—to see the law enforced. By the way, it would not be improper to mention the fact——

Q. Well, I wish you would fully explain that last statement. You say those that violate the law are the people who are required to enforce it. Now, what do you mean by that?—A. I mean to say that on the part of those who are supposed to enforce the law there is no sympathy with the law. I remember not more than two months ago reading a debate that took place in the Canadian parliament (it was pretty well published all over the United States) of a member of the Canadian parliament who threatened to discontinue reciprocity with the United States. He complained that the contract labor law was a blow at Canada, and he insisted that the Canadian Government should cease reciprocal relations with the Government of the United States. Sir Charles Tupper, a cabinet minister of the government, in his answer to the member to allay his wrought-up feelings, said that he had been to Washington recently, and in an interview with the President, and Secretary of State and other members of the Government, they declared themselves as having no sympathy with the law, and that they entertained the hope that the law would soon be repealed. I, of course, am not aware that Sir Charles Tupper uttered that which was in strict conformity with the truth, but he did officially give utterance to that statement.

Q. When did he make that statement?—A. Not more than two months ago, and I am calling attention to the incident that called it forth. That has never been denied, however, either officially or otherwise, and that opinion, that utterance, which was published broadcast all over the country, certainly would lead the officers who are actually called upon to enforce the law. There is certainly a laxity. There is no sympathy in the enforcement of the law.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Do you remember whether the present President of the United States was a member of the United States Senate at the time of the passage of the contract labor law?—A. I am under the impression that he was.

Q. Do you remember whether or not he voted in support of that bill?—A. I can not say just at present.

Q. Is it not a fact that the utterances of Sir Charles Tupper are not in harmony with the general understanding of the views of the members of the present administration on that subject?—A. I can not say; I know of the Secretary of State having given utterance to sentiments which I would regard in conflict with the statement of Sir Charles Tupper, but I don't know, so far as my present knowledge goes, that the President has given utterance to any sentiments on the question at all.

Q. Sir Charles Tupper is not a member of the Canadian Government, is he?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What position does he hold?—A. I am under the impression that he is holding a similar position with the Secretary of the Interior. I am not sure of that, but I know he is a member of the Canadian cabinet.

Q. Is he not there what in London they call a high commissioner?—A. Well, I—

Q. Well, what position do you say you think he holds in the Canadian Government?—A. I think the same relative position with our Secretary of the Interior. I want to state an instance or two of what I consider as a failure to enforce the law, what I think is an attempt to bring the law into odium and ridicule, and cause a revulsion of feeling among the citizens and secure its repeal; the attempt, for instance, to hold ministers of the gospel as contract laborers; to detain a poor fellow who was an accomplished carpenter, coming here on his own free will and with money in his pocket, which called forth considerable indignation among the unthinking against the contract-labor law, and then, on the other hand, allowing quite a number of workmen, laborers coming here under contract, which, although can not be prevented by reason of the fact that the law is evaded or violated, and that those who aid in its violation seek, certainly seek, by all the means in their power, to suppress any information on that subject. No more than two months, not more than that, I think, it was stated that during the night-time quite a number of laborers under contract were permitted to pass by.

Q. Where did that occur?—A. Right here in the city of New York.

Q. At Castle Garden?—A. At Castle Garden.

Q. Do you remember the name of the vessel from which they landed?—A. Not at present; but I think I could ascertain it and give you the information. One of the officers, I think either conscience-stricken or from a desire to do that which was right, in a public statement, published in the newspapers of the city, gave utterance to the statement; gave it publicity.

Q. Did he say it was the result of some accidental oversight, or what was his explanation?—A. He said it was the practice in too many instances.

Q. Which of the commissioners made the statement?—A. One of the under officers; one of the subordinate officers; not a commissioner.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. Have you any objection to giving the name?—A. I would give it if I could remember it.

Q. Could you point him out?—A. I think so. I will try and make a note of it and see whether I can. In some instances we will find there is a construction of the provisions of the law to apply, as in the instance I called your attention to, of the ministers and star actors, and then again when the question comes to the laborer, the worker, it is held not to refer to him. For instance, there is one right in point. It is proposed to have the Strauss band of musicians to come over here to this country, and the interpretation is that they are artists, and the plea is that this band comes over here to give an interpretation of Strauss's music. The attempt to introduce this band and other bands of a similar character is only done because they work cheaper, and to offset and throw out of employment the musicians of our own country who are equally efficient, only that they insist on having some beefsteak, and fair clothes, and a fair home, instead of having sauerkraut and wooden shoes. For instance, a short time ago I formed the acquaintance of some men, and I learned from them that they employed a large number of these immigrants, and I am not positive, at least, being under oath, I would not undertake to say that they came over here by contract, I am morally certain that they are, that they came here that way. These men are taken upon the railroads, to work at building railroads at from 75 cents to \$1.10 a day; the highest get that. They are huddled together in the most miserable quarters, and they can not obtain food, shelter, clothing, or any of their implements unless they buy them from these very people and at the most fabulous prices; compelled to buy them, for they have no resort to anything else.

Q. Can you give the names of these contractors, these men you speak of?—A. I don't know that they are contractors.

Q. Do you know what vessel they came over in?—A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. You do not know the name of the employers of these men at this time?—A. No, sir, I do not.

Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. The committee understands that it is your opinion that the exclusion of immigrants who come here under contract is a farce—the law itself—that it is not executed?—A. The execution of the law is a farce.

Q. Let me ask you first, how long has the law been in force?—A. About four years.

Q. Is it your opinion that within these four years there have been a thousand people kept out of this country?—A. Oh, yes, sir; more.

Q. Under the law?—A. Unquestionably; the law can not be so openly violated, or rather, let me put it in this way: as many immigrants by contract, as many laborers by contract, can not come over here in face of the law.

Q. But I do not mean that. I mean, how many have come over here and have been sent back, not been permitted to land; do you think as many as a thousand?—A. I hardly think so.

Q. How many have landed here under contract that ought not to have been permitted to land within the last four years?—A. I could not tell, but I have reason to believe that a very large number.

Q. You think a very large number?—A. Yes. I should be strenuously opposed to the repeal of the law. I believe that a healthy, public sentiment aroused will secure the enforcement of the law. I want to add this, that if the people should undertake to hire laborers under contract in Europe, and to bring them over here to this country; if the people who would undertake this, were made aware of the fact that

the authorities of the United States were absolutely in sympathy with the law and would enforce it with all the power that they could command, it would have a very wholesome effect upon preventing these people from attempting to bring them over. We find, for instance, the whole power and influence of the United States is brought into play to prevent the violation of our tariff laws, and there is no reason to my mind why that same power should not be exerted to prevent the introduction of contract laborers. We find them crossing from the borders, from Canada.

Q. Do you think there is no attempt made to prevent them from doing so?—A. Well, yes; there is an attempt.

Q. But you are satisfied that large numbers do come in that way?—A. Yes, there is an attempt, but it is rather faint-hearted. The people who undertake to bring laborers to this country under contract are a very sensitive people; not physically, but I mean financially, and if you could only make them understand that that very important nerve, their pocket-book, was going to be hurt if they undertook to bring laborers over here, they would undoubtedly be prevented from doing so to a very great extent, because they would have their labor for their pains if their laborers should be sent back. Of course there is smuggling going on, but it would be much more so if it were understood that the Government, that the authorities of the United States were not in sympathy with the tariff laws, and did not care if they were violated or not.

Q. Your position is this, that while you are satisfied many come over—that the law is not enforced, that many come over who ought to be excluded, still you would prefer that the law remain on the books?—A. Unquestionably so.

Q. As it is some check?—A. It has some effect. Superintendent Jackson made a very suggestive remark yesterday in his examination, if the press reports him correctly, in which he said that there was a noticeable decrease in the baggage of immigrants. But before I proceed to say anything on that, I should like to know whether the papers reported him correctly.

Q. That was his statement, I think?—A. I attribute that to a different cause than Mr. Jackson does. He said it was upon the advice of friends in this country that the immigrants bring less baggage to this country than they formerly did. My opinion is that the immigrants who largely come over here are those who come under contract. They are the poorest conditioned of the workers, the laborers of Europe, and it is only those, or nearly exclusively those, who are tried to be brought over here under contract. The people who earn comparatively fair wages in Europe do not want to come over here poor, barren. The worker, the immigrant, who comes to this country of his own volition, is a different man entirely. He wants to come here, to America, to stimulate his character, his condition, his affairs, his future, to assimilate them with the American people. It is the difference of a horde of conscripts from a company of volunteers. The men who went west as the pioneers of our country, you could not get them to do the same kind of work as contract laborers.

Q. Do you think the immigration laws ought to be changed to any extent, and, if so, to what—to restrict immigration?—A. To restrict immigration, no; I am opposed to the restriction of immigration. I believe that any man that comes from Europe of his own volition to take up his home in our country, to bear our ills and to share in our prosperity, and to become one of us, ought to be permitted to come here.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State how you would sift the desirable from the undesirable immigrants?—A. I should insist that the man should come here of his own volition, and not by contract, not by unhealthy, stimulated immigration and in using that term, I think a brief explanation would not be out of place; for instance, men who go from the United States, companies in this country having their agents in Europe, to stimulate it by holding up the United States as an El Dorado, a field or place where they have merely to come to pick up the gold in the streets, and to inhale the balmy air, and drink the milk and honey—to the United States where there is a dispute between the employer and employed; they have their agents go there and hold up false promises to those people. These steam-ship companies, and I have a case in mind—the case of the Punxatawny coal fields in Pennsylvania, where they are now endeavoring to cut their laborers down to the very lowest point, and within two weeks after that bringing laborers from among the lazaroni of Italy, and the dregs, the lowest-conditioned people—I don't want to indulge in any adjectives prejudicial to those people—I pity them; but these companies who institute such things, and bring them over under false promises, false pretenses, to work them in their mines, that ought to be stopped, and what I want to show is the general public opinion of our officials, and even of our law-makers having little time to devote to it; they enter into these things half-heartedly, and the companies go on with all the nonchalance in the world.

Q. Now, Mr. Gompers, we would like to know when the steam-ship companies have their agents in Europe with these descriptions, steam-ship and railroad companies, we would like to know what suggestions you have to make as to how we can stop this immigration coming to this country, how can we reach it and stop it?—A. I admit that it is full of difficulties. I wish, however, I had a little time to think of any suggestions, of any practical suggestions to cover that point, but I will, if the committee wish it, probably reduce it to writing and transmit it.

Q. The committee would be glad to have you do so?—A. There is something for instance, although it is rather antiquated. I remember a case of where an employer who had a difficulty with his men, and in a skilled trade, he had his agents in some of the towns of Europe trying to get the workers there to take the place of the wageworkers here, and had the consuls of the United States endorsing the statements of this employer. Now it is plain that the Government of the United States has the power to deal with its own agents, its consuls, and that they should not interfere and throw the prestige of the United States, and the influence of the United States Government on the side of the employer, as against the worker who is in dispute upon the question of the conditions of labor.

Q. Mr. Gompers, it is the understanding of this committee that when the contract-labor law was passed, in view of the conditions that then existed, employers in this country were openly and notoriously going to Europe, engaging large numbers of men, and bringing them here, just as a man in business in New York will go into some other portion of New York or of the country, and engage a number of laborers. The law was framed to meet that condition of affairs. Since that time, however, the importation of the contract laborers has not been in the open, notorious manner. The inspectors appointed under the law complain that the conditions have so changed that the law does not meet the present exigencies of the case, and that they are powerless, under the

law, to stop these men, though they are morally certain they are contract laborers. Now what this committee would like from such men as yourself, who are sincerely in earnest, is that you will give us the benefit of your views and suggestions as to how a law might be framed to meet the present conditions.—A. I appreciate that condition of affairs and know that it exists, and will also say that I will avail myself of the opportunity, and submit in writing, in the course of a few days, or a week, some suggestions or changes in the law that I think ought to be made.

Q. What is your experience? Does the immigrant rapidly assimilate with the American habits and manners of life?—A. Only when they come here of their own volition. You can find, as an instance, in many of our cities and towns, the people in the lowest condition; certain towns formed of men, colonies of their own clan. When the wage-worker comes over here of his own volition, he may take up with his countrymen for awhile, but when he finds that their condition is poor, he strikes out for himself the same way that he struck out for himself when he left the old country, his old home, and came to America, and the free laborer, as I would call the man who comes here of his own volition, is the man whom you will find assimilates with his fellows, with his fellow-workers of other nationalities, and who become Americanized.

Q. You believe it is healthful for the average immigrants to be dissociated from the other immigrants, and permitted to mingle with the Americans, to take on American life. Now, do you believe that a naturalization law which requires a foreigner to be able to read the Constitution of the United States in English would assist him in becoming Americanized?—A. I think that such a provision might be adopted ten or twenty years hence; not to-day.

Q. This committee has before it a bill providing for the naturalization of foreigners. That no foreigner shall be naturalized who is unable to read the Constitution of the United States in the English language. You think that such a bill at this time would not be advisable. If it would be advisable twenty years hence why not advisable now?—A. I think that twenty years from now the conditions will have materially changed, and that the healthy public spirit that the labor organizations of our country are instilling into the minds of our better and poorer educated fellow-citizens will have the effect, of necessity, that immigrants coming to this country shall absolutely and positively be those who come here of their own volition.

Q. Let me ask you if, in your opinion, it is a healthful thing for the immigrant to have his native language taught in the public schools of this country, to his children, or ought the public schools of our country teach the English language alone?—A. There are one or two languages that are generally regarded as being requisite to a higher order of education, and I should not like to see any one of the wageworkers' children deprived of the opportunity of a higher order of education if it could be had. I am not in favor, necessarily, that the child should become a pollyglot. But there are one or two languages that ought to be or might be, taught in the higher of the normal schools, but not in our ordinary schools. I believe, first, there ought to be a positive, comprehensive, and entire primer, or the primary schools; not as we find the condition of affairs in the city of New York to-day, where there are 25,000 or more children of school age deprived of a primary-school education because of a lack of school room. I would not for that reason, however, favor the abolition of the higher schools as a part of our

public-school system. I think they are necessary, and I regard a primary-school education as essential.

Q. Well, would you teach the English language in these primary schools?—A. Yes, sir; absolutely and exclusively, in the primary schools.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You would certainly be opposed to putting an educational qualification on an immigrant landing here, wouldn't you?—A. Yes, sir; I come across men who could not read nor write, but possess more knowledge than I do. I do not want to place myself as a criterion or standard though, but that is a fact.

Q. I think I have understood correctly. You would not advise any restriction at all other than is now expressed in the present immigration laws, would you?—A. No, than is *contemplated* by the law; not as *expressed*, because there are evidently some provisions that don't express what we want.

Q. In other words you would not make the present laws any more stringent as against the immigrant landing here?—A. The voluntary immigrant?

Q. Well, any immigrant landing here?—A. I should not make the laws any more stringent as against the voluntary immigrant; but I certainly would put a wall around the United States against any assisted or contract laborers.

Q. To what extent assisted? There are some people who are assisted in coming to this country you certainly would not exclude, I think. Suppose a man is here, has been in this country five years, is a citizen, and has by his thrift accumulated sufficient to send out for his brothers, you would not exclude them, would you?—A. No, I would not consider them assisted immigrants, in the sense I refer to.

Q. You mean merely to refer to those who come here, assisted by people who are to use them for their own benefit?—A. And the so-called charitable societies, for instance, as a case in point, some years ago, there was considerable talk about the persecution of a number of people in Russia, Poland, and a number of their co-religionists organized in this city and secured a fund and brought a number of people from that colony to the United States, and they had an office within 300 yards of the barge-office here, and, under the cloak of charity, gave them employment at about one-third the wages of their former employés, and discharged their old employés. Of course I don't think that even under the cloak of charity, they assisted their co-religionists very much, and I think they were under contract in so far as they had to take work where they were designated to go. I remember, in winding up their affairs, they sent for so many that they could not find employment for them all, as they had to have some skilled laborers, and there was quite a clamor and almost a riot, just an incipient one.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Now, Mr. Gompers, I understood you to say that those who violate the law are those who are required to execute the law; is that what you mean?—A. Well, I say there is an apparent indifference or lack of sympathy with the law, and that it is violated by reason of that fact, whether with their aid or encouragement I am unable to state; but it is violated, and I am led to the belief that it is with the knowledge of those required to enforce it.

Q. Then you say it is an intentional violation, as having come to your knowledge, and not an inability on the part of the officers to execute

the law as it is now upon the statute book?—A. Even so, and there may be in consequence of the failure of the law to contain provisions which later experience has demonstrated to be of necessity.

Q. There sir, is where I want you to draw the distinction, whether it is the fault of the law, or the fault of the officers executing the law.—A. I think it is a mixture of both.

Q. Then there has come to your knowledge direct violations of the law, by officers bound to execute the law?—A. That is a matter of public notoriety.

Q. Give us some examples of it.—A. The instance I called attention to a few months ago, where a subordinate officer mentioned the fact of a wholesale discharge of a cargo of contract laborers.

Q. That one you have promised to point out?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, what other one?—A. Well, they are very difficult to point out, and there are many things that are going on in society that we only believe of necessity do exist, and are morally certain they do exist, yet it is only a case here and there that comes to the surface and is exposed that calls direct attention to it. Of course there are a large number of difficulties to overcome in this matter; the same as I called attention to in the tariff laws, the customs laws of the United States. We are morally certain there are a number of violations in them, but we only get to know a particular case in point when there is an exposure of such a case, and then we know what power and what pains the Government of the United States exerts in trying to enforce its customs laws.

Q. You have spoken of that before. I don't want to go into that again. Then you only feel morally certain that there has been a violation of the law, and can only instance in particular, the one that you have given.

A. Well, I think if there were a few of the members of our secret service placed at the disposal of men whom I might name——

Q. Who? Name them, sir.—A. Well, I say men, for instance, who are known to be in sympathy; in that sense I use it. Men who are known to be in sympathy with the law, I think, could uncover a number of the cases. The time and the means to enter into an investigation of that character is possibly more than private citizens can undertake.

Q. You say that members of the legislature enter into these matters in a half-hearted manner; I want to assure you that we have our whole heart in this matter, and that we want to make a thorough investigation and not deal in generalities, and I want you to particularize now the very matters which you have in a general way alluded to. Are you prepared to do it?—A. I desire to say this, that when I made that remark I said so from this stand-point; that there is first, a lack of the information on their part, and as a consequence of that, half-heartedness, or a belief that to make these laws and enforce these laws stringently, means a concession to the laborer, and that very frequently that is the case which lends, which gives, or which supplies the lack of sympathy or feeling.

Q. Don't you think that when we summon you as president of the American Federation of Labor, having a membership of 600,000, that we are proceeding in the right direction to get information?—A. I think your committee is, and I want to add this: I have had some experience with Congressional committees, appearing before them, and I know of no instance where any of them ever failed to become absolutely convinced of the necessity of this legislation, and they have desired to accomplish it; but I say this, that the legislators, our Congressmen, who are not

members of the committee, whose attention is not directly called to these matters, very seldom read the reports and the testimony elicited, and fail to become acquainted with the conditions that have made the members of these various investigating committees favorable to the legislation we ask.

Q. You have stated, sir, that a number of steam-ship companies are stimulating an unhealthy growth—an unhealthy immigration to the United States. Will you name some of them?—A. The steam-ship companies pool their issues and have their agents in Europe, in Italy, among the poorest conditions, poorest workers of Germany, Russia, Ireland. They pool their issues; it would not do very well for them to have separate agents in those different ports, rather in those different inland countries. They generally have one and pay his expenses jointly.

By Mr. LEHLBACH.

Q. You say all the steam-ship companies are in it?—A. Though in the matter of general traffic they are competitors, yet in the matter of that stimulated immigration, they pool their issues as I have been informed. They apportion the number of immigrants to each company.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You have spoken of a mining company in Pennsylvania that imported quite a number of miners from abroad to take the place of American workingmen; state more particularly what company that was and also when this occurred, and also state any cases of that kind where there has been a contract importation with a view of depriving American laborers of their occupation and reducing their wages?—A. The incident I have already mentioned relates to Punxatawny, Pa.

Q. Do you know the company?—A. I have not the name, sir.

Q. Can you furnish it?—A. Yes, sir; I will.

Q. Give us any other instance; when was that?—A. That was about eight or ten weeks ago, when the mine-owners of Pennsylvania, the coal operators, and coke manufacturers signed an agreement or came to an understanding with the miners upon a rate of wages and general regulations for the employment of miners; and the two firms in question indulged in this scheme that I refer to and obtained laborers who went into the mines at Punxatawny, and the American miners are still out of employment, and many of them have left that region and gone to other places to look for work.

Q. Do you know of any other instances in the mines, or in the iron industries or any other industry or factory in the country, or manufacturer?—A. In the erection of a court-house at Galveston, Tex., the contractor for the building, for the public building, imported laborers under contract, was tried, convicted, or rather pleaded guilty, and I believe has not been punished yet.

Q. When did this occur?—A. About five or six months ago, sir. I think I can furnish a little additional writing, or printed testimony upon that subject.

Q. Where were the immigrants landed who went to Galveston, Tex.? Did they pass through Castle Garden?—A. I could not say, sir.

Q. Do you know of any other instances; can you mention any localities, or whether or not there are any instances in Pittsburgh in the iron foundries or steel works?—A. I remember an incident about two years ago of a silk weaver's institution in Union Hill, or Paterson, N. J. The laborers were brought here to take the place of working people in dispute with their employers. I can not name them at present.

Q. If it is a fact that these immigrants land at Castle Garden, would you point out how, under the law as it now stands, these contract laborers could be detected, and where was the dereliction of duty on the part of the officers here?—A. I think that ship owners should be held to a stricter accountability for those they bring over to this country.

Q. I ask you now, under the present law, how could the landing of those immigrants have been prevented? I first want to get the faults of the law, and then your suggestions will come in afterwards. I will say with you, Mr. President, that I agree with you in all these things, but I want to see something more than generalities.—A. The investigation or the examination of immigrants when they land here is entirely deficient and inefficient. There are too few clerks who do the work. I don't know how many there are provided, but there are certainly too few who have to do the work, and when there is a vessel arrives here, possibly two or three in a day, with eight hundred to four thousand souls, taking the aggregate of the vessels coming, it is impossible that the clerks who do the work, with the help they have, it is impossible for them to do it efficiently. There are a set number of questions, and they are gone through mechanically, as if there was no design to really investigate the matter, and the answers to the questions are a mere matter of form, and unless a case presents itself that is absolutely so flagrant, it does not appear to the average clerk who takes the answers to the questions.

Q. Now, sir, suppose more time was given to the examination for contract laborers, how could they be detected?—A. If some of our United States officers, or one of our United States officers would mingle freely with the passengers, say at quarantine, talk with them, that might be one of the means.

Q. Wouldn't that officer have to depend entirely upon the statement made by the immigrant; where else would he get information that would lead to the detection?—A. Yes; but he would not have the set questions printed to ask every one. He might devote his efforts to one or two or three whom he might engage in conversation, and glean from the two or three the information that he might not get at Castle Garden or any other place provided, where a set of formal questions are asked.

Q. You stated the labor associations were instrumental in having this contract-labor law passed; did you ever, or have you ever endeavored, by examination of immigrants, to ascertain whether or not they were contract laborers, and with what success did you meet?—A. I say this, that up to the present time the labor associations have not been in a position to pay any very large or enormous salaries to their officers, and the work required of them was very great. They have frequently suggested that a member of one of the labor organizations having their confidence might be appointed as an agent at these ports of immigration in order to aid in the enforcement of the law, but a deaf ear has always been turned against such a proposition or suggestion. We recognize it would require one that was in sympathy with the law.

Q. You think that sympathy with the law should be stimulated by a salary, don't you; is that what you mean?—A. No, sir; I don't mean anything of the kind.

Q. Well, what would prevent you or any member of your association going to visit a ship, not every day in the week, but one or two in the course of a year, and ascertaining whether this law could not be enforced by interrogation and investigation from quarantine to the landing in

New York?—A. I should prefer to finish my answer to the last question first.

Q. Well, go on, sir.—A. I am not pleading here for a salary, or for any man in the labor movement. On the question of the sympathy being stimulated by a salary from the United States Government, I desire to say that the wage worker is a man who has no time for that, and that it requires a man's entire time, and he can't live upon wind. The average Congressman don't do that either.

Q. I am told that the Commissioners of Immigration of the State of New York serve here without pay and for sympathy; couldn't you in your organization of six hundred thousand men find one sufficiently interested for a week or a day, to make the investigation which is necessary to ascertain whether the officers of the United States and of the State of New York are performing their duty or not?—A. The members of the American Federation of Labor are wage workers who depend upon the wages that they earn from day to day, and very likely, should they make an excuse to an employer because of their sympathy to see the law enforced, the likelihood would be that they would have no work to do—be compelled to look for a job somewhere else. They have no way of making a living outside of their work.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. They depend on their daily work for a living, and can not be expected to do public work without pay?—A. They do considerable of it during the evenings.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Isn't it a fact that the present law, without any inspection in foreign countries, is utterly inefficient for the purposes for which it was enacted?—A. I think not utterly. I do not think it covers the entire ground, but I think it is capable of amendment to cover the ground required, provided there is a determination on the part of the officials to enforce it. I desire to repeat this, that you could frame a law just as you pleased, just as strong as you pleased, just as iron-clad as you should please, if the officers would not endeavor to enforce and interpret the law in the spirit of its designers, it would be violated and evaded.

Q. Do I understand you that at present you have no suggestions to make with regard to suitable changes in the law, to prevent the landing of these contract laborers, contract immigrants, but that you will submit it to us in the future?—A. In the future.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You said awhile ago, Mr. Gompers, that the men who were brought in to the Punxatawny mining district supplanted men who were already there at good wages. Were they employed at a less wage?—A. Yes, at a less wage, not that those who were first there had good wages, for they did not have good wages.

Q. Well, a less wage. The immigration of these men, then, was one of the causes of the supplanting of the old laborers and of bringing about a lower wage, which, you say, was already too low. On last Monday there landed 3,120 immigrants at Castle Garden; about 2,000 of that number were able-bodied laborers. The day after that part of this committee went down the bay and boarded a vessel, an Italian immigrant ship, that had 556 immigrants on board. Fully 400 of those were able bodied laborers. The vessel had no other passengers than immigrants. It was an immigrant ship. A few days before this another vessel landed at Castle Garden that had 3,000 Italian immigrants, nearly

a thousand of whom were able-bodied laborers. Now, that makes about 3,500 men within a very few days. If you would take them into the interior of some State and drop them down into a district 40 miles square, and they must necessarily go to work at once that they may earn their bread, would this tend to decrease the rate of wages in that locality?—A. I think it would.

Q. There are about 400,000 immigrants to this country annually, 250,000 of whom are able-bodied laborers. Does that influx of laborers tend to lower the wages of labor throughout the country?—A. It tends to prevent a more rapid and progressive development of our people. The United States of America could absorb even a much larger number if they came voluntarily.

Q. Do I understand you to mean that if these men came voluntarily they would have no tendency to lower the rate of wages?—A. Let me preface my answer by saying this, that I don't think the tendency is to the reduction in wages. It may sound very peculiar upon the part of a man who is active in labor organizations. I am speaking from what I regard as facts.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. I want to know right here—you have used the expression several times, voluntary immigration. Now, what I want to know is, what percentage is what you call voluntary immigration and what per cent. is what you call involuntary? Say there were 500,000 came here last year, what percentage of the 500,000 was voluntary and what percentage involuntary?—A. I should consider that about two-thirds or more were voluntary. I have no data upon which to base this except from my observation of reports coming to the office.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Your definition of voluntary, please.—A. Voluntary immigration, those men in Europe who, dissatisfied with their condition there, sell their homes, make a sacrifice of personal property, what little personal property they might have, for the purpose of buying their passage tickets and landing upon American soil, even with a very few dollars in their pockets, and willing, desirous of improving their condition the same as our forefathers came here; who, dissatisfied with their economic, political conditions and their social positions there, decided to bear the hardships of our climate, to come to America and throw their lot with the people here and try to strengthen and build up the country that had been founded for them. I would say that is a definition of voluntary immigrant—men who are not afraid to work, who want to work, and who through their friends want to make a living in America and improve their condition.

Q. Now, as to involuntary immigrants, what are they?—A. Well, the criminal classes who are assisted from Europe to America shipped here so they could get rid of them—those who through their economic conditions they have made paupers and then tried to shift off on to America on to the American people by assisting them to this country, paying their passage; the beguiled poor of some of the interior towns of Europe, who are allured here by false promises; the laborers who are contracted for, either on this side or on the other, for their labor in America.

Q. Now, sir, I think the object of this commission is to find out how these very persons that you have last enumerated as the involuntary ones can be excluded from this country. Would you, in your statement, embrace your views as to the method of doing that, and also a clause with reference to the communists, the socialists and the anarchists?—A. Well,

if you want me to make suggestions, I prefer to make my own suggestions rather than the suggestions of the committee.

Q. We ask you to give us information. We have summoned you here as the president of this labor organization. I think it is the desire of the United States to protect the laboring man of the United States, particularly against this contract labor, this pauper labor, and to protect him against the evils which you have mentioned. Now, then, as the president of this labor organization, the American Federation of Labor, we call upon you for this information which you have promised to give us. You will find us in sympathy with your views.—A. I will do it, sir.

NOTE.—Statement not furnished at date of publication of report, May 15, 1890.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. When will it be convenient for you to do that?—A. Well, I will leave here in a few days.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. I will say, Mr. President, no faint-heartedness in this now.—A. I very seldom do that. I am generally on one side or the other. You will generally know where to find me—on which side of the house I am on.

Q. Mr. Gompers, where were you born, sir?—A. In London, England.

Q. Are you an Englishman. Do you claim to be an Englishman?—A. I am an American in everything that goes to make up an American, except birth.

Q. Your parents were English?—A. No, sir; my parents were Dutch, Hollanders. I was thirteen years of age when I came here.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Are you a citizen of New York City?—A. I am a citizen of the United States.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. New York.

Q. How long have you been a citizen?—A. I became a citizen when I was twenty-one years and eight months old.

Q. Well, have you always lived in New York, since that time?—A. Except one year.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Mr. President, can you give us any information in regard to the manner in which the Italian laborers are imported into this country, and the contract under which they are confined and held in serfdom in the United States by the padrones, as is alleged; if so, we would like to hear it?—A. There are a number of well-known employers, a number of persons well known to the Labor Bureau at Castle Garden as large employers of Italian laborers, and you might, in all probability, obtain considerable information by a subpoena upon them; that is, if you have the power to compel their attendance to answer. I think you could ascertain their names from the Bureau of Labor at Castle Garden.

Q. Have you any personal connection with the Bureau of Labor at Castle Garden?—A. No, sir; I have, upon two or three occasions, paid a visit to Castle Garden to see for myself the method by which the bureau is conducted, and from my observation, I saw that the workers, the wage-workers who wait there, looked to me as if they were on exhibition for those who wanted to select one or two, as the case may be, and usually at the very lowest wages. That is one of the reasons I spoke on the subject of the suggestions that you ought to have a man who is in sympathy with the working people, and who is absolutely known as such, to be at Castle Garden.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Gompers, isn't it a fact that the representatives of the Irish and German labor bureaus have free access to the Garden, and their friendly assistance is given at all times, freely without charge, to the immigrant desiring labor or information or instructions?—A. Well, those societies, while the services are, I think, gratuitously and freely accepted by the authorities at Castle Garden, I am not aware that their purposes are as charitable or as disinterested as the general public believes.

Q. Have you anything that you can indicate to this committee to show that those agents there are not actuated by pure charity?—A. No, sir; I don't know; it is a matter of every-day observation that if anybody in the city or in the adjacent towns desires to have a very docile or low-waged worker, they go to Castle Garden.

Q. Well, let me, ask you again if you know, or if you have ever heard of any instance where the agents of the free labor bureau have not acted fairly with the immigrant?—A. No, sir; I don't know.

Q. Well, then, so far as that is concerned, there is a friendly administration?—A. I haven't even insinuated anything against the agents at Castle Garden; I am speaking of the agencies who aid them, and how, as a matter of fact, the bureau is regarded by those who seek labor.

Q. Those agents are allowed there by the consent of the commissioners of Castle Garden. They have the power to admit or to keep out, and by their free consent those labor agents are there and have a room in which they transact their business with the immigrants. Were you aware of that?—A. Yes, sir; I am aware of that.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Do you think, Mr. Gompers, that a man who comes fresh from Castle Garden is worth as much to his employer as an able-bodied man here who has been accustomed to work in this country, and knows the ways—is he worth as much in dollars and cents at once?—A. The farm laborer, whom I have frequently seen calls for, I think is.

Q. And in all kinds of labor is he?—A. No; not all.

Q. Isn't it a fact, too, that laborers, a gang of Italians, come over here and work for a few months at very low wages, but as soon as they become accustomed to the price of wages paid here, they see to it that their wages are made equal to those generally paid?—A. In time, a little higher than what their former low wages were, but it seldom equals that of the wages to the American worker.

Q. Is there much difference?—A. Too much; a very appreciable difference very frequently.

Q. Are not the Italians that have been here for five or six years, who have become citizens of the United States, some of them, thrifty, saving money, and accumulating property? Isn't that your observation?—A. I don't know that they are saving money, but if they do so, they are doing it at the expense of their physical and mental requirements, and what very frequently would leave a margin to the Italians would compel an American workman to starve.

Q. Of course it may not be the same all over, but I know that at my home, Newark, N. J., there are a great many Italians, and they work in the quarries and on the streets, receiving the same prices that the other people receive. They are saving, purchasing property, and many of them are now living in their own houses. They seem to be thrifty and healthy and strong.—A. I don't want you gentlemen to believe for a moment that I have any prejudice against the Italian. I want to say right here there is no national prejudice that prompts me

to say anything against the Italian as an Italian, but I have a good deal to say against the Italian, the Irishman, the Englishman, and any other nationality, if he comes here under contract, to take the labor of men who are already employed in this country, or who are out of employment, and ought to be given an opportunity to work first.

Q. After all, they all come here for the purpose of bettering their condition, except the criminal classes, and they do, too, probably. I mean those that come here voluntarily, and I want your judgment, your opinion (you have made a study of this), whether or not it is your opinion, your experience, that even the Italians, after they have been here a certain number of years, say three or four years, and become conversant with the language, that they do just exactly the same as every other working people, working-men, and everybody else, try to get the most money for the least work. Isn't that true?—A. That is true.

Q. And that they do not really press the American laborer?—A. After awhile they become civilized.

Q. Isn't it because they really don't know the language and the customs, and what is the current price of labor, that perhaps induces them to work for awhile for a less wage?—A. And also from a lower standard of living that they are accustomed to. I take the position, the same as against the coolie. I believe if those people were not assisted and contracted for out of other countries, out of their own miserable conditions in their own country, and they were permitted to remain at home, they would force improved conditions in their own country, but I am unwilling, so far as I am concerned, as a citizen of this country, that the United States shall be made a dumping ground for people who land, who can not, by their environments, and by the artificial conditions created by and through the avarice of avaricious men to bring them here and throw American workmen out of employment. When I use the term American workmen, I mean workmen who have become Americanized, workmen who regard this country as their homes, whose sympathies are with the country, and if there are any calamities, are willing to bear a part of the burden.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Can an unnaturalized citizen become a member of your organization?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the criterion; in other words, how long does an Italian have to be here before he would be eligible to membership in your organization?—A. An Italian?

Q. Any nationality?—A. Well, a sufficient time to hand in his name as an applicant for membership.

Q. Then I understand that an Italian imported here under contract for labor could become—A. He could become a member of our organization, but we would insist upon him throwing off his contract

Q. Provided you knew it; could ascertain it?—A. Well, as a rule, we can not reach the contract laborer. The employer or company keeps a pretty close watch over his contract laborer; does not go out of the domain—the place where he is employed, and associate with so wild an enthusiast as a labor organizer.

Q. So you would receive into your organization all the classes of immigrants who are what you have termed voluntary upon their landing here?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you believe, Mr. Gompers, the administration at Castle Garden is friendly to the spirit of the immigration laws?—A. I do not.

Q. You have spoken in a general way, and I want your opinion.—A. No, sir; I do not.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. Have you any rules and regulations by which you could identify a contract laborer upon his landing here that would be of any assistance to the Government of the United States in ascertaining the same fact?—A. No, sir; I have not. The contract laborers are, as I say, kept in tow by the company, or their superintendent.

Q. Then the only mode or manner which you have of ascertaining it, is to see where the immigrant goes after he has landed?—A. Well, yes, except to see a very large number in one particular crowd or town; that is a pretty good indication.

(Witness excused.)

STATEMENT OF GEORGE STARR.

Commissioner GEORGE STARR, who testified before the committee yesterday, appeared and made the following statement:

Gentlemen, I want to have corrected an answer that is attributed to me in my examination yesterday. I will read from the Herald; the question was:

Is the character of the immigrants getting better or worse?—Answer. "From some countries, very much worse. This is true with respect to Hungarians, Poles, and Italians. The better class of immigrants come from the Scandinavian countries, Norway and Sweden. From Ireland, I think the undesirable immigrants are on the increase."

Now, I never made such a statement as that, for it is untrue. If the stenographer makes me say that, it is not right. I find it in this paper; that is all.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK BOARD OF EMIGRATION.

The subcommittee convened at 3 o'clock p. m., in the board room of the commissioners of emigration at Castle Garden.

Present, of the committee: Hon. William D. Owen (chairman), Hon. Herman Lehlbach, and Hon. Herman Stump.

The board of commissioners of emigration, Edgar L. Ridgway, esq., president, in the chair, proceeded with the investigation of the cases of certain immigrants, then under detention, pending determination of the question whether or not they be permitted to land in the United States, and of their liability to be returned to the country from whence they came, under the provisions of the act of August 3, 1882.

MASCHE ORNOWITZ and her three children, aged, respectively, eight years, four years, and three years, passengers per steamer *Leipsic*, April 7, 1890, were brought before the board.

It was stated that these were destitute persons and that two men claimed to be the husband of the immigrant, each making affidavit to that effect, but that neither of such husbands had to-day appeared at the Garden.

By Commissioner STEPHENSON (through interpreter):

Q. Have you a husband in this country?—A. I have a husband and he is in New York.

Q. Where does he live?—A. I have got the address [producing paper, written in Hebrew characters, stating it to be No. 3 Hester street].

Q. Have you more than one husband?—A. God forbid! I have but one and his name is Simon Ornowitz.

Q. Has your husband been here to-day; have you seen him?—A. I have not seen him; I came from the Island; I have not seen him.

Q. Have you seen your husband since you landed?—A. No; a sister of mine and a brother of mine came to see me. When my brother came to see me, he said that my husband told him he had come down to see me, but he never came to see me.

Q. Who was that man who had that little child in his arms, and went out of the room while we were examining you? Who was that first man?—A. That was my brother.

Q. There were two men here?—A. I have two brothers, and a brother-in-law, and a sister.

Q. Didn't you state to the commissioners that that man who had the child in his arms, and who went out of here, was your husband, and that he had sent you 10 rubles to come on here with?—A. He sent 20 rubles; I did not know he was outside, and I supposed that might be my husband, and I might have replied it was my husband. If it was my brother, I did not know it at the time.

Q. I am speaking of the man who took the child in his arms from you and went out in the other room—you said that was your husband?—A. I stated that was a man, not *my* man.

Q. How long since you have seen your husband, before you left Germany?—A. Three years.

Q. How old is that youngest child?—A. One-quarter less than three years; I can not state the exact date of the birth, but about three years.

Q. What age is that child?—A. Over four years.

By Commissioner HURLBUT:

Q. Then your husband left the other side about the time this youngest child was born?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What does your husband do here in New York—what is his occupation?—A. He is a tailor.

Q. Has he sent you any money since he has been in New York for your support?—A. Certainly; wherefore could I have lived?

Q. When did you last hear from him?—A. In the fall holidays.

Q. Did he then send for you to come to America?—A. Twenty rubles.

Q. How much is 20 rubles?

The INTERPRETER. About \$16, if it is gold value.

Q. Who furnished the means which paid the passage of yourself and family?—A. I sold out all my belongings over there, and from the proceeds of the sale I paid them.

Q. What were the proceeds of the sale?—A. I made 115 rubles off the sale.

Q. How much is that in American money?

The INTERPRETER. It would be about \$80 or \$90, if it was gold. Whether it is gold or paper, I do not know; there is a material difference.

Q. How much money did it cost to pay the passage across to America?—A. It took the whole proceeds, the whole money I had.

Q. Then it took about \$106 to pay the passage, according to that?

The INTERPRETER. One hundred and fifteen roubles, she says, which would be about \$60; that would be likely enough.

CONRAD GINSBERG appeared before the board, and being questioned made the following statement:

By Commissioner STEPHENSON:

Q. Do you know the husband of this woman?—A. Yes; I am her brother-in-law.

Q. Where does he live?—A. He lives in New York. He is scared to come out; he was told he would probably be arrested.

Q. Scared about what?—A. Some of his friends scared him, that as soon as he came up to Castle Garden he would be arrested.

Q. Where does he live?—A. I could not tell you exactly where.

Q. Do you know him?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know him in New York?—A. I know him in New York, of course.

Q. When did you see him in New York last?—A. About three weeks ago I was here in New York, and I saw him.

Q. Where do you live?—A. In New Haven, Conn.

Q. Did you come down from Connecticut this morning?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't know where to find her husband?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know she has got a husband?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has she got more than one?—A. Not that I know of.

By Commissioner HURLBUT:

Q. When did you see her last, before now?—A. The last I seen her was about seven years ago.

By Commissioner STEPHENSON:

Q. Is this the first meeting you had with her since—just now?—A. Yes, sir.

By Commissioner HURLBUT:

Q. Is she any relation to you?—A. Her sister is my wife.

Q. What is her husband's name?—A. Simon Ornowitz; he is some kind of a foreman.

By Mr. OWEN:

Q. Why didn't you bring the husband down with you?—A. He was afraid of being arrested.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. For what would he be arrested?—A. He ain't smart enough. Her husband had not time to come here, so he sent another mon to take her from the Garden. So long as he is not her husband, he could not take her away. After that, he came himself to take her away, and they would not give her to him. He ain't acquainted with that tailor at all. He ain't a common sense man.

By Commissioner HURLBUT:

Q. What is your address?—A. I live in New Haven.

Q. What street and number?—A. I live in 668 Greene avenue.

Q. What is your business?—A. Shoe store.

Q. Do you own any property there?—A. No, sir; only business what I keep.

Q. Do you think you could find the husband of this woman?—A. I could not tell, sir. A friend of his told me that he told him that he would not show up himself till he will see his wife. He is scared to come out.

Q. He need not be frightened at anything of that kind. We simply

want to obtain the fact?—A. Well, the fact is, that the woman would not be any trouble to you at all; the husband is all right; he makes a living, but I think a bad friend of his sent her a letter, claiming that the husband lives with another wife. That is not true; the husband sent her as much money as he could. He tried to send the money all he could. I believe he has got a few hundred dollars, too.

By Commissioner STARR:

Q. How long have you been in this country?—A. About seven years.

Q. And when did you first see her husband?—A. About three weeks ago.

Q. No; when did you first see him in this country—how long ago?—A. Oh, I seen him—I understood that he came to this country about three years ago, but I seen him about one and a half years ago the first time I seen him here.

Q. You don't know when he did come here?—A. No; not exactly.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. What is your husband's name?

Mrs. ORNOWITZ. Simon.

Mr. OWEN. Have you the address, Mr. Ridgway, of the man the woman says is her husband and that her brother-in-law says is her husband?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. I was going to suggest that the case seems to be complicated. I never heard of it before to-day. I would suggest that the commissioners hold it open until to-morrow and send for this man.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. I will state that I examined this case myself the other day. A man came here who claimed to be her husband and I have his affidavit. He stated that he had been in this country four or five years. She states—I examined them separately—this woman states he has only been here about three years, and the youngest child is three years old, and the next child is only three and a half years old. This man brought the child in his arms, and apparently seemed to know the woman, but he could not tell the name of the child. He didn't know what the name was. He went out. We laid the matter over, so that he could produce evidence that he was able to take care of this family. He had no property. He said he had \$700 in the bank. I asked him to come here on Thursday and produce his bank-book showing that he had that \$700, and he would probably get his wife and family. The next day comes another man. He also lives next door. He also swears he is the husband of this woman and the father of these three children [reading affidavits of the two alleged husbands]. The man who made the last affidavit produced the vouchers for the money he had sent to this woman. How are we to get at who is the husband of that wife?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Is it not probable that the first one was sent here as a proxy to get her out?

Mr. STEPHENSON. The first one she acknowledged to be her husband.

Mr. GINSBERG. She was told that he has not got time to come here; he could not leave his shop with five workmen. He has got to give them the work. Then she was told by that man to tell that he was the husband; that the strange man could not take her away from him. But that last one is the husband, sir; I can swear to it.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. Both of them agreed to come here to-day. Why are they not here?

Mr. GINSBERG. The first man is scared to come here. The other man is scared to come here for fear he'll be arrested.

(At this juncture a stranger entered through the side door of the room and approached the woman, who kissed and embraced him in a hysterical manner.)

Commissioner RIDGWAY (addressing the stranger). What is your name? A. Simon Ornowitz.

Q. Where do you live?—A. I can not speak in English. (Through interpreter) No. 3 Hester street.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Tailor.

Q. How long since you left your wife in Europe?—A. It is going to be four years.

Q. What means of support have you got for your family?—A. Thank God, I can support them.

Q. Did you send any money to Europe to your wife?—A. Thirty roubles (producing vouchers).

Commissioner RIDGWAY. I think there is sufficient now to testify that this is the husband of the woman.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. Did you bring your bank book down with you?—A. No, I forgot about it.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. This case shows the importance of a change in this law. That man ought to be punished for coming here and representing himself to be the husband of a woman who is not his wife. She acknowledged that man to be her husband in my presence. How are the commissioners to be responsible for the landing of that class of emigrants unless such things can be prevented?

Mr. GINSBERG. The mistake was, that he was a working-man; he could not leave his bench and come here, but sent another man to tell that he is her husband and bring her from Castle Garden.

On motion of Commissioner Hurlbut, the committee decided that the immigrant and her children should be permitted to land.

MARK NEWMAN, sixteen years of age, Hebrew, passenger per steamer *Westernland*, April 4, 1890, was brought before the board.

It was stated that the mother of the boy now lived in London, England; that he had been an inmate of the East London Industrial School for five years past; that his passage was paid by the Jewish Board of Guardians of London, and that his uncle lives at No. 39 Allen street, New York City.

By Commissioner STEPHENSON:

Q. How old are you?—A. Sixteen.

Q. You arrived here on April 4?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your mother is in London?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you been an inmate of the Industrial School in London?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long?—A. Five years.

Q. Who committed you there?—A. My mother.

Q. Were you committed by a magistrate?—A. Yes, sir.

(It was stated that the boy had been committed for truancy.)

Q. Who paid your passage to this country?—A. The Jewish Board of Guardians.

Q. You have an uncle who lives here?—A. Yes, sir.

(Three persons appeared before the board.)

By Commissioner RIDGWAY:

Q. Do you know your uncle when you see him?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which one of those persons is he?

(The boy indicated the three persons mentioned.)

Q. The three of them are your uncles?—A. Yes, sir.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. There have been several cases of this kind before, and for the information of the board I want to read the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to this kind of case (reading decision of Treasury Department, September 21, 1887, to the effect that children unaccompanied by families or friends and presumed to be from charitable institutions, are within the prohibited class, and should not be allowed to land, and also reading correspondence which led to the decision cited). It is agreed that the act of Congress prohibits the landing of this class of immigrants. Where they can find anybody who is a friend, or anybody who is connected with the children, they ship them to this country. Otherwise they ship them to Canada.

By Commissioner RIDGWAY:

Q. How long is it since you have seen your mother?—A. Two weeks ago, sir.

Q. Just before you left?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did she know you were coming to America?—A. Yes, sir.

By Commissioner HURLBUT:

Q. Who paid your fare here?—A. The charitable institution.

Q. (Addressing one of the three persons before mentioned.) Are you the uncle of this boy?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Uncle how; is his mother your sister, or his father your brother?—A. His mother and my wife are two sisters.

Q. Are you willing to take this boy and take care of him?—A. Yes, sir.

Commissioner HURLBUT. The cases that were read here are not parallel at all. Those boys were sent out here to the Children's Aid Society. Here is a boy with an uncle who is willing to take care of him.

Q. What is your business?—A. Tailoring business.

Q. Are you married?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where do you live?—A. 39 Elm street.

Q. How much do you earn a week?—A. That I couldn't tell you; sometimes I have a week, \$40, and \$30; I don't know.

Q. What are you going to do with this boy?—A. I am going to learn him the same trade.

By Commissioner STARR:

Q. What, are you going to employ him?—A. Yes, sir; I am an employer.

By Commissioner HURLBUT:

Q. Did you know the boy was coming out here?—A. My sister wrote me two letters.

By Commissioner STEPHENSON:

Q. Did you want him?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why didn't you send for him, if you are making \$40 a week?—A. Because she told me she could get him free.

By Mr. OWEN:

Q. How many children have you?—A. I have got my own children—six; one is married already; I don't reckon that; five I have, because one is married.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. It is a pretty bad recommendation for a boy

to come to a foreign country, showing, by his own evidence, that his mother's influence was of no avail over him.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. His mother has other children there?

A. Yes; one is a girl; she had a leg taken off. Of course, I will take care of him. She wrote me to put him in the Hebrew Home here.

Commissioner Stephenson moved that the boy be prohibited from landing, as coming within the prohibited class, under section 2 of the act of 1882.

Commissioner Hurlbut moved that the boy be permitted to land.

On vote being taken—ayes two, nays two. Case laid over.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, aged thirty years, a passenger per steamer *Adriatic*, April 7, 1890, stated to be sickly and destitute, was brought before the board.

By Commissioner STEPHENSON:

Q. Why did you come to this country?—A. I came, sir, to try and get something to do; I was not doing much in England.

Q. Have you got any friends here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What friends?—A. A young man, James Freeman. He was to meet me on the dock when I arrived.

Q. Is he any relation to you?—A. No, sir.

Q. What is he going to do for you?—A. He will find me a place to live until I get something to do.

Q. What is the matter with you; you say you are sickly?—A. I am not sick, sir.

Q. Haven't you been sick?—A. Well, sir, I have been sickly a few years back, at different times.

Q. What disease did you have?—A. Mostly the nervous debility, sir; a weakly constitution.

Q. What is your trade?—A. Brass finisher.

(It was stated that the passage of Thompson was paid by James Freeman, 73 Rutgers Place; that he has no money, and by his affidavit he states he has been suffering from general debility; and that there was no person by the name of Freeman at 73 Rutgers Place.)

The WITNESS. I've had as many as twelve letters from that direction; I have the address in my pocket.

Commissioner STARR. This is the third brass finisher who has been here and got a little work, and then come back to the commissioners to be returned.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. We sent a telegram to this man Freeman, and it has come back unpaid.

On motion of Commissioner Stephenson, it was voted that the immigrant be not permitted to land.

HESSEL MAGIT, stated to be a widow, with a child aged three years, passengers per steamer *Bothnia*, April 5, 1890, destitute, and going to a sister, but who had not the address of said sister, was brought before the board. A person represented to be the sister referred to also appeared, and, being examined,

By Commissioner STEPHENSON:

Q. How long have you been in this country?—A. Over ten years.

Q. With your husband?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know this lady?—A. That is my sister.

Q. Are you willing to take her and take care of her?—A. Yes, sir.

(A person, representing himself to be the husband of the sister, ap-

peared, and stated that he had sent the money for the immigrant to come to the United States.)

On motion of Commissioner Stephenson, it was voted that the immigrant and her child be permitted to land.

MARIA CSERMER, a passenger per steamer *Elbe*, April 2, 1890, stated to be pregnant, but unmarried, and going to her parents at Johnstown, Pa., was brought before the board.

It was stated that this immigrant denies positively that she is pregnant, but that the doctor had issued a certificate in which he says, notwithstanding her denial, that he has heard the heart of the child beat 120 odd beats per minute, and that it can be heard as plainly as a watch can be heard to tick; that she is clearly pregnant between six and seven months, but she still denies the fact. Also that a bond of \$500 has been offered that she shall not become a public charge.

On motion of Commissioner Stephenson the board voted to accept the bond, and to permit the immigrant to go to her parents at Johnstown.

BERTHA KUHLE, a passenger per steamer *Lahn*, stated to be pregnant but not married, was brought before the board.

It was stated that the father of the unborn child of this immigrant was expected to land at Baltimore, and to come to New York and marry her; that they had left the old country together, but his ticket was made for Baltimore; that she believes that he will come to New York and marry her.

On motion of Commissioner Stephenson, case laid over.

ROSETTA MOSER, a passenger per steamer *La Bretagne*, April 7, 1890, stated to be pregnant, but not married, the father of whose unborn child is dead, was brought before the board.

It was also stated that the immigrant was going to a brother at Herkimer, Kans., who had telegraphed that he would receive her, and had mailed bond. Confinement of immigrant expected soon.

On motion of Mr. Stephenson, it was voted that the immigrant be permitted to land.

CHANE LÚPSCHITZ, a passenger per steamer *Bothnia*, April 5, 1890, appeared before the committee. It was stated that the husband of the immigrant had died two months since; that she is in the eighth month of pregnancy; that she has no money; that she has four brothers here, but they state that they are unable to provide for her.

Two men appeared before the board, and, being questioned, stated:

By Commissioner STEPHENSON:

Q. Are you the brother of this girl?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say you are unable to take care of her now?—A. Now, at the present time.

Q. When will you be able to?—A. When she is confined; when it is all over we are willing to take her and support her.

By Commissioner RIDGWAY:

Q. What relatives has she on the other side?—A. She has hardly any relatives on the other side.

Q. Are her parents living?—A. No, sir.

Q. You are a brother of her's?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been in this country?—A. Going on eleven years.

By Commissioner STEPHENSON :

Q. Has she any children?—A. No, sir; this is her first child.

Q. How long has she been married?—A. A year.

By Commissioner HURLBUT :

Q. What is your business?—A. I am a shoe operator.

Q. That means a shoe-maker?—A. No, sir; a shoe-fitter.

Q. What does your brother do?—A. He is a peddler.

By Commissioner RIDGWAY :

Q. Are you married, either of you?—A. I am married.

Q. Have you any children?—A. I have a boy. Another brother of ours is married.

Q. Have not you any means among you to take care of your sister?—A. We just earn enough at present time to support ourselves.

Q. It is an unfortunate case. It is one where the law would probably compel the return of this woman, no matter what the hardship is. Is there no way in which you can get security against this woman becoming a charge on the public?

By Commissioner STEPHENSON :

Q. You want us to keep her till she gets over her trouble, don't you?—A. Yes, sir.

By Commissioner RIDGWAY :

Q. Are you a citizen of the United States?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you taken out your first papers?—A. No, sir.

Q. You have been here how many years?—A. Going on eleven years, sir.

Q. Where do you live?—A. Market street, 47.

Q. What is your name?—A. Louis Lúpschitz.

By Commissioner STEPHENSON :

Q. What is the name of your sister?—A. Chane Lúpschitz.

Q. What is her husband's name?—A. I didn't know that she was married until here lately.

Q. How do you know that she was married at all?—A. Well, I have heard it from a brother of mine what came over here lately—he is here about four months—the one that came over last.

By Commissioner RIDGWAY :

Q. How long since you saw your sister before this time?—A. Not since I left Europe.

Q. Eleven years you have not seen her?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever sent her any money or letters?—A. A letter once in awhile, but I did not write for four or five years.

Q. How has she supported herself on the other side?—A. I don't know.

By Commissioner STEPHENSON :

Q. What did her husband do?—A. I don't know.

Q. When did you hear of her husband's death?—A. Not till she came over here.

Q. Not before that?—A. No, sir.

Q. You didn't know she was married until she came here?—A. I did know when my brother came over. He came about four months ago.

Q. Where is your brother?—A. He is a little fellow of sixteen years. He is working now.

Commissioner STARR. If you don't take this young woman, your sister, the Commissioners of Emigration will send her back to the country from which she came, and you two ought to be ashamed of yourselves.

A. What are we to do with her when she is in a time like that?

On motion of Commissioner Stephenson it was voted that the immigrant be debarred from landing, on the ground that she is liable to become a public charge, her friends refusing to receive her.

CATHARINE DOOLAN, a passenger per steamer *Adriatic*, April 7, 1890, stated to be unmarried, but pregnant, and to have no relatives or friends in the United States, was brought before the board.

It was also stated that the father of the unborn child of this immigrant was one Patrick McGuane, a married man, residing in Ireland.

By Commissioner STEPHENSON:

Q. Why did you come out to this country?—A. To work, sir.

Q. Who paid your passage out here?—A. My father.

Q. Your father did?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did your father know of your condition before you left Ireland?—

A. I don't know.

Q. You have no relatives or friends in this country?—A. No, sir.

Q. How much money have you?—A. Fourteen dollars.

By Commissioner RIDGWAY:

Q. How long are you pregnant?—A. I don't know.

Q. When do you expect this child to be born?—A. I don't know.

Q. You don't know?—A. No, sir.

By Commissioner STARR:

Q. Have you ever had a child?—A. No, sir.

Q. Never?—A. Never.

By Commissioner RIDGWAY:

Q. You knew that this man was a married man, didn't you?—A. I did, sir.

On motion of Mr. Stephenson, it was voted, that the immigrant be not permitted to land, on the ground that she had no relatives or friends in the United States, and was unable to take care of herself.

MAGDALENA BRAUN, a passenger per steamer *Westernland*, April 4, 1890, stated to be unmarried, but pregnant, the father of the unborn child being in Germany, was brought before the board.

It was stated that she was going to her uncle at Portland, Oregon, to whom she states that she has written as to her condition, and who paid her passage to that place, and that she had through tickets to Portland in her possession.

By Commissioner STEPHENSON:

Q. When do you expect your child to be born?—A. I am in the ninth month.

Q. Who sent the money for your tickets to come out here?—A. Jacob Herman.

Q. Where is Jacob Herman?—A. My uncle; my mother's sister's husband.

Q. Where is he?—A. In Oregon.

On motion of Commissioner Stephenson it was voted that the immigrant be permitted to land.

ANNA LARSEN, a passenger per steamer *Westernland*, April 4, 1890, stated to be unmarried, but pregnant, was brought before the board.

It was also stated that the father of the unborn child of this immigrant is in Denmark, and that she has but \$2.50 in money, and has no friends in the United States.

By Commissioner STEPHENSON :

Q. What did the man pay your passage out here for? He knew you had no friends here?—A. I don't know why he sent me here. He wants to come over himself.

On motion of Commissioner Stephenson it was voted that the immigrant be debarred from landing, on the ground that she is unable to take care of herself.

SOPHIA HEIB, a passenger per steamer *Westernland*, April 5, 1890, stated to be unmarried, but pregnant, was brought before the board.

It was also stated that the father of the unborn child of this immigrant was in Germany, and that she had an uncle in Brooklyn, N. Y.

By Commissioner STEPHENSON :

Q. Is your father and mother living in Germany?—A. I have only a mother.

Q. In Germany?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who paid your passage out here?—A. My mother.

Q. Did your mother know your condition before you left Germany?—A. Yes.

Q. Did your uncle write for you to come out here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you the letter?—A. The letter is at home.

By Commissioner RIDGWAY :

Q. What is your uncle's name?—A. Joseph Blincker.

Q. What is his address?—A. In Brooklyn, 294 Bower street.

Q. How long has the uncle been in America?—A. Residing here quite awhile. He has got grown-up children.

On motion of Commissioner Stephenson, case laid over to allow further inquiry to be made.

HELENA LUBINACK, aged fifty-six years, and her daughter, ANNA LUBINACK, were brought before the board, together with an illegitimate child born to Anna Lubinack on board steamer *Fulda*, arriving April 5, 1890.

It was stated that the father of the child resided at No. 102 Columbia street, New York City, and had paid the passage of both the women and had offered to marry Anna.

A. H. Berrick, counselor at law, accompanied by another person, appeared before the board and offered to give bond, if the immigrants were permitted to land, that they should not become a public charge.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. Where is the father of the child?

Mr. BERRICK. I don't know, sir; but I appear for a friend of hers who is willing to give a bond for her. A man claims to have been a friend of hers, who made her acquaintance in the old country some years ago.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. Has he promised to marry her?

Mr. BERRICK. He could not marry her, because he is a married man.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. In what relation do you appear before the board?

Mr. BERRICK. I do not appear as her counsel. I simply appear as a friend of this man who was cited to appear.

Commissioner RIDGWAY (addressing person accompanying the counsel). What is your name?

A. Frank Bolojek.

By Commissioner STEPHENSON :

Q. Where do you live?—A. One hundred and two Lewis street.

Q. Did you ever know this woman before?—A. Yes, sir; I knew her in the old country.

Q. How long since you saw her, until today?—A. I seen her about seven months ago—six months, I think. Well, I have known her before, too.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. He is claimed to be the father of her child.

Commissioner RIDGWAY (addressing Mr. Bolojek). Are you the father of this child?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever have any connection with this woman?

Mr. BERRICK. Is it necessary that he answer this question? He can do so if he pleases. He is a married man, the father of a family. His wife and children are here.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. I won't press that question under the circumstances.

Mr. BOLOJEK. No, sir.

Commissioner STEPHENSON (addressing Anna Lubinack). Is that the father of your child [indicating Mr. Bolojek]?

A. (through an interpreter). No.

Q. Why did you make that statement?—A. I never said so.

Q. Who is the father of your child, and where is he?—A. The father of the child is named also Bolojek; but not the gentleman present.

Q. Where is he?—A. He is in America, but I don't know where he is.

Q. What relatives or friends have you in this country?—A. My brother-in-law resides in America; his name is Kumis, 225 Second street.

Q. Who paid your passage to this country?—A. We paid our own passage.

Q. (Addressing Helena Lubinack, the elder woman). What did you mean when you made an affidavit that Bolojek, who worked at his trade as a cigarette maker in New York, was the father of your daughter's child?—A. (through interpreter). I never said that.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. Where is the man who drew up the affidavit?

HELENA LUBINACK. I only meant that a cigarmaker, also a relative of mine, called her to New York to make cigars and be employed in the cigar business.

Mr. Dreyer, one of the attachés of the Garden, stated that he took the statement in the affidavit as given to him by the interpreter.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. Do you know, Mr. Bolojek, any of her relatives or friends in this country?

A. Certainly, I do.

Q. Who are they; do you know them personally?—A. Yes, sir; I know them.

Q. What relatives has she in the city of New York or in this country now that you know of?—A. Oh, well, from the old country I know her.

Q. I am talking about this country. Has she got any relatives or

friends that you know of living in the city of New York or in the United States?—A. Yes, sir; she has got friends here.

Q. What friends?—A. Well, friends—acquaintances.

Q. Are they relations?—A. No relations.

Q. Will those friends take them and take care of them?

Mr. BERRICK. We are willing to give a bond for that purpose. Mr. Bolojek tells me he can furnish satisfactory sureties, one of whom will be a freeholder.

Mr. STEPHENSON. They will have to be both freeholders.

Mr. BERRICK. I don't know that he is in a position to furnish that. He can furnish one responsible freeholder and one other. If I offer a bond I will indorse the sureties.

They are both cigarmakers and experienced hands and can earn a livelihood, according to Mr. Bolojek, in less than no time.

Commissioner Stephenson moved that the case be laid over for presentation of bond, and that, if an acceptable bond be presented the immigrants be permitted to land.

Mr. Berriek inquired whether, if they produced one freeholder and one responsible business man as sureties on the bond, the immigrants would be allowed to land, to which the board gave a qualified assent.

The motion of Commissioner Stephenson was declared carried, and the case laid over.

Subsequently Adrian Effert, an assistant hospital orderly attached to the Garden, and who had acted as interpreter when the affidavit of Helena Lubinack was drawn, was called before the board and stated that the woman had asked him an hour previously whether it would do to change her statement.

DANIEL MCCARUSSON, a passenger per steamer *Adriatic*, April 7, 1890, was called before the board.

It was stated that the immigrant had had delirium tremens during the voyage; that he was going to Deer Lodge, Mont., where it was stated that he had had some property bequeathed to him.

By Commissioner STEHENSON :

Q. Have you got over it?—A. Yes, sir; I am better since yesterday week in the morning.

Q. How often do you get those turns?—A. I never had them before.

Q. Are you married or single?—A. I am single.

Q. Never was married?—A. Never was married.

Q. How old are you?—A. Forty-five.

Q. Where are you going to?—A. I am going to Montana.

Q. Have you got your tickets to Montana?—A. No, sir; but I have letters for to send to my sisters.

Q. How are you going to get to Montana?—A. I don't know, sir.

The secretary of the board stated that the Garden had \$10 belonging to the immigrant, and that it would take \$18 or \$20 to get him to Montana.

By Commissioner RIDGWAY :

Q. When did you get this letter (referring to paper produced)?—A. Oh, it is since. There was three there from Mr. Emerson.

Q. How long ago?—A. I am no scholar, but the dates are in the copies.

Q. Do you think it was within the last year you got it?—A. No, sir; not at all.

Q. Way beyond it?—A. A short time back here.

Q. How long back, two or three months?—A. I could not say.

Q. How long since you left the other side to come here?—A. I came on the 26th of March.

Q. The 7th of April you got here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long before you left the other side did you get this letter from Montana?—A. I could not say, sir. It may be two or three months—scarcely that. Mother was sick. I could not read it until she got better.

The secretary read letters to the immigrant from his sister in Montana, requesting him to come as soon as possible to Montana. Also, letter from a Mr. Emerson, an attorney at law at Deer Lodge, Mont.

By Commissioner HURLBUT :

Q. How do you expect to get out there now? You have got no money.—A. I expected they would write and telegraph, and that she would send me money; either of the sisters would do it.

On motion, the secretary of the board was directed to communicate with the people in Montana referred to by the immigrant to see whether his transportation would be guaranteed, and the case was laid over pending response.

The immigrant was informed that he would be taken care of by the board for the present.

EMIL ZILLBACH, an immigrant this day brought down from Ward's Island, destitute and suffering from a disease of the eyes, was brought before the board.

By Commissioner STEPHENSON :

Q. Why did you come here to this country?—A. (Through interpreter.) I came here to make some money, and I have got a brother here.

The commissioners were unable, upon repeated efforts, to extract any information from the witness.

On motion of Mr. Stephenson, the board voted that the immigrant be not permitted to land.

JANE DUXBERRY, an Englishwoman, who landed in the United States in October, 1889, and is now destitute and an applicant to be returned to England with her three children at the expense of the immigrant fund, was brought before the board.

By Commissioner RIDGWAY :

Q. What is your name?—A. Jane Duxberry.

Q. You came into the United States on the 28th of October, 1889—is that correct?—A. It was in October. I could not tell you the date.

Q. Who was this man that you came here with?—A. Well, his name was John Louth. I could not tell you whether he gave his right name.

Q. Is he the father of these children?—A. The father of these children is dead.

By Commissioner STEPHENSON :

Q. He is the father of your unborn child, is not he?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long were you acquainted with him?—A. About twelve months before I came.

By Commissioner RIDGWAY :

Q. Did he pay your fare here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you live after you arrived here?—A. In Philadelphia. I was only in Philadelphia a week.

Q. Where did you live the balance of the time?—A. I went to Fall River.

Q. Was this man with you?—A. No; he deserted me in Philadelphia after——

Q. After one week?—A. Yes, sir. There was nothing I could do in Philadelphia, and they said there was more cotton mills in Fall River, and I went to Fall River.

Q. Did you have any money with you when you left home?—A. No.

Q. No money at all?—A. No.

Q. How did you get to Fall River?—A. I went on to Philadelphia, and then I went to the English consul in Philadelphia and they sent me on to Fall River; I said I wanted to try Fall River.

Q. Did the English consul pay the expenses of your transportation?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he furnish you with any means besides that?—A. No, sir.

Q. How did you live in Fall River?—A. I had been there about a fortnight, and I got work.

Q. What kind of work?—A. Weaving.

Q. Was that your trade before you left England?—A. Yes.

Q. How did you come to get out of employment?—A. Well, I could not stand the work, and then I saw I could not live in America with three children and keep them.

Q. Who brought you from Fall River, or who defrayed the expenses of bringing you from Fall River to New York?—A. I went to Mr. Harrison at Fall River, and he sent me to Tewksbury.

Q. Who is Mr. Harrison?—A. He is the poor superintendent; then from Tewksbury I came here last Wednesday. Then I was sent on to Ward's Island; I have been there until to-day.

By Commissioner STEPHENSON:

Q. The poor authorities paid your fare there?—A. Yes.

By Commissioner RIDGWAY:

Q. What money did you have when you landed in the United States?—A. I had not so much; but this gentleman I came out with paid my expenses to Philadelphia.

Q. Did not you have any money of your own?—A. No; he staid with me in Philadelphia a week and paid my expenses.

Q. Did you have no money then?—A. I had no money, only what I had from the English consul at Philadelphia to take me to Fall River.

Q. So that he left you destitute?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you now come here to the commissioners of immigration, having been sent by the charitable authorities of Massachusetts to New York, to ask that we return you to England?—A. Yes, sir.

By the SECRETARY:

Q. And this man who brought you out, he told you to state that you were going to your husband in Philadelphia when you were passing the registers?—A. Yes, sir.

By Commissioner HURLBUT:

Q. How lately have you seen this man; when did he leave you in Philadelphia?—A. The first week.

By Commissioner RIDGWAY:

Q. You have not seen him since?—A. No.

Q. And you don't know his whereabouts?—A. No.

By Commissioner STEPHENSON:

Q. When you landed in October how long did you remain in New York?—A. We started the same day from New York to Philadelphia.

Q. Then you have never lived in New York?—A. No, sir.

By Commissioner RIDGWAY:

Q. Have you any relatives at home in England?—A. Yes, a father and sisters and brothers. I have no mother.

Q. Your father is living?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is he able to take care of you?—A. Yes, sir; he is home there, and if I could get home——

Q. What part of England do they reside in?—A. Blackburn.

Q. How far away from London is that?—A. It is near Liverpool.

On motion of Commissioner Stephenson the board voted to recommend to the Secretary of the Treasury that the application of Mrs. Duxberry be granted and that she and her children be returned to England at the expense of the immigrant fund.

PATRICK MCCABE, who arrived in the United States per steamer *City of Rome* July 18, 1889, obtained employment at New Haven, Conn., and subsequently paid the passage of his wife and four children, who arrived October 10, 1889, appeared before the board, together with his wife and children, aged respectively seven, six, four, and one-and-a-half years, and requested to be returned to Scotland being without employment, his wife an invalid, and all in a destitute condition.

By Commissioner RIDGWAY:

Q. What time did you arrive here?—A. In July.

Q. Where did you proceed when you left Castle Garden in July?—A. Went to New Haven.

Q. What occupation did you pursue there?—A. The first job I got was in the slaughter-house.

Q. Did you have any money on arrival?—A. Twenty pounds.

Q. About \$100. Did you get this employment immediately on arriving?—A. No, sir; I was there a good while.

Q. How long?—A. I was five or six weeks idle.

Q. How much of your money had you exhausted at the time you obtained employment?—A. I had about 14 pounds.

Q. You only had about 14 pounds left?—A. I had 14 left.

Q. What wages did you earn?—A. Seven dollars.

Q. Seven dollars a week?—A. A week.

Q. How long were you employed?—A. Close on five months.

Q. How long since you were dismissed?—A. About six weeks.

Q. What was the reason of your giving the place up?—A. I had to stop off three or four days one week, and I could not leave the house, the wife was sick, and had no person to take care of her; and I had to stop in and mind her. Then the boss told me that he could not keep the job for me unless I was able to work.

Q. Had you no friends in America?—A. Yes; in that place.

Q. You did not know them until you got there?—A. No, sir.

Q. Made their acquaintance after you arrived there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What induced you to come to this country?—A. I used to hear people say I would do well in it.

Q. What were you employed at when you were at home?—A. I used to work in the gas factory.

Q. At what place?—A. Leith, Scotland.

Q. What wages did you get there?—A. Thirty shillings and four pence; I worked at coal; sometimes 2 pounds, 35 or 34 shillings.

By Commissioner STARR:

Q. You could earn more there than here?—A. Yes, sir; I think I could.

By Commissioner RIDGWAY:

Q. What place do you think would offer you the best opportunity to obtain employment, from your experience?—A. I would rather live in Scotland, sir.

By Commissioner STEPHENSON:

Q. Have you been sick since you have been in this country?—A. No, sir.

Q. You are a healthy, able-bodied man?—A. Yes, sir.

The SECRETARY (addressing Mrs. McCabe). You want to go home, do you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Commissioner Stephenson moved that the application be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, with a statement of the facts in the case, but without the indorsement of the board.

Commissioner STARR. Why should we not recommend to the Secretary to return him out of the immigrant fund, instead of allowing him to remain in the city of New York and becoming a pauper, with this family of half a dozen?

Commissioner Hurlbut moved as an amendment that the board recommend to the Secretary that the immigrant and his family be returned.

The Chair put the question upon the adoption of the motion as amended, with the following result: Ayes 3; nays 1.

The motion was declared carried.

At 5.30 o'clock p. m. the subcommittee adjourned until Friday morning at 11 o'clock a. m.

FRIDAY, April 11, 1890.

The sub-committee met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Hon. William B. Owen, chairman, Hon. Herman Lehlbach, and Hon. Herman Stump.

TESTIMONY OF EDMUND STEPHENSON, COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION.

EDMUND STEPHENSON, a member of the board of emigration commissioners, after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Stephenson, please state your full name?—A. Edmund Stephenson.

Q. Mr. Stephenson, how long have you been a member of the board of commissioners of emigration of the State of New York?—A. I was appointed first in May, 1873, by General Dix. I was re-appointed again in 1880 by Governor Cornell, and I have held ever since that.

Q. Your service has been continual?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many members compose the board?—A. Six State officers appointed by the governor, three *ex officio* members, one of which is

president of the Irish society, the other the president of the German society, and the mayor of the city of New York.

Q. Please name the board as it is now constituted.—A. The State board is Henry A. Hurlbut, George Starr, Charles F. Ulrich, Edgar L. Ridgway, Daniel D. Wylie, and Edmund Stephenson. The *ex officio* members are James Rorke, president of the Irish society, and a Mr. Schwab, I think his name is (although he has not attended any meetings), recently elected in the place of Mr. Charles Hauselt, who died a short timesince. He is the agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. He has not yet attended any meetings of the board.

Q. Do the *ex officio* members have the privilege of voting on any matters that come before the board?—A. They have, under the law, the right to vote on all questions before the board that embrace the landing or detention of immigrants, the expenditures of money, salaries, increase or decrease of them, and every other question, except the political appointments; on that question they have no right to vote. Political appointments, those appointments of subordinate employés, they have no vote on that question. That rests entirely with the State board.

Q. How many members constitute a quorum to do business?—A. Four.

Q. That is a majority of the State board?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What compensation do the members of the State board receive for their services?—A. Nothing whatever.

Q. When was the board of commissioners of immigration of this State created?—A. They organized May 8, 1847. The act was passed on the 5th of May, and the organization was on the 8th following. William F. Havemeyer was elected president.

Q. Since what time has the board been acting under contract with the Federal Government?—A. The first contract made was, I think, in September or October, 1882, which provided that the board of commissioners of immigration should take care of any immigrant falling into distress or needing public aid for the period of five years. That was the first contract. The commissioners of immigration very readily saw that the 50 cents head landing would not take care of immigrants for that long period of time, and the commissioners went to the legislature and asked the legislature to amend the State law, for the State law required the board to care for the immigrant for five years. They asked that it be amended to one year instead of five. The legislature passed an amendment which went into effect, I think, very soon after that, and which charged the board of immigration for only one year, and then the board of commissioners made application to the Secretary of the Treasury to amend the previous contract made in 1882 to conform with the law passed by the legislature, making it only one year. In September, 1883, an amended contract was made, in which it was one year instead of five, otherwise the contract remained the same.

Q. Now, your board acted purely as a State board from 1847 until the date of the first contract with the Government in 1882?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. During those years did the Federal Government take any supervision over immigration?—A. Not under any law that we were aware of. In several cases where the State board found that persons were sent to this country by action of foreign governments, the State board prevented the landing of those people until the board communicated with the Secretary of State as regards the power of the State board to repel those people from coming within the United States, and in several cases the Secretary of State sustained the action of the board and sent those

people back. That is the only act I know of directly with the United States Government, in which the State board asked the United States Government, in any way, to interfere with the matter of immigration.

Q. So, then, except in the case of criminals, the State board were sovereign in the question of immigration from 1847 until 1882?—A. Yes, sir; undoubtedly.

Q. You spoke about a State law, which required the State board of immigration to take care of an immigrant for five years' time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please explain the cause of that five years' limit?—A. The cause of that was because it was believed that the head tax that was collected at that time was a sufficient guarantee to every town and county in the State against the care and support of paupers, who, after landing, were unable to take care of themselves. The law provided that from that tax the State board of immigration should re-imburse every city, county, or town in the State, during the five years residence of the immigrant from the date of his landing. That law was carried out and the State did reimburse all the counties and towns in the State, and that was done in the interest of humanity, for this reason: For instance, an accident would occur to an immigrant at Buffalo, or at Troy, or at any other place in the State of New York. In many cases it would have hazarded the life of the patient to bring that patient, suffering from that accident, or may be from some disease or sickness, to the city of New York, and so the public institutions in the cities and counties of the State were authorized by law to receive an immigrant and care for him, and send in a sworn voucher of the cost and expense of the care and maintenance of the immigrant. That was the object and purpose of the law, and it was so carried out. The income of the commissioners during those years ranged from \$400,000 to \$700,000 a year.

Q. What charge was made against each immigrant landing?—A. It varied from \$1.50 to \$2.50; the last amendment of the law was from \$2.50 to \$1.50.

Q. And the simple purpose of that law was that no immigrant should become a pauper, a public charge to the State, for five years after landing?—A. Yes, sir; and the faith of the State was carried out, after the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which was in the year 1876. Then the courts of the United States decided that the State had no power to levy a tax upon an immigrant; that that power belonged to the Congress of the United States. Governor Tilden, who was governor at that time, sent a message to the legislature, in which he stated that the faith of the State was pledged to the immigrant by reason of the tax that had been collected and paid for the care of those immigrants for five years; and the State of New York, from 1876 to 1882, appropriated all the money that was required to care for all immigrants that landed at the port of New York, without regard to where their destination was; and the amount of money appropriated, as near as I can remember, during those six years in which no landing tax was collected, until the year 1882, when the 50-cent tax was made, the people of the State of New York were taxed to the amount of \$1,150,000, for which the whole United States received the benefit. That was done because the governor and legislature believed the faith of the State was pledged to take care of the immigrant for five years; and the State carried that out for one year beyond it, until 1882, which was six years.

Q. For what length of time does your board care for an immigrant now?—A. One year from the date of landing.

Q. Your board, I believe, has a contract with the Federal Government, under which you are now acting?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Say if that is a copy of the contract?—A. Yes, sir; this contract was drawn by the counsel of the board of commissioners of immigration, Mr. Saunders, and it was submitted to Mr. Folger, and he approved it. This is a correct copy of it so far as I have a recollection. I think it is exactly correct.

Q. That contract, Mr. Stephenson, provides, and you have so stated, that you care for the immigrant for one year after his landing?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There is no provision in the Federal law for caring for the immigrant for any length of time, is there?—A. I think so, sir. I think there is such a provision. It may admit of a double construction. In section 1, of the act, it says: "The money thus collected shall be paid into the United States Treasury, and shall constitute a fund, to be called the immigrant fund, and shall be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury to defray the expenses of regulating immigration into the United States, and for the care of immigrants arriving in the United States, for the relief of such as are in distress, and for the general purposes and expenses of carrying this act into effect." I interpreted that law to mean that the immigrant fund is to be used for the purpose and care of the immigrants who come into the United States.

Q. And that the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, has placed it at one year?—A. I think so.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. The Secretary of the Treasury has the discretion to make rules?—A. As I understand the law, he has. Now, if I am correctly informed from Assistant Secretary Batcheller—Mr. Batcheller asked me why the State of New York cared for immigrants for only one year, and in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, their contract was for five years. I gave the reasons why, because this 50 cents head money would not care for the vast number of immigrants coming into New York, while in Philadelphia they would land 35,000 to 40,000 in a year, we would land that number sometimes in two weeks, and the contract of the United States to-day with Philadelphia and Boston and other ports is for five years from the date of landing.

Q. The Federal Government, you say, has a contract similar to this one at New York, at Boston, and Philadelphia?—A. Yes, sir; similar to this, for five years.

Q. Has any conflict arisen between the State and Federal laws of immigration?—A. The first conflict that I remember of between the Federal authorities and the State commission was under Secretary Fairchild, who refused to pay either the rent of Castle Garden or the hospital buildings at Ward's Island—the buildings of the State there. Beyond that, I think we have had no friction between the administrations. They at once claimed that all the privilege money that was collected belonged to the immigrant fund. We disputed that right. A long litigation was had through counsel, and finally the commission determined to commence suit against the Government to recover back this money, because Secretary Fairchild had refused to pay any bills of any description, either salaries or anything else, for four or five months, and the commissioners of immigration, in order to run Castle Garden, put their own funds in, paid the employes their salaries during that time out of their own pockets. And finally, after a conference between Commissioner Taintor and counsel, it was agreed that the matter should be submitted to the Attorney-General of the United States

for his decision. That course was adopted, and the Attorney-General decided against the Secretary of the Treasury, and the money was returned to the State. The Attorney-General decided that it was no portion of the immigrant fund, that had it been counted into the immigrant fund it could not have been counted out again, because the law provides that no more money shall be expended at any port than shall be collected at that port. The docks and everything else were built out of the immigrant fund, and not by the United States.

Q. Prior to 1882?—A. And since 1882. The commissioners have spent some \$10,000 or \$12,000 in Castle Garden that has never been returned, that was expended out of our privilege money.

Q. You say the money that comes from this capitation tax has to pay the general expense of the administration of the immigration laws?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is done with the privilege money?—A. The State of New York, or rather the commissioners of immigration of the State of New York, owe \$200,000 on their property at Ward's Island. That mortgage was put upon it in 1874 and 1875; \$100,000 in 1874, and another \$100,000 in 1875. The commission have no funds to pay the interest on that mortgage indebtedness except from this privilege money. That amounts to \$8,000 a year. The insurance on the property amounts to about \$1,800 or \$2,000 a year. That makes about \$10,000 a year, you will see, and then the repairs necessary to keep that property in repair costs several thousand a year also; so that that money is all used up in that way. We are now behind in interest money, I don't know how many thousand dollars, because we have no interest money to pay it with, and the Government uses the property without paying anything for it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You don't charge the Government anything for Ward's Island?—

A. We do; we had an agreement with Mr. Folger, and Mr. Folger paid it for two years, \$18,000 a year. He paid that rent, and also the rent of Castle Garden.

Q. Why did Secretary Folger refuse to pay it after two years?—A. He never did refuse to pay it.

Q. Fairchild?—A. Fairchild refused to pay it.

Q. Why?—A. Because it was not the property of the United States.

Q. Why, he wouldn't want to pay rent for property of the United States would he?—A. Well, that is the only reason he gave. He said it was not the property of the United States; that it was State property, and they would pay no rent nor make any repairs.

Q. The Government leases very many buildings for Government purposes. It does not lease Government property. It leases individual property, corporation property, or State property.—A. They never asked for a lease of it. If you will read the contract you will see:

The party of the second part will also receive all alien immigrants at Castle Garden or such other suitable place as may from time to time be secured and under their control for the landing of immigrants, and there provide such means for their accommodation as are now provided,—

That was what the State law provided. That was the original contract. That could not be done without expense—

including the necessary interpreters, and shall provide at hospitals and other public buildings under the control of the party of the second part, suitable accommodations for such alien immigrants as shall become sick or in distress or an idiot or lunatic or a public charge for a period not exceeding one year from the time such immigrant shall have arrived at the port of New York.

And then it goes on and says we shall keep a record, etc., and then continues—

The party of the second part agrees to employ the necessary persons to carry into effect this contract and to render to the party of the first part, on the first of each month, a sworn statement with vouchers for all items of necessary expenses of the preceding month incurred by the party of the second part in executing this contract, which account when audited shall be paid on or before the 15th of the month.

Now, we had to have buildings. If we had not had buildings, or owned them, the Government would have had to hire them, that is, pay for them as they do at any other ports. In Philadelphia they send them direct to hospitals and they are charged a dollar a day for them. An immigrant who has no means to get out, they send him to a boarding house and the Government pays the bill. Now, when they pay these charges for having the immigrants kept they pay the rent indirectly.

Q. I understand, then, from your statement that the commissioners of the State of New York are furnishing to the General Government, without charge, all the property on Ward's Island, amounting in value to some \$200,000.—A. Which; the property on Ward's Island?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. It amounts to \$2,000,000.

Q. Oh, your debt is \$200,000?—A. Yes, our debt is that; we are not furnishing it free of charge, but they assumed to take it free of charge. We have demanded the rent and have commenced a suit to recover it.

Q. What rental do you ask for that?—A. We did agree for \$18,000. We now have an offer from the city of New York for \$30,000, for which we propose to rent it to them. We have agreed unanimously upon the rent of \$30,000 for ten years, with the privilege of purchasing the land at any time during the period of ten years for \$1,800,000. It cost over \$3,000,000.

Q. Now I asked you a moment ago about any conflicts between the operation of the State law and the Federal law of immigration.—A. We had no conflicts under the previous administrations; we had no conflict beyond the rent. Under this administration, as you will see from what the secretary has disallowed, bills necessary to run the institution, such as coal, medicines, water rent, and all that sort of thing, two doctors' salaries, and other things which were disallowed—here, for instance, on page 69, the following bills in the April account were disallowed:

Colgan Manufacturing Company, oil.....	\$10.00
George T. Crombie, lumber	10.00
George T. Crombie, lumber	25.00
Mr. Nab Harlin Company, plumbing material.....	61.00
D. W. Richards & Co., iron borings	27.92
Corporation of the city of New York, rent Castle Garden.....	666.66
George Karr & Co., lumber.....	35.15

Q. Well, now, the corporation of the city of New York rent, what about that?—A. That is one month's rent.

H. Lazarus, glazing	\$11.95
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If a pane of glass breaks out at the head of a sick immigrant's bed, we must put another one in to protect him. The Government refuses to pay that.

Nicholson & Galloway, repairing roof of Castle Garden.....	\$233.07
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That was where the roof leaked down right on to the books of the registers, and was absolutely required.

Patterson Brothers, hardware and other items of that kind	\$11.23
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That was for repairing leaks, etc.

John Wood, plumbing.....	\$13.98
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That was done at Castle Garden. Sometimes an eel gets into a pipe, and you have to dig up and take the eel out. That is frequently done.

Hanover Insurance Company, insurance Castle Garden \$35.00

That is immigrant baggage. We insure the immigrant's baggage in Castle Garden. That is done for his benefit, and he would not lose if there was a fire.

Q. Now those are disallowed bills for April, 1889?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you send bills of this kind to the Secretary of the Treasury have you paid them and ask to be re-imbursed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that these bills have actually been paid and the Secretary of the Treasury has disallowed them to you?—A. They have been paid out of our funds on hand, out of that due, no matter whether it was privilege or other money. We have to pay these bills and have them receipted and certify that they are paid before they go to Washington. All bills, before they go there, are paid here first. The Government will not advance any money.

Q. Now, about the commissioners' bank account. The capitation tax is collected by the collector of customs?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't handle any of the money?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then the privilege money—you stated a moment ago that money is used in paying the interest due, insurance, etc., etc., at Ward's Island?—A. Yes, sir; and at Castle Garden.

Q. Where have you funds for a bank account?—A. The privilege money that is collected. All bills are paid by checks. We do not pay any bills except by check.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Is the privilege money sufficient to pay all that?—A. Oh, no.

Q. How do you pay—where do you get the funds to pay it with?—A. We have to let it lay over until we do get it.

Q. I understand you to say you have to certify to the receipted bills sent to Washington, in order to make your claim?—A. Very often we get three months' bills back that are not paid. Now, for instance, we got a check to-day of \$15,000 from the Treasury. Those bills have all been paid by the commissioners. That money belongs to the commissioners.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where did you get the money with which to pay those bills?—A. First?

Q. Yes.—A. Out of our privilege money; that runs up to \$140,000 or \$150,000 for the last eight years.

Q. How high?—A. Something like \$130,000 or \$140,000. Since this law went into effect, I think at one time we had \$25,000—two years' money from privileges.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. It don't amount to so much now?—A. No; it is reduced to \$11,000 or \$12,000 now. We don't have money enough.

Q. Did Secretary Manning ever allow these bills?—A. Always, never refused one. I want to give you one other point that has embarrassed the commission very much in the execution of this law, and the action of the Treasury Department in refusing to pay these bills. An immigrant, as you saw yesterday, for instance, that has been prohibited from landing by the board of commissioners of immigration, and a report

of that sent to the collector of the port, and the collector confirms the action of the board, and orders the immigrant to be returned; now, to-morrow, or the day of the sailing of the ship, a lawyer walks into my office and hands me a writ of habeas corpus to produce this immigrant in court. I am bound to obey that writ. I take the immigrant off the ship, which I have done in several cases just before a ship started away from our dock. I produce that family in court. I can not appear in court in person, the district attorney of the United States refuses to appear for the board, and in order to execute this law and sustain the action of the board of commissioners of immigration, the board employs counsel to appear for the board and to maintain the action of the board in the execution of this law in forcing those people back. The case is reviewed before the courts, the courts sustain the action of the commission, the writ is discharged, the prisoners are remanded back to the custody of the commissioners, to be returned. The immigrants are put on the next sailing ship—the one they were on had gone—they are put on the next sailing ship on the line and sent back to the country from whence they came. Now the law has been executed. The lawyer who appears for the board next month sends in his bill for his services, as he has a right to do, \$100 or \$150, whatever the case may be. That bill goes before the finance committee of the board of commissioners of immigration, and the finance committee unanimously approve the bill. That bill is paid by the commissioners of immigration out of whatever funds they have on hand, and the bill is sent on to Washington thus approved by the board and finance committee and sworn to, and the Secretary of the Treasury refuses to pay that bill. He virtually says, “gentlemen of the board of commissioners of immigration of the State of New York, the United States Government wants this law executed, but you shall have the privilege of paying out of your own pockets whatever is necessary to execute it.” This administration has refused to pay every one of those bills. Never did Mr. Manning or Mr. Fairchild ever refuse to pay one.

Q. What is the amount of disallowed bills now?—A. I could not answer that. I think that altogether, our statement is something like \$124,000.

Q. You have brought action for those disallowed bills?—A. Yes, sir; the Government has, within the last two weeks, allowed bills that had been rejected by them. I forget what they are, but they have allowed them, and asked to have them stricken out of our complaint, which, of course, has been done. It is a small item, however.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say Secretary Fairchild refused to allow you the rent on Ward's Island?—A. And Castle Garden.

Q. Did Secretary Manning allow you the rent?—A. No, sir.

Q. I understood you to say he did?—A. No, sir; I say every other bill except that. I don't know of any in Cleveland's administration, except the rent for Ward's Island and Castle Garden.

Q. What reason did Secretary Manning give for not allowing the rent for Ward's Island?—A. I cannot remember; the correspondence is in last year's report.

Q. Wasn't the understanding with Secretary Folger that the \$18,000 to be allowed was to be used in repairing the buildings?—A. Altogether.

Q. And that Secretary Manning found it had not been done, and therefore refused to continue the appropriation?—A. No, sir; the

reason why the rent was deferred was this. Immigration fell off very largely in 1883 and 1884, the latter part of 1883, so that there wasn't money in the immigrant fund sufficient to pay the charges, and the commission let it lapse over and didn't exact it at that time, but the bills were sent forward, and the money didn't come. But when immigration revived again in 1884 we renewed our claim for the rent, and Secretary Manning refused to pay it.

Q. Did he give any reason?—A. Yes, sir, he did; but I can not refer exactly to what his language was. He said he would pay any necessary repairs if the commission would submit what was needed, or even to the erection of new buildings, but said that——

Q. Well, wasn't the reason he gave this, that the \$18,000 a year that had been paid by Mr. Secretary Folger was understood to be for repairs and building purposes on Ward's Island, and that he found that hadn't been done, and therefore refused to continue the appropriation?—A. No, sir; there was no such communication of that character. I want to state in regard to the \$8,000 rent of Ward's Island how that was brought about. It was an oversight in not putting it in the contract. After the contract had been made, and we had entered into the operation of the law, within a month or two Commissioner Taintor and myself met Secretary Folger at the Assistant Treasurer's office in Wall street, and I stated to him, "there is no appropriation in this contract for repairs we may have to make at Ward's Island or Castle Garden?" I suggested that the contract be amended; that we had no means except through the immigrant fund. I asked him if he would be allowed to re-imburse the commission for any repairs and expense they might be to to repair Ward's Island property or Castle Garden, or the insurance we were carrying on the property and other expense of that character. He says no; that he did not think that the Treasury Department would be authorized to use any portion of the immigrant fund for the repair of State property, and he said, "You are the owners of that property; you have a legal right to fix a rental value on that property, and that would be a fair charge upon the immigrant fund. You must provide hospitals. The Government can not expect you to do it at your own expense. Now, if you will fix a fair rental value I will regard that as a proper charge on the immigrant fund?" We then agreed on the rental of \$18,000, and it was then and there agreed that we should charge the rental value of \$18,000 a year, and we sent the bills regularly every month and they were paid.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Mr. Stephenson, aren't these conflicts liable, at any time, to arise, between you and the United States authorities, as long as there is a dual administration of the landing of the immigrants?—A. I don't think so, sir. I judge that from past experience. We never had the slightest difficulty under Mr. Folger's administration; the law was enforced, the paupers were sent back. There was no contract labor law at that time, though.

Q. Wasn't there a contract labor law at the time you testified at the Ford investigation?—A. There was a contract labor law; yes, sir.

Q. Didn't you answer in that investigation, when questioned thus: "As between the State and national control of this subject, who do you think ought to have the control?"—A. I have always maintained the United States Government ought to have it.

Q. And that the control of it, the administration of it should be under one authority?—A. I do not in this respect. My answer at that

time was not, probably, brought out as fully as I would give it, if I was asked for it. I think, so far as determining the right of an immigrant to land in the United States, it should be vested nowhere but in the United States Government. I think after the immigrant has been permitted to land, that the Government has no right to put their hands on him then. He is a free agent to go where he wants to, if he has the money to do it with; either to the Astor House or to California. It is not my business nor the business of the United States to say where he shall go, provided he breaks no law. That is what I think about that.

Q. Isn't it considered that as long as an immigrant is within the confines of Castle Garden, that he has not landed?—A. Oh, no; he is landed after he has passed inspection.

Q. I mean, until he has passed inspection.—A. Yes.

Q. You think after he has passed inspection the United States should have absolute control of the immigrant?—A. Should have no control of him at all.

Q. Before he has passed?—A. Undoubtedly, before inspection, undoubtedly.

Q. What control do you exercise over them?—A. The laws of the State of New York.

Q. Well, after they have passed and passed out of Castle Garden?—A. After they have passed, and passed out of Castle Garden?

Q. Yes.—A. If an immigrant has been imposed upon, robbed, or anything of that sort the commissioners pursue the offenders and see that they are punished.

Q. Are there not other officers, police authorities of the State of New York, entirely independent of the board of commissioners of immigration, to perform that duty?—A. Well, that occurs all over the State. We have taken up cases where immigrants have been defrauded in other States and towns; not only in New York, but in Massachusetts.

Q. Do you mean to say to this committee that there is no power in the State government of New York to protect an immigrant save in the board of immigration commissioners, of which you are a member?—A. I do not mean to say that, sir, but I do mean to say that the board of commissioners of immigration are charged with that duty.

Q. Do you think that Castle Garden is a suitable place for the landing of immigrants?—A. I think it is if it was a little larger than it is. It is not a place I am in favor of by any means.

Q. Didn't you testify at the Ford investigation that "in your judgment Castle Garden was not a suitable place, but in your judgment Governor's Island or Liberty Island would be much more suitable than the present location;" didn't you so testify?—A. I stated that Castle Garden was not large enough for the landing of immigrants, that either one of those places would be better; that is, so far as the room for inspecting immigrants is concerned. That is the only reason, and I say so now. It is not large enough. It is in ordinary times, with the exception of perhaps three months in one year. Take the winter months, from November until April, Castle Garden is large enough, plenty; but from April, say from April 1 to July, we are very much crowded, and there is not room enough to do the business.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. Just one question there, Mr. Stephenson. Which, in your judgment, is the better place for landing immigrants, an island, or the mainland?—A. The main-land, beyond any doubt, sir.

Q. State your reasons?—A. My reason is that on the main-land the friends of the immigrants can get directly to them, as the friends of a cabin passenger can get to their friends on the dock; that in the landing of immigrants we frequently have almost as many people in Castle Garden, in the information bureau, as we have passengers arriving; that often happens. I have seen fifteen hundred people in Castle Garden, waiting to receive their friends; husbands their wives; parents their children; brothers their sisters; children their parents, and so on that way. An island would be very inconvenient for that. Now you can not tell, when a person comes into Castle Garden and wants to see a friend, you can't tell, and he is kept secluded; he is compelled to give the name of the immigrant he wants to meet, and that name is called out when they come in, and if the daughter, or husband, or wife, or whatever he or she may be, is there, they are taken out and put into the hands of the relatives, and away they go. Now, on an island, that system it seems to me would be very inconvenient.

Q. Disadvantageous for the meeting of friends and relatives; what other reasons, if any, have you?—A. Another is the great danger in there—the danger in either of those islands—that is, particularly, not Governor's Island as it would be with Bedloe's Island or Ellis's Island, the great danger would be in going with a barge in tow of a steam-boat, with three hundred and fifty or four hundred people, or four hundred and fifty immigrants on board in the thick fog, in going through what is the anchorage ground where frequently you see from fifty to two hundred and fifty vessels at anchor. It would be dangerous to human life.

Q. Danger of collisions?—A. Yes, sir; as I have seen, myself, vessels at anchor, steamers going out and running into others, where the tides meet. I went out about four years ago and helped to take the crew from a large three-mast ship. They could not control her there with the tide running that way, and she sank in fifteen or twenty minutes; that was in clear sunlight.

Q. Those difficulties do not obtain in the barges being brought from the vessel to Castle Garden?—A. No, sir; they come right close to the shore. They can see the shore all the way around.

Q. What are the disadvantages of Ellis's Island?—A. The distance from New York; the dangers I have stated. You go there to-day, and you will find lots of vessels anchored there. You put a barge in tow of a steamboat, and it is another thing from a steam-boat by itself. It can't be so easily handled. I believe just as firmly as I am sitting in this chair, that if Ellis's or Bedloe's Island is finally selected, you will see one of the most appalling accidents that ever took place in the bay of New York, in the harbor; it can not be avoided.

Q. You state that as a prophecy?—A. I do from experience; what I have seen.

Q. What other reasons or defense for the main-land as an immigrant depot?—A. Because it prevents the rehandling of the immigrants twice over, and their baggage; 40 per cent. of the immigrants, I think, if not 50 per cent., 40 per cent. of them at least, go within a radius; take the New England States, take Pennsylvania or New Jersey, take Staten Island or Brooklyn, up between here and Albany; that baggage must be brought to the main-land, for they have not landed on the island. Now, if they are landed on the main-land, they go directly from the main-land to the points where they are to start from.

Q. Isn't it true that 75 per cent. of the immigrants landing at the port of New York take the trains at Jersey City for the West?—A. No, sir.

Q. What per cent. of them take trains at Jersey City for the West?—
A. Well, my judgment on a close examination is, that not over 50 per cent. go beyond New York and the Middle States; not to exceed 50 per cent. go beyond the Middle States and New York.

Q. Of that 50 per cent. that do not go West, 35 per cent. of them stop in the city of New York, don't they, so that you have left but 15 per cent. for New York, on that calculation?—A. You can't calculate on what stops in New York. There are many people who give New York as their destination, who don't know where they are going. They may go to Illinois or to Texas, wherever they can find employment; may go South, to Florida, or any place. It is no criterion because 35 per cent. of the immigrants register for New York, that is no evidence they are going to stop here. Once they leave us, we don't know where they go. They register for New York, but as I say, that is no indication they are coming to New York to stay.

Q. Now please state what are some of the disadvantages in having the main-land for an immigration depot.—A. I can not see any disadvantage; on the other hand, I see every advantage.

Q. Mr. Jackson, your superintendent stated on the stand the other day that you didn't allow any of the immigrants to leave the Garden after 7 o'clock in the evening?—A. Oh, that is a mistake; they can go where they please.

Q. He meant, then, I guess, to go abroad on the cars?—A. Yes, he is right about that. The rule is that they shall not be brought there from the ships, or sent from there after sundown. The reason is, the danger of accidents after dark.

Q. You do allow the immigrant who is going to remain over night, after 7 o'clock to leave the Garden and go around in any part of the city he wants to?—A. We allow them to go wherever they want to, five minutes after inspection; any time in the day or any time in the night; then we have no control over them. They go to boarding-houses, or may go to their friends.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. What is the political complexion of your board and what has it been since its inauguration?—A. From 1873 to 1880 the political complexion of the board was one-third Democratic and two-thirds Republican. From 1880 to 1889 the political complexion of the board was one-sixth Democratic and five-sixths Republican.

Q. What is it now?—A. It is now one-third Democratic, two-thirds Republican.

Q. When you say the board, do you speak of *ex officio* members of the board?—A. No, sir; I mean the State commissioners. The State has no power over the appointment of the *ex officio* members whatever. Whoever the president of the Irish and German society is, he is a member by reason of his being such president of such society. The law does not even provide that he shall be a citizen of the United States.

Q. You say the *ex officio* member is allowed to participate in political appointments?—A. No, sir.

Q. Are the appointments in this bureau political?—A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. What is the complexion of the appointees, the officers?—A. I think that nine out of ten are Republicans.

Q. And how many are there now?—A. In the whole department?

Q. Yes.—A. In the neighborhood of one hundred, about that. I think they are about equally divided between Castle Garden and Ward's

Island. There are about fifty in each, or thereabouts. It don't exceed much over a hundred.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What were the provisions of your State immigration law, as passed in 1884, or 1885, I believe?—A. State immigration law?

Q. Yes; hasn't there been a recent change in reference to the board of commissioners?—A. No change, except the time in which the board should have charge of the immigrant, from five years to one.

Q. Hasn't there been a change abolishing the present board of immigration commissioners, and creating a commissioner of immigration?—

A. There was a law passed in 1883, which provided for the appointment of a single-headed commission, which I took an active part in, though I had some years to serve yet. I have always favored a single-headed commission. That law has never been put into force because the complexion of the senate would be one way, and the governor the other, that is, the political complexion. And they would not agree. There have been four nominations sent to the senate.

Q. And the facts are, then, that the law in the State of New York does not provide for the present state board of immigration, but does provide for a single-headed commission?—A. No, sir; the law provides that this board shall hold office until five days after the nominee shall have been confirmed by the senate. We are just as much in office to-day as we were the first day that we were appointed, under the laws of this State.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. From what you have stated, Mr. Stephenson, politics enters very largely into the management of your board, in the appointment of officers under you?—A. No, sir; it does not.

Q. Why does it so happen that nine-tenths of your appointees are Republicans, and only one-tenth of them Democrats?—A. I really can not answer that. I can only say this, speaking for myself, that I never asked a man what his politics was when I voted for his appointment. I have never allowed politics to interfere in any way with my vote, nor do I know of any commissioner who has. Naturally, Republicans would apply to a Republican commission for appointment.

Q. And naturally would receive the appointment?—A. Undoubtedly.

Q. Instead of Democrats?—A. Undoubtedly; I am in favor of that.

Q. In other words, Democrats have notice that they need not apply, and Republicans have a fair chance of being appointed if they do apply?—A. I won't say that, because I have voted for persons who I have believed to be Democrats, on the representations of Senators and Congressmen. I never asked about their politics. I have voted for men like that without knowing what their politics were. I will state this, that to my knowledge since I have been a commissioner of immigration, I have never known a Democratic member of the board to ask for a political appointment.

Q. Have you known a Republican to do so?—A. Oh, yes.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Stephenson, you made a statement awhile ago with reference to a conflict or misunderstanding with the Treasury Department, with reference to the rental of Ward's Island, and the attitude of Secretaries Manning and Fairchild on the matter; in your report dated December

31, 1887, there is a letter from Mr. Manning, as Secretary of the Treasury, to Mr. Hurlbut, then president of the board, which I will read:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1885.

Mr. HENRY A. HURLBUT,
President Board of Emigration, New York:

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, further in regard to the rental of the Ward's Island Hospital.

It now appears that these buildings, for which you charged rent to the United States Government at the rate of \$1,500 per month, during the year 1883, and which rent was paid, were then (as now) the property of the State of New York, held in trust by your board, for its use and occupation as a board of commissioners of emigration, and that you so held and occupied the same free from all rent charges.

Your making such charge for rent is explained by you as having been authorized verbally by the late Secretary of the Treasury, in an interview with members of your board in 1882, with the understanding, however, that the money so received might be used either in erecting new buildings or in making necessary alterations or improvements in those then occupied. How the funds so received by you, in view of such understanding, does not appear. You further state, in substance, that payment of such rent has not been asked since the close of the year 1883, for the reason that the immigrant fund, created by the act of August 3, 1882, has of late proved insufficient to meet your current expenses.

In reply, you are informed that no such claim for rent will, under the existing condition of affairs, be hereafter allowed or entertained by this Department, even though the immigrant fund might hereafter be so augmented as to be sufficient for the payment of such claims.

If at any time hereafter you shall find that there is a necessity for the erection of new buildings on Ward's Island, or for the alteration or improvement of those now occupied by you, and it is desired to make expenditures therefor a charge upon the immigrant fund, an application to that end should be made to this Department for its consideration and for such action as may be warranted by the facts presented in connection with the law relating to the disbursement of the immigrant fund.

Very respectfully,

D. MANNING,
Secretary.

A. I remember that very well. That is correct, but he didn't carry out what he said after that letter. We did submit to him the cost of repairs, but he refused to allow it.

Q. Now, I will read a letter from Mr. Fairchild, after he became Secretary of the Treasury, on the same subject:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July 5, 1887.

Mr. C. F. ULRICH,
President Board of Emigration, New York:

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, asking that a rental of \$15,000 per annum be paid for the buildings belonging, as alleged, to your board, and used solely for the benefit of immigrants, under the provisions of the act of Congress of August 3, 1882.

A similar application was made to Hon. Charles J. Folger, when Secretary of the Treasury in 1882, which was granted on verbal authority, the rental being then fixed at \$18,000 per year for the year 1883. Some time afterwards (in 1885) an application was made to this Department for a revival of said rental on the same terms as before, but the same was rejected by my immediate predecessor by letter to the then president of your board, dated June 23, 1885.

In that letter this Department came to the following conclusion:

"In reply you are informed that no such claim for rent will, under the existing condition of affairs, be hereafter allowed or entertained by this Department, even though the immigrant fund might hereafter be so augmented as to be sufficient for the payment of such claims. If at any time hereafter you shall find that there is a necessity for the erection of new buildings on Ward's Island, or for the alteration or improvement of those now occupied by you, and it is desired to make the expenditures therefor a charge upon the immigrant fund, due application to that end should be made to this Department for its consideration and for such action as may be warranted by the facts presented in connection with the law relating to the disbursement of the immigrant fund."

This Department, recognizing the essential conditions under which this application is made as being the same as those under which it rejected the former application, sees no reason to depart from said ruling, and therefore adheres to it in this case.

I will add that this Department has arrived at the conclusion that such repairs as are found to be necessary may be made to the Ward's Island buildings, in so far as the work may be done without too great depletion of the immigrant fund.

In asking authority for such repairs from time to time you are requested to prepare estimates, with a reasonable approximation to details, showing the nature of the work to be performed and the estimated cost thereof.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

Now, it would appear, Mr. Stephenson, from these two letters from Secretary Manning and Secretary Fairchild that both of them expressly refused to allow your board rental for Ward's Island, and that the allowance you were to have was on the express stipulation that it was to be used for certain additions or repairs to the buildings?

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Mr. Chairman, I think the letter also implies that the contract made by Secretary Folger for \$18,000 was on the express condition that it should be used for the erection and repairs of buildings, and that the then Secretary, Mr. Manning, found that this had not been done, and that was the reason why he refused his approval for the next year. That is the way I understand it.—A. There has not a particle of evidence ever been shown that any such state of affairs existed, nor was there any complaint.

Q. Was the \$18,000 paid by Secretary Folger—was that used entirely for building?—A. Entirely for repairs and other items of expense of that character.

Q. How then do you account for this: "How the funds so received by you were applied in view of such understanding does not appear"?—A. I know that was in regard to privilege money—what we had done with it. We replied to that. They had no question in regard to head-money, because it was entirely in regard to privilege money. There is not a word about—

Q. Now, let me read the entire sentence:

Your making such charge for rent is explained by you as having been authorized verbally by the late Secretary of the Treasury in an interview with members of your board in the year 1882, with the understanding, however, that the money so received might be used either in erecting new buildings or in making necessary alterations or improvements on those then occupied. How the funds so received by you were so applied, in view of such understanding, does not appear. You further state, in substance, that payment of such rent, etc.

Now, I take it, from the way that reads, that it does not appear how the \$18,000 which you received, with the understanding that it should be used for the erection of new buildings or the alteration of old buildings, were expended; and in view of that fact the then Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Manning, refused to allow you that same amount.—A. He had refused long before he asked those questions. He had refused long before that.

Q. Well, I don't know. Here are the letters, and I want an explanation concerning them.—A. We gave him a verbatim report of all the privilege money expended, how it was done. He claimed we had no right—

Q. These letters do not refer to any privilege money. They refer to the rental money?—A. Well, we gave him a full report of it, and the result of it was as I told you, the Attorney-General decided against

the Secretary and re-imbursed us \$54,000 which they had withheld. And then we paid \$36,000 to the State of New York for back interest. Under Mr. Manning and under Mr. Fairchild, if my memory serves me right, they did pay for all the ordinary repairs. I don't remember of a dispute between Secretary Fairchild and the board except the rental. I don't remember a solitary bill that was ever thrown out; all the necessary repairs, iron borings, plumber's materials, and all sorts of things; everything.

Q. Now, Mr. Stephenson, Secretaries Manning, Fairchild, and the present Secretary of the Treasury, have all, as I understand you and these letters, refused to allow your board any rental for Ward's Island?—A. Or Castle Garden.

Q. And Castle Garden?—A. Yes. What is the date of that letter, please, Mr. Chairman?

Q. June 23, 1885, and July 5, 1887?—A. Well, now, don't you see the rent was cut off from 1885 to 1887 without any questions being asked. We received no rent from 1885 to 1887. There were no questions asked as to what we had done with the \$18,000 until 1887, but we had been without the rent for two years previously.

Q. There certainly was an application made to Secretary Manning for rent in 1885?—A. Yes, sir; and he refused it.

Q. And Manning refused it, for this letter which I interpret reads in this way—he refused it because the contract, which was made with Secretary Folger when he agreed to pay \$18,000 rent, was that it was to be used for the erection of buildings, or the repair of buildings then on the property, and that that contract had not been carried out?—A. Oh, he is mistaken; it was carried out.

Q. Well, I interpret it that way, because at the close of the letter he says any buildings necessary to be erected he will pay for, and he alludes in the letter to the fact that the \$18,000 which was agreed to be paid by Secretary Folger out of the immigration fund, must be used for the erection of buildings or the—A. Well, in the final settlement of the affair, the commission never understood the question in that way, nor did counsel, nor did they when it was finally ended. No such question was ever raised in regard to that. The principal difference of opinion between the administration of Fairchild and this board was in regard to the disposition of the privilege money. There was nothing said about the \$18,000, in regard to repairing, for it was afterwards proven that that was expended all right. That was finally and fully and satisfactorily explained. There has never been any difference in regard to that. The only ground on which they refused to pay the rent was that they did not pay any rent. If you will examine that letter closely you will find the objections were on the ground that the commissioners of immigration owned this property, and that they would pay no rent for it. That is the principal objection. Not upon the ground that they had not expended the money in repairs. Now read that letter closely, and you will find that is the interpretation the Secretary puts upon it.

Q. Well, the letter certainly reads that the agreement you made with the Secretary when you were allowed the \$18,000 rent was, that the money was to be expended either in the erection of new buildings or in the repair of the old buildings.—A. There never was any such an agreement made with Secretary Folger. The agreement was as I state.

Q. I don't say there was, but I say the letter says so.—A. I can't help that.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Now, Mr. Stephenson, let us give it the close reading you suggest, and find out what Secretary Manning means; "your making such charge for rent is explained by you as having been authorized verbally by the late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Folger, in an interview with members of your board in the year 1882; with the understanding, however, that the money so received might be used either in erecting new buildings or in making necessary alterations or improvements on those then occupied?"—A. Yes; but there never was any such understanding between Mr. Folger and the members of the board. I don't know where Mr. Manning got that from. I, myself, and Mr. Taintor, was the one that made that agreement. The answer Folger made was, "you, being the owners of the property, have a right to fix the rental value; what you do with it is none of the Department's business."

Q. Unfortunately Mr. Folger and Mr. Manning can not now be heard.—A. No, that is true, but Mr. Taintor can be heard.

Q. Well, the point before us, Mr. Stephenson, is this, that the Secretaries of the Treasury, without exception, have refused to allow rental for Ward's Island.—A. That is not disputed.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Now, Mr. Stephenson, I want to ask you something about what you term, I think, local baggage. Please explain its working, the prices, etc.—A. The baggage department is granted, by vote of the board, to Mr. Bernard Biglen, upon certain conditions, one of which is that he shall pay a rental of \$1,800 a year for the privilege of doing the business of transferring the local baggage to points in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and certain stipulated places, and at certain stipulated prices.

Q. Has he the exclusive privilege?—A. He has the exclusive privilege.

Q. Well, go on sir.—A. He is limited in his prices to points of delivery. It is 25 cents from the battery here to Fifty-ninth street—previously it was 40 cents—and from Fifty-ninth street to a point farther north, I do not exactly remember the place, it is 40 cents, and beyond that I think it is 50 cents, and then it is 50 cents, I think, in Brooklyn and Jersey City. It may be 40 cents for Brooklyn; I am not quite sure about that. I know the prices were modified from what they were formerly; yes, here it is (consulting annual report). As I stated, it is 25 cents to Fifty-ninth street; above Fifty-ninth street to One hundredth street, 40 cents; above One hundredth street to a Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, 50 cents; above that to the city limits, 75 cents; to Brooklyn, Long Island, Jersey City, Hoboken, New Jersey, 50 cents, etc. This is his contract; he has no right to charge beyond that.

Q. Have you any idea of the number of pieces of baggage he handles?—A. Well, it varies from year to year. As near as I can remember, I think he handled about 40 per cent. of all the baggage that comes into Castle Garden. I could not tell the number of pieces without referring to the tables. Last year I think it was less than the year previous. In fact, the baggage coming now is less than it used to be in former years. They find it cheaper to come without than with baggage.

Q. Isn't that a very valuable privilege?—A. I think it has been much more so than it is now.

Q. Does he administer that duty, the transportation of baggage, sat-

isfactory to the board?—A. It has been very unsatisfactory to the board.

Q. In what way?—A. From the numerous complaints we have had to investigate of people who have been charged extortionate prices, beyond those fixed by the board. For instance, I have investigated several myself, in which the immigrant was charged by the driver—I won't say with the consent of the owner of the contract, but the evidence showed very clearly that for ten pieces of baggage delivered, for instance, to Thirty-ninth street, he has charged \$5—that is, 50 cents a piece—just doubled the amount; and I have had the money refunded back again to the immigrants. We have had many complaints of that. Whether Mr. Biglen was cognizant of it or not, of course I don't know; on that we have no evidence. But about the only complaints I know of of any abuses have been of the baggage privilege.

Q. And what would be the average bulk of those ten pieces?—A. Well, the ordinary trunk size. A small valise would be charged the same as a large trunk.

Q. And the wagon which he would use for the transportation of this baggage—about how many pieces could he get on it?—A. Well, I should think one hundred, perhaps more.

Q. I speak of the average immigrant!—A. On some of his big wagons perhaps more. I should think on some of them two or three hundred pieces.

Q. And how many horses?—A. Two horses to a double truck.

Q. Then if he got \$5 for ten pieces, that would make him a pretty good revenue on a large truck?—A. It would, but he had no right to charge that.

Q. Still, you found many instances wherein he did so charge?—A. Yes, sir; within this last two years we have had many complaints of that, many investigations of it. I have become very much annoyed with it, and have spent much time investigating the immigrant and his men. Sometimes we could not get his men; they would run away.

Q. In cases of refunding, who would refund, Mr. Biglen or the men?—A. Mr. Biglen would refund it.

Q. And still the same thing would occur again?—A. Perhaps the next day or a day or two after; yes, sir.

Q. Do you know his drivers, or did you know them?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Did he change drivers often, or has he kept the same men?—A. Well, that I could not tell. He would say he would discharge them. I never run around to look at his horses or his drivers, because I had more important business.

Q. You never ascertained whether or not those men charged with that offense were discharged?—A. No, sir; only his word for it.

Q. Did any of the other commissioners see to having that driver discharged?—A. Well, it would be brought before the committee, and the committee would request him to discharge the driver.

Q. When there were so frequent complaints of those outrages, why was it that this man Biglen continued to hold that position?—A. He had the influence.

Q. What influence?—A. Political.

Q. Oh, it was political; what were his politics?—A. He is one of the leaders of the Republican party in New York County.

Q. And his political associates on the board insisted on retaining him in his position?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long has he held that position?—A. I think he has had it over twelve years.

Q. And this thing has been going on during that time?—A. Oh, we have had a world of trouble with it. It is the only thing we have had any trouble with in Castle Garden.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Aren't you mistaken about the number of pieces of baggage?—A. Well, I say it would depend on the size. He has tremendous large trucks. If they were large packages, of course he would not have so many.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Are there any other political leaders connected with this Castle Garden administration, ward-workers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who are they?—A. John Simpson, the superintendent of the landing bureau, is a prominent political leader in New York.

Q. Well, go on; who else?—A. Ex-Coroner Nugent is also a political leader, and has been for years. They have been political leaders, members of the State committee.

Q. The State Republican committee?—A. Yes, sir; the State Republican committee and the county committee also.

Q. Then I was probably right when I said this was a political machine you have here?—A. I expect it will be hereafter.

Q. And has been for some time?—A. I think the departments are managed politically; I don't find any fault with that.

Q. Well, this seems to be State politics and not National politics; a State political institution.—A. Undoubtedly; a State board.

Q. Did Treasurer Fairchild or any of the Democratic Secretaries of the Treasury make any changes here?—A. They had no power to make changes.

Q. So that the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States is utterly powerless?—A. In the matter of appointments?

Q. In the matter of appointments and the control of Castle Garden?—A. Undoubtedly.

Q. Don't you think, now, that under the United States laws the United States should have absolute control of this whole matter?—A. I don't see why that is going to better it.

Q. Don't you think it should be done, though?—A. That the United States should have full control of Castle Garden?

Q. Of the landing of immigrants?—A. I stated that before, and think so still, but I think after they have landed they have nothing to do with them; nothing whatever.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Stephenson, have the proceedings of your board usually been harmonious?—A. No, sir; they have not.

Q. What has been the cause of the dissensions?—A. The landing of immigrants, principally. I rarely have known of any difference in regard to appointments or dismissals from the service. It has generally been on the landing of immigrants.

Q. You mean difference of opinion as to whether an immigrant should be permitted to land?—A. Exactly; as you saw yesterday when the board stood two to two.

Q. Mr. Ridgeway, I believe you said, is the present president of your board; when was he appointed?—A. I think in July of last year.

Q. He was appointed, and immediatly elected president?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has there been any other late appointment on the board?—A. Mr. Wylie was appointed at the same time he was. Wylie was appointed in the place of Forrest, who died in May, I believe it was, and Mr. Ridgeway was appointed in the place of Mr. Taintor, who was appointed police justice by the mayor of the city of New York.

Q. How long did a vacancy exist, after the resignation of Mr. Taintor, before it was filled?—A. I think nearly two months.

Q. How long after the death of Mr. Forrest before Mr. Wylie was appointed?—A. Well, they were both appointed together, and I think the death and the vacancy occurred in the same month, and they were both appointed at the same time.

Q. About two months intervening?—A. I think so.

Q. Why wasn't this vacancy filled at an earlier day?—A. Oh, I can't tell why the governor didn't do it.

Q. Wasn't there some question in the mind of the governor as to whether he had the right at that time to fill the vacancy on the board?—A. I have not seen the governor, and don't know, sir.

Q. Did you believe he had the right to fill the vacancy, in view of the law passed in 1883?—A. I had very grave doubts about his right.

Q. Didn't you at that time say that you thought the governor did not have the right to make the appointments?—A. I did say so.

Q. Wasn't it understood that at least one of the reasons why the governor hesitated to fill the vacancy was that he had some doubts about his ability to make the appointment?—A. That I could not answer. I have not seen the governor nor talked with him for over a year. I don't know about that.

Q. What is the politics of the two gentlemen the governor did appoint to fill these vacancies with?—A. Mr. Ridgeway is a Democrat; Mr. Wylie is a—is entirely independent. I think Mr. Wylie has voted—I know I gave him the first ticket that he ever voted; made up his ticket for him and his brother and father, and they all voted for Abraham Lincoln.

Q. You work a little in politics yourself?—A. I did in former years. I was very active in politics for forty years.

Q. You may state, Mr. Stephenson, if any one ever came to you and gave you to understand that the governor of New York would appoint two men to fill the vacancy if you would recognize those men and co-operate with them.—A. That I was given to understand that? Never, directly or indirectly.

Q. Isn't it a fact that your understanding has been—that you have stated that you did not believe the governor had the right to fill those vacancies?—A. That is true. I am not responsible for the illegal act of the governor, if such he has done.

Q. How many employes about Castle Garden and Ward's Island were discharged shortly after the retirement of Mr. Taintor from the board of commissioners of immigration?—A. I think in the neighborhood of thirty or thirty-five.

Q. Do you know who had those men appointed who were discharged shortly after Mr. Taintor's retirement?—A. Well, the larger portion of them I don't think were recommended by any commissioner; appointed simply on the recommendation of the physician at Ward's Island, because they were minor officers.

Q. Wasn't it the understanding of your board that they were Taint-

or's appointments?—A. The men in Castle Garden, principally, were Taintor's appointments that were removed.

Q. Why were they removed do you say?—A. Well, I deem it my duty to employ and discharge men who serve——

Q. And under the singular circumstances of the case, the decapitating ax fell on men who were known as Taintor's appointees?—A. They all were not, sir. Some of them were. I don't know who recommended some of them.

Q. Isn't it a fact, Mr. Stephenson, that you have been the most active member of the commission?—A. Well, I don't know as to that. I think Mr. Starr has been as active a member as I have been. Perhaps he has not done as hard, laborious work as I have done, by going up to the islands. I have had charge of Ward's Island for a great many years, and am about the only commissioner who goes there; but in Castle Garden Mr. Starr, I think, has done about as much work as I have done.

Q. You were always present at the board meetings?—A. Well, very seldom missed a meeting.

Q. And you always took an active interest and participated in the deliberations of the board?—A. I did.

Q. And you therefore took a corresponding interest in the selection of employes for the Garden?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I understood you to say a while ago that when men were employed there there were no inquiries as to what were their politics?—A. I never knew an inquiry to be made as to whether a man was a Democrat or Republican.

Q. How do you select men for those places?—A. Recommended by persons whom I know.

Q. The names are then placed before the board, and the board votes on them?—A. Yes, sir; as you will upon recommendations.

Q. So that if I understand you now, if more employes or officials are from one party than the other, it is because the complexion of the board is more that way, just as when there is a Democratic national administration, four-fifths of the applicants for civil service examination are Democrats, and if the administration were Republican, four-fifths of the applicants would be Republicans; and the majority of your board being Republicans a great many of the applicants are Republicans?—A. There are a great many of the employes that do not come under civil-service examination at all. Such as laborers, for instance. There are a great many of them, such as laborers, who do not come under the civil service, and it is absolutely within the power of the board to appoint them.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Well, in fact, is there any civil service examination under your board?—A. There are some. But the State board of commissioners of immigration have deemed that, under the civil-service law, our service is different from any others in the matter of requirements. Now, we require a linguist, as a rule, any one who must come in contact with the immigrants. The qualifications are as to what languages they talk, and as to whether they are possessed of proper intelligence to act as examining clerk. They keep no books, simply write names, and therefore the board has never been hampered in that examination, except in the case of physicians. They have to submit to a competitive examination, and we appoint the man whom the board recommends from that examination.

Q. Is there any officer in your employ now who has undergone a civil-service examination?—A. Every registry clerk in the garden has done it, sir; the physicians connected with the institution, and the orderlies and nurses that are appointed, are examined under civil-service rules.

Q. Do I understand you to say that the civil-service board has examined those men, or that they have been examined by the authorities, under the requirements of the law of the State of New York?—A. They are examined under the laws of the State of New York by the civil-service examiners, and they must bring a certificate to Castle Garden to that effect, and that they are authorized, under the civil-service examination laws, to be appointed. They can not be appointed without it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You have just given an answer, Mr. Stephenson, which bears upon the question of interpreters. Do you regard the interpreters now in your employ as capable men?—A. No, sir; not all of them.

Q. Wasn't it manifest, in the examination which you held yesterday, at which this committee were present, that two of the affidavits there evidently bore a mistake made by the interpreters?—A. In which case, sir?

Q. I don't know that I can state the case; but wasn't there a mistake with a woman who was alleged to have two husbands?—A. No mistake in the interpretation at all, sir; that was correct.

Q. Well, I can not cite the cases, Mr. Stephenson, because the business was new to me, and I was more interested in the examinations; but I am certain there were two instances in the examination yesterday, of faulty interpretation.—A. There was a case of the woman with the child—the mother, the old woman—in which she stated or claimed she had not stated what the affidavit stated, and Mr. Hurlbut suggested it was a mistake in the interpretation. It was afterward shown—after she left that room, she told Mr. Jackson she was told to say that, and she did so state it to the interpreter, that there was no mistake in his interpretation.

Q. You say you don't think the interpreters here are thoroughly capable?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. What salary do you pay those interpreters?—A. One thousand dollars a year.

Q. Is it your judgment you can get a competent interpreter for \$1,000?—A. No, sir; it is not.

Q. How many interpreters do you have?—A. I think there are some seven or eight.

Q. What salary would you have to pay such an interpreter as you ought to have; from your experience in the Garden, what would you say?—A. Well, I don't regard a man simply because he can interpret and ask questions of another person; I don't regard that as being the only intelligence required. I regard a man as competent who is competent to put an intelligent question and get an intelligent answer. I think there are very few in Castle Garden who can do so, and I think that to get a competent man there to examine an immigrant, that you can not get a man competent for that position for less than \$1,500 or \$1,800 a year, and if he is competent he is worth it.

Q. Don't you believe that in the proper conduct of the business there a good interpreter is of paramount importance?—A. Undoubtedly; you can not do anything without one.

Q. Don't you believe that an interpreter should not only be a man who is capable of speaking the languages needed with accuracy, and a

man of clear head and good sense, but that he ought also to have a kindly heart?—A. Of course that goes with it.

Q. Is it your experience there that the handling of these people by your employés tends to harden a man?—A. No, sir; on the other hand I think it tends to soften them.

Q. Well it was the feeling of some of this committee when we came away from there yesterday that if contact with those people softens men, some of the employés there were very hard when they commenced work?—A. Well, it takes a good while to get a man into the proper line of duty. Put a green man on there and it takes him a good while to get his hand in the business.

Q. And isn't it a fact, too, Mr. Stephenson, that those people coming into your room there, into what they feel to be an august presence, are very timid?—A. Undoubtedly they are.

Q. And should not the interpreter, who has to deal with them, ought not he deal with them as a parent with a child, be very patient, make allowances, and not snap them up on any little word that they use; ought not to roughly take them by the shoulder and say, "Here, go this way." Should anything of that kind be allowed?—A. No, sir; I don't think it should.

Q. I don't think it should be, either.—A. But you must consider another thing in connection with that, that every man who lands in Castle Garden is not a saint, nor every woman an angel. You will find many rough characters come in there. I have seen pretty hard characters come in. And another thing, you will find that the immigrants, in the examination, state absolute falsehoods, and afterwards proven to be such. For instance, you will find a man come with a woman who claims to be the husband of this woman; the woman is about to be a mother; you will afterwards find her coming back to the Garden and swearing she never was married, and yet she swore she was when she landed.

Q. Doubtless those cases occur. The fact that they do occur possibly gives the impression to the employés there that every person under examination is not a saint but is a sinner, and therefore they ought to handle them roughly?—A. No, sir; they are not allowed to handle them roughly, but there are a very great many people who are very ignorant; you can not get a fair answer from them.

Q. The denser the ignorance the larger the latitude of patience that ought to be exercised.—A. Well, that depends upon the temper of the man who is doing it.

Q. That is the point I am after; ought not your commission select men who have the right temper?—A. You can not always get them.

Q. Don't you believe the commission would be justified in continually turning off men until they do find those who have the right temper as well as the other qualifications?—A. I have suspended a number of people for rough usage of immigrants and had them removed since I have been commissioner. I have always suspended employés for not making a proper examination of immigrants when they would come back the next day as a charge on the commission. I have suspended boarding-house keepers for ill-treatment of immigrants. I have investigated many abuses on board ships, passengers coming over, ill-treatment of passengers, about food, about water.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. One moment Mr. Stephenson. The man who draws up these affidavits, he is not the interpreter; but the question is put by the in-

terpreter to the party, and then the answer is put down on the affidavit, not from the party direct, but from the interpreter; everything is done in a hurry and in confusion, and doesn't that account, in a great many instances, for these affidavits being improperly taken, and perhaps stating things that are not correct. Now, the gentleman in charge yesterday told me that when they brought in the immigrants considerable of the confusion in drawing these affidavits occurred in that way, that the interpreter did not give the correct facts; he drew up the affidavit as he received it from them and everything was done in a such a hurry and in so much confusion that mistakes often did occur in that way.—A. Mistakes do occur, and there are times when there is a great deal of confusion for want of space and for want of room.

Q. The affidavits are taken within the railing, within the garden itself?—A. Not always. Part of them are, and they are taken in another place outside of that. But the affidavit taken is no evidence that the immigrant is going to be prohibited from landing. In all those cases the commissioners re-examine the immigrant.

Q. Let me ask you about this woman who apparently had two husbands; how long has she been detained in the garden; when did she land?—A. About four or five days ago.

Q. Four or five days ago. Wouldn't it have been a very good solution in that case for the board to have sent direct to the residence of the husband, interviewed him there, and brought him down within six hours afterwards?—A. Why, we did that, sir; sent him a telegram, and he came right down, and swore he was the husband of that woman.

Q. This same man?—A. No, the other man. We sent to the man who she said was her husband, and he came right along with the telegram in his hand the day she arrived. We brought the man and woman face to face, and asked her if he was her husband; when she had last seen him; what money he had sent her, and whether he was the father of those children. She recognized him, said he was her husband, that he was the father of her children, and that he had sent her 20 rubles of money. Then on the next day comes this other man whom you saw yesterday, and he claims to be the husband of the woman and the father of the children, and he swears to it also. Now, then sir, there are two parties, and she identifies them both as her husband, and as the father of her children. Both of them swore to it. It turned out afterwards that the husband could not come down and sent this man to impersonate himself, to be the husband of the woman, and he and she swore to it, and he was afraid to come the next day for fear he would be arrested for making a false oath.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. That further demonstrates, Mr. Stephenson, the timidity of those people, their apprehension regarding the operation of the law. It further emphasizes the necessity for gentle and considerate treatment?—A. I can't understand it that way in that case. I can not say that this woman, when she was brought up after landing, after her husband was discovered—there was no one in the room but herself, Mr. Starr and Mr. Jackson, and there was no occasion for her to state absolutely that this man was her husband, and that he was the father of her children. It was an absolute piece of deception to be landed, which is practiced by that class of people, those Polish Jews. Did you see the boy Clark? Wasn't you down there Mr. Stump? The boy who said his father was in this country, and that he had lost his residence. Well, I have a letter from Mr. Chandler, Senator Chandler; he took a great in-

terest in the boy. His statement was, he came here to find his father and had lost his father's address. Mr. Chandler called the attention of the reporters to it and asked them to give publicity to that case so that Clark could find his father. We made every effort to find the boy's father, and finally, not having succeeded, we gave up the search. Finally, on further and closer examination, after we began to get suspicious of him, when we told him we had his history, he broke down and stated that he had stolen the money to come here, from his father, who was connected with the London police. He stole the money from his father to come here. Now how are you going to get at it? He is now back in Europe. That shows the importance of inspection on the other side before an immigrant comes to this country.

Q. Have you all the help in the Garden that is needed?—A. Not of registry clerks, we have not. There has been two resigned, and we are two short of what we ought to have.

Q. Why do you not employ additional registry clerks?—A. The reason why was because it has only happened within the last six weeks, and the uncertainty of what addition of force would be needed, what the condition of affairs would be after the 18th day of April; for those reasons the board thought they would get along with what they had.

Q. You stated that \$1,000 a year won't employ the interpreters you ought to have; that you would have to pay \$1,500 to \$2,000?—A. The commission used to pay \$1,800 a piece.

Q. Now why are you employing thousand dollar men?—A. The expense makes it necessary.

Q. The expense of operating the immigration bureau here, equals the income at this time?—A. After the law is carried out as we understand it—the State board petitioned Congress to pass this law—if the State law is carried out as was the intent and meaning of the State board when they petitioned Congress to pass it, 50 cents will not support it.

Q. What head-tax would you recommend?—A. In order to make it self-supporting, and protect the State from the care of paupers?

Q. Yes, sir?—A. At least \$3 an immigrant. That would protect them for five years.

Q. Does that include children?—A. That includes everybody; that includes the cabin, every alien.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Well you mean \$3 for every adult?—A. Every alien immigrant and every child over eight years of age.

Q. You believe it would take \$3 then on every alien coming to this country, above the age of eight years, to furnish funds sufficient for the proper care of the immigrant?—A. For a period of five years.

Q. For five years; do you believe the immigrant should be cared for for that length of time?—A. I do believe they ought to be cared for until they are entitled to become citizens of this country.

Q. At what length of residence in this country would you give to the immigrant the privilege of citizenship?—A. Not within five years; I would rather say ten.

Q. Would you throw any conditions around his citizenship?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What?—A. I would not admit him to become a citizen of the United States until he could read in the English language, the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of the State where he was going to reside. He ought to be able to read that in the English language.

Q. Would you place any educational qualification on the immigrant?—A. Not beyond the fact of reading.

Q. You would compel every immigrant of a certain age to be able to read?—A. To be able to read the Constitution which he swears he is going to support.

Q. When the immigrant lands, would you place any educational qualification on him?—A. Not beyond his being able to read and write.

Q. His own language?—A. His own language.

Q. Yes?—A. You mean as regards his landing?

Q. Yes?—A. Not at all. I would place that on his ability to take care of himself without regard to his being able to read and write.

Q. And having money or anything else except ability to take care of themselves, would you consider anything else?—A. I would not land a person in this country who had no relatives or friends and who was without money to take care of himself. If he has relatives or friends to aid him, I would be willing to let him land, providing he would be in a condition to perform labor and support himself. If he had no other relatives or friends, and could not talk the language of the country, I would not permit him to land.

Q. Suppose he was twenty-five years of age, in vigorous health, you would not permit him to land?—A. Not unless he had some friends to vouch for him in some shape or form.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. Do you think a man who has attained the age of sixty with no education, could acquire sufficient knowledge to read the Constitution of the United States in five years?—A. He could certainly, if he has any intelligence. Yes, he could; I am over sixty and I think I can learn any language if I will sit down to it.

Q. But you, Mr. Stephenson, have had a liberal education?—A. Not after I was twelve years of age I did not.

Q. Many of these people coming here have had no education whatsoever. Do you think such a person, a person without any education whatsoever, could, after he had attained the age of sixty years, acquire the English language sufficiently to read the Constitution of the United States inside of five years?—A. I think they could if they tried to do it.

Q. Well, they could not do much work otherwise?—A. Oh, yes, they could learn it at nights. That would depend entirely upon the intelligence of the man. I think there are men at twenty years of age who, if they would live to be one hundred, could not learn it.

Q. Do you think it would be wise to require immigrants landing in the United States to become citizens within five years after they landed, compulsory?—A. I don't know whether I could answer that question properly or not. I would say this, without any hesitation, that had I the power to enact a law in Congress I would pass a law that would prohibit any man or any woman coming into this country for the purpose only of earning money, earning what money they could, without regard to the interest of the country whatever, and after they had acquired that to go out of the country, back to the place from whence they came, with all the money they had earned. I would not admit such a class of people into this country, sir.

Q. Then from what you say am I not right in judging that your views would be that all immigrants coming to this country should declare at the time of their arrival here their intention of becoming citizens of the United States?—A. I think so.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you mean at Castle Garden, to make such declaration?—A. No, sir; I mean after they have landed. I will give you my reasons for that.

My experience in Castle Garden is that hundreds and thousands of skilled mechanics—stone-cutters, stone-masons, glass-blowers, locomotive engineers, come regularly to this country every spring, year after year, and stay here until about November. They pay no taxes for our schools, they perform no jury duty, nor are they liable to; they do not perform any of the duties of citizenship, except the protection they get from the city or the State wherever they reside. During all the working season they are sending their money back home to their wives, their children, their parents, and at the end of the working season they pack their grip-sacks and go back to Europe, spend the winter, and the next year come back here again, and repeat the same thing over and over again. They come into direct competition with American labor; they drive out American labor by their coming here, skilled workmen that they are, and they generally work under the price of American labor. But they earn much more money here, and they can afford to go back there and live for a few months until the working season, and then come back here. I regard that, gentlemen, as infinitely worse than contract labor.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How would you correct it?—A. I would put a tax upon every man who came here as I would upon every foreign production that is imported into this country. I would collect it like the internal revenue taxes. I would put every employer under oath, and learn from the employer whether he came here to be a citizen or not. That is the way to do it.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Would you tax every man who is not a citizen?—A. That comes in that way; yes, sir; every man that takes his money back, or sends it back, never brings his family or intends to do that.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Could not that be prevented, Mr. Stephenson, by requiring every immigrant that comes over here to take out their first papers and make their declaration, and then keeping a register of that, and in case that same man lands at a different period, that he should be rejected and sent back; how would that work, Mr. Stephenson?—A. I don't believe in compulsory naturalization. I believe in voluntary naturalization. A man who does not want to be a citizen of the United States ought to be compelled to get out.

Q. Well, suppose a man would refuse to take out his first papers, you would reship him to his home; wouldn't that be compulsory?—A. Not at all; if he voluntarily has the right to become a citizen, that is the right to do it.

Q. And if he would not do it voluntarily, you would reship him?—I would reship him; yes, sir.

Q. State your own experience with regard to persons coming here to this country over the borders, from the British provinces?—A. From Canada?

Q. Yes; those countries up there.—A. There is a very large number of that class of people that come here from Canada, over which this present law has no jurisdiction or control. Some few years ago we had

quite a number of them here in the county of New York who landed by the Allan steamship line, from Quebec and Montreal. They came without any regard to taking care of themselves, and were picked up by the poor authorities of the State and taken care of in the county poor-houses of the State. Now, there was no way to prevent them coming into the State, and consequently they have shipped a great many people from Canada that could not possibly be gotten through New York. For instance, there was a lot of gypsies that came in from or through Canada. We had no jurisdiction to shut them out, but on the contrary there was another lot came along with their monkeys and bears, and we put them on the ship and sent them back again. That shows they can and do come in without regard to this law. They come through Canada.

Q. Isn't it a fact that a very large number of persons come via the bay of ——— steamers in the fall of the year from St. John's, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and find employment during the winter in the New England States, and return there in the spring for the following summer?—A. Well, the only knowledge I have of that is what I read. Personally I have no knowledge of it. I can state this much, however, that prior to the contract labor law there was one steamer, the *City of Rome*, brought over sixty girls, young girls, who were shipped out here by the agents of the Paterson Mills, at Paterson, N. J. They were brought here from England, brought under an actual contract at the rate of \$3 per week. That I know positively, because I examined and found where they were going. There was no law at that time prohibiting persons of that character coming into the United States.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Stephenson, I am not certain that I understood your answer. Before Mr. Stump gets away from that point I want to call you back to it; that is, about how you would operate your taxation on the men who come here in the spring, work, and then go back in the fall; how would you operate your taxation so as to prohibit their coming in here?—A. I didn't say I would. I do say, though, that if they are allowed to come in they ought to pay some tax, so they can not be brought into direct competition with American workingmen, with American labor.

Q. How would you devise a tariff upon their labor?—A. The same as you do on the foreign products through the custom-house; compel the employers to make affidavits as to just what it is, and then put the tax on, 10 or 15 per cent. of their earnings.

Q. And how are you going to discriminate, how get hold of those transitory people?—A. Why, do it on the men who come here and go back again. If an employer has a man working for him he knows whether he has come here to stay or is going back again.

Q. Do you believe such a law as that could be made effective?—A. During the war you made a man state what his income was, and pay taxes on it. They had to do it. I paid a revenue tax every year during the war, and I know that was collected. I do think there ought to be some legislation that will protect American labor. I think the indiscriminate immigration that comes to this country, the pauper labor, and the change that has taken place within my knowledge within the last fifteen or twenty years, is bringing about the degradation of American labor. It allows the pauper labor to come here from Europe. Take, for instance, the cigar manufacturing business. Fifteen years ago, sir, 90 per cent. of the people engaged in the manufacture of cigars in the city

of New York were American citizens. To-day it is over 90 per cent. foreigners and but 10 per cent. American. The Americans have been driven out. The wages then was \$15 and \$20 a week. Now it is \$4 and \$8 a week.

Q. Chiefly what nationality are those men?—A. Chiefly Bohemians.

Q. Now, we would like to have your suggestions as to how the immigration law may be amended so as to keep out the undesirable and permit the desirable immigrant to come in.—A. I should authorize the consuls abroad to employ detectives at the various ports where the immigrant sails from, as, say, at Liverpool, Paris, Bremen, and Naples, those large shipping points. I should employ detectives to go through there among the immigrants and get their history; what their past history has been, whether they have been inmates of almshouses, supported by the Government, whether they have ever committed crimes for which they are leaving their country, or whether they are being sent away by the Government or charitable organizations. No country will ship its desirable immigrants away. It is only the undesirable immigrants that are sent here to us. Now, during my term as commissioner I have known thousands upon thousands—why I saw upon one ship alone, I think it was the *Furnacia* and the steamer *Spain*, both landing the same day—they had over seven hundred immigrants. Every immigrant on those ships came here with money furnished by the English Government. They did not pay one dollar of the fare here, and in addition to that they had drafts in their pockets on the Anchor Line Steam-ship Company from the Government over there, what is called a landing allowance. An adult was allowed £1. They went as high as £7, some of them. Now, they were paupers before they left their own country and they were no less paupers when they landed here. Now, the present law will not prevent the entrance into the United States of that class of people, and the reason is because of the decision of the United States district court in this State of New York. In the case of ninety immigrants some three years ago, every one of whom were sent here by the poor guardians of Ireland, their passage paid here, came directly out of the almshouses, some of them with their children born there. Those people were sent here and landed at this port of New York. I objected to their landing, held them, and sent them to Ward's Island. The counsel of the immigrant steam-ship line sued out a writ of habeas corpus. They brought them before Judge Brown—Judge Addison Brown—and after hearing the testimony and taking the evidence the judge decided that there was nothing in the act of Congress which prohibited assisted immigration to this country, and that it was not a question for the commissioners of immigration to decide upon as to who paid the fare, whether government, order, society, or friend, and that the only question the immigration commissioners had to deal with when the immigrant presented himself at Castle Garden and asked leave to land, was at the time of his landing was he or she able to take care of himself or herself, or likely to become a public charge. That decision opened wide the doors of every almshouse in Europe, and this board has never been able to prevent the landing of that class of people. I think the law ought to be amended to prevent that class of immigration coming into this country. My experience is that a person who has been an inmate of an almshouse once, say for six months or a year, will be the balance of his life.

Q. Well, what we want is your suggestion as to the remedy?—A. My experience is this, that when the commissioners of immigration had more money than they knew what to do with, under the \$2.50 tax, the

population of Ward's Island amounted to from two to four thousand. I have seen sixteen hundred able-bodied men sit down to one pauper's table at Ward's Island and eat their meals, every one of them. They would not work, did not want to work, knew they had a comfortable home. They knew they would get their bread and clothing. What else did that class of people want? In the spring, after St. Patrick's day, they would pretty well get out and go to work on anything they could get. Then just as sure as the fall would come, back they would come to us. For five years they kept that up, sir. I have seen whole families, husband, wife, and children, land at Castle Garden, be sent directly to Ward's Island, and remain on Ward's Island during the whole five years, be discharged and go into the almshouses of the county of New York. A greater wholesale manufactory of paupers could not be conceived. Now, as to what has been the action of this board, the census to-day shows on Ward's Island. It won't average but a very little over two hundred people there, sir. Why? Because this board of commissioners have refused to take care of able bodied men who can get out and make their living. We have educated them that if they come here they must get their bread in the sweat of their brow. That is the reason, gentlemen, I took such an action, such an interest, in having this law passed, and why I wanted the Federal law. My suggestion is, the examination must be made, first, before the immigrant leaves his country; that there must be some history or starting point, so that when the immigrant arrives here we can examine him; that the consul abroad, when he hears of improper persons coming to this country, shall refuse to give them a certificate to go on board, and when the immigrant comes here without any certificate of the consul he shall be put back on the ship that brought him and sent back to the country from whence he came, without any regard to his qualifications. Now, how can you tell, when there are three or four hundred people landing here, of their previous history in their own country? Why, sir, they are anarchists, socialists, nihilists, or paupers; and how are you going to get at the fact? How are you to tell but what that man was an agitator in his own country? I have seen them land here with red ribbon in their coat, pinned on their coat, which designated what they were. And then, again, I have seen eleven or twelve hundred immigrants land in Castle Garden as the fruits of the Mormon elders proselyting in Europe, and these people would be sent out to Salt Lake City. The inducement that they would offer was that they would be given a good education out in Salt Lake City. Now, I have nothing to do with the question of religion, but about these Mormons I will say that I never saw one of their immigrants stop in Castle Garden, because the evidence of the elder was taken to the effect that their immigrants would never become a public charge, and no one comes back on us. Now, children come here in charge of a Mormon elder. You never saw a Mormon with a railroad ticket. No, sir; the elder takes the ticket, always.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Mr. Stephenson, you have suggested a consular certificate as a remedy?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why wouldn't it be a good plan to require the steam boat or steamship companies to import only certain classes of immigrants, and to hold them responsible for all improper persons brought over here?—A. It would be impossible for them to do it, and I will tell you why. A woman presents herself at the office of the steamship company in Liverpool. She is apparently in a state of pregnancy. She says she wants

to go to the United States—to New York; wants to go to her husband in New York, or to her children. How is the steam-ship company to know she is not telling the truth? They are bound to take that passenger. Now, a child runs away from his parents, as the other day in that Clark case. He comes here and tells his story. What evidence have they got that that story is not correct? Now, if there is an inspection by detectives who understand the habits and languages and customs of the people—if there is an examination of them such as that, upon that examination the consul could give his certificate, or refuse it, as the case might happen to be.

Q. We have information that the steam-ship companies scour the countries of Europe, soliciting immigrants, with a view of getting their passage money, and pay a commission to their agents for procuring those immigrants. Now, why could not these agents be required to make an investigation and to furnish the history of these immigrants to the steam-ship companies. That would be a sufficient protection to the steam-ship company against any penalty that we might impose upon them for bringing to this country an improper immigrant, wouldn't it?—

A. I don't think so. I don't think you could make a detective out of a man who is going to be paid a commission on the tickets he sells.

Q. Well, while he would labor in favor of the steam-ship company, yet he would not procure or solicit the immigration of a person who ought not to be received into this country as an immigrant?—A. Well, we would in that case have to take the word of the agent employed by the steam-ship company when they landed here.

Q. Not at all, Mr. Stephenson.—A. Why?

Q. Because we would then investigate, the same as we do now, the immigrants, and in cases where improper ones had been brought over we could hold the steam-ship company liable, couldn't we?—A. Well, we hold them liable now. They are required to take back anybody whom you refuse to land. But I am in favor of a certificate of the consul, or of somebody appointed by him, and that the immigrant, before he boards the vessel, shall have that certificate. That does not even then give the immigrant the right to land in this country.

Q. That would be only *prima facie*?—A. Yes. You could not in that case very well empty an almshouse or prison, the prisoner leaving on condition that he go to America. You would not get that result through a steam-ship agent. You would get that only through the detective service, the consular service. Let the law compel an immigrant to get a certificate from his own government, and let that be indorsed by the consul, our consul.

Q. I understand now the only penalty upon a steam-ship company for bringing over improper immigrants is that they are liable to have to take them back again. Wouldn't it make the law more efficient to prescribe a penalty in addition?—A. Yes, I believe it would. I don't believe you could compel a steam-ship company to take them back if they didn't want to do it. I don't think there is any disposition on the part of anybody in this country to retard proper immigration. I think the country is benefited by it. The better the immigrants we get in this country the better the country will be for their coming here. My judgment is that 5 per cent. of the immigrants that have landed since I have been a commissioner ought not to have been permitted to land at all.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Now, Mr. Stephenson, you had a paper we were going to call upon you to read. How long will it take you to read it?—A. I haven't it

with me. One of my strongest points is—I will read a short document which I have here :

I maintain that a State has the right to deny foreign paupers, or foreigners likely to become paupers, a residence within its borders. A State has jurisdiction of its own ports for purposes of port regulations, and harbor police, sanitary police, quarantine administration, pilotage, and the support, maintenance, and regulation of paupers, foreign and domestic.

A State has the right to be informed of the name and quality of every foreigner coming within its limits, and to impose a penalty on any ship-master failing to comply with a State law requiring him to make a report.

A State has a right to maintain paupers, foreign and domestic, and to lay a tax for that purpose on foreigners or others, when undoubtedly within its jurisdiction, and not imports or subjects of commerce.

The Federal Government has no power to maintain paupers, foreign or domestic, or to levy taxes for that purpose, nor has it the power to compel a State to maintain paupers, foreign or domestic, who have not acquired a residence within its borders.

I think the Government will concede that ; that the right belongs to the State, and that the Government can not interfere with it. Now the fact that the Federal Government makes this examination certainly will not prevent this State commission from making an examination ; for instance, a State has the same power as if Pennsylvania or New Jersey should send citizens of the United States who were paupers in that State, should send them to New York, our State would have the right to reship them back. Now I fail to see wherein a foreigner acquires any more power than a citizen. Here is a document, Mr. Chairman, I would like to read ; it is a declaration of the Treasury Department in regard to this present law, the law of 1882 :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 16, 1884.*

SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant is received, transmitting a petition signed by Messrs. Peter Wright & Sons, of the Red Star Line, and the representatives of nine other ocean steam-ship lines, asking that the Department specifically define, by virtue of the authority conferred by section 3, act of August 3, 1882, the circumstances which shall constitute "a person unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge," and who shall not be permitted to land under section 2 of the said act.

In reply I have to say that the determination of the liability of arriving immigrants to become public charges is vested by section 2, act August 3, 1882, in the commissioner of emigration appointed by the State in which such immigrants arrive, or in such officers as they may designate, and being so vested by the law, this Department must decline to interfere in the matter.

Please acquaint the signers of the petition with the contents of this letter.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. E. COON,
Acting Secretary.

THOMAS E. SANFORD, Esq.,
*Secretary Northern Atlantic Steam Traffic Conference,
No. 19 Broadway, New York.*

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You think if the Secretary of the Treasury takes charge of the landing of immigrants here that he has no jurisdiction over them the moment they go out?—A. Not after they have landed.

Q. Then who takes charge of them?—A. The State of New York.

Q. Then you claim you have a right to put a head-tax on them?—A. No, sir; we have no right to do that. We have a right, if they are paupers, to send them out of the country, have a right to refuse to receive them, which, I think, the State law exercises.

At 2 p. m. an adjournment was taken until Tuesday, April 15, 1890, at 11 a. m.

BARGE OFFICE, *New York, Tuesday April 15, 1890.*

The subcommittee met at 11.30 a. m.

Present, of the committee, Hon. W. D. Owen (chairman), Hon. Herman Lehlbach, and Hon. Herman Stump.

The noise of construction of quarters for immigrants at the barge-office was so great that the committee accepted the invitation extended by the commissioners of emigration to make use of the board room at Castle Garden, Mr. Commissioner Stephenson assuring the committee that the board room was now at its service, and that it would still continue to be at its service if the present arrangement of the Secretary of the Treasury should be carried into effect and the Garden vacated on the 19th instant.

The committee adjourned to the board room of the commissioners of emigration at Castle Garden, and there resumed its deliberations.

Mr. STUMP. I desire to call the attention of the committee to a clipping from the *Baltimore Sun* under the heading of "Latest foreign news," which reads as follows:

NEW ENGLAND FIRMS ADVERTISE IN LONDON FOR WORKMEN—APPLICANTS TO BE ASSISTED NOW.

[Special cablegram to the *Baltimore Sun*.—London, April 14.]

The *Daily News* of this city contains an advertisement that is causing a certain amount of sensation among the London laborers. It reads thus: "Freestone cutters wanted by the following-named firms, members of the Freestone Contractors' Association of New England. There is immediate need of competent journeymen. Payment by the hour. Average price 50 cents an hour. It is only fair that every one should know that these firms have been compelled to close their works to unions, as at present organized, on account of the arbitrary demands and their refusal to submit all disputes and differences to arbitration. Signed: Boston estate E. F. Meany, Jeremiah Carew, W. J. Sullivan, Carew & Darby, Coughlan & Co., Evans & Tombs, and 27 other firms of Boston, Springfield, Holyoke, Lynn, New Haven, Waterbury, and Bridgeport."

Mr. Chairman, in view of the resolutions under which this committee has been appointed as the joint committee of the Senate and the House, which contain these words—

You are hereby authorized jointly to investigate the workings of the various laws of the United States and of the several States relative to immigration from foreign countries to the United States, especially the law of Congress to regulate immigration, approved August 3, 1882—

I move that this committee proceed at as early a day as possible to investigate the subject-matter of this clipping, and in order to so do that we direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to proceed to Boston and to there summon before us such persons as the chairman may see proper.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you suggest a day for us to be there?

Mr. STUMP. We will be engaged here Wednesday and Thursday. I would suggest that we proceed to Boston Thursday night and have a meeting there on Friday of this week.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Would not it be possible to summon these witnesses here?

Mr. STUMP. It is possible.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Would not it be better?

Mr. STUMP. That is a subject for consideration. It would bring a number of persons before us—the board of charities as well as a member of each of the firms indicated in this advertisement. It would be much more convenient, I think, for the members of the committee, personally, to remain here. Our joint resolution does not state where we

shall sit, but we are to proceed to investigate the workings of the laws of the several States. Personally, I would rather remain here, but to attend to the Boston inquiry properly I think the committee should go to Boston.

Mr. LEHLBACH. We usually summon the witnesses when they have to appear in Washington by telegram, and if the Sergeant-at-Arms should make his summons to these persons by telegram and get a response that they will appear here it would be perhaps better to hear them at this place. We might get through with it in less time than if we should go to Boston.

The CHAIRMAN. I apprehend we would get through with it in one day. If we should go there, we had better go Thursday night, and have a hearing at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, returning on Friday night. Where are these firms located? Are they all in Boston?

It was stated that the persons named in the clipping were not all in Boston.

The chairman put the question upon the adoption of the motion to proceed to Boston Thursday night and have a session there on Friday, and it was carried unanimously.

EDMUND STEPHENSON recalled.

EDMUND STEPHENSON was recalled, and, being further examined, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. As a commissioner of immigration, do you make any investigation of immigrants under the contract labor law?—A. I have made some individually, on my own account; not by any action of the board.

Q. You are not empowered by the law under which you act to make such investigation?—A. No, sir.

Q. Are the investigations that are made under the contract labor law conducted in Castle Garden?—A. All that I know of it is.

Q. If you have any suggestions for the betterment of the contract labor law—any criticism upon the law as it is now—the committee would be glad to hear them.—A. My judgment is that all laws should be enforced, whether they be good laws or bad laws, by the officers who are charged with their enforcement. My personal judgment as to the contract labor law is that it is an inconsistent law, not for the benefit of the people at large, as the law now stands. My reason for making that assertion is that it is a law with the enacting clause stricken out, and therefore cannot be enforced; and it should be repealed, or amended in such form that it could be enforced without detriment to honest immigrants who are coming to this country to better their condition. If the committee will permit me I will explain wherein the enacting clause is stricken out, and from experience in investigations which I have personally made in Castle Garden in connection with the execution of the law. It is the last clause in the act. In section 5 it says (without reading the whole of it):

Provided, That skilled labor for that purpose can not otherwise be obtained; nor shall the provisions of this act apply to professional actors, artists, lecturers, or singers, nor to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed from prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family, or any relative or personal friend, to migrate from any foreign country to the United States for the purpose of settlement here.

Now, the operation of this law, from my experience, is that the persons who come here under a contract—verbal, most of the cases are, but it is nevertheless an agreement or contract to perform services or labor in this country—are engaged in this way; that a manufacturer employing a large number of hands in the spring finds that he requires more help; he goes to his journeymen, or mechanics, and he asks them if they have any friends in the old country, mechanics able to perform the work that is required in that manufactory; he induces them to write to their friends in Europe that if they come there they will get employment at certain wages. Now, there is nothing in this act that will prevent that party from coming, and yet he comes as much under a contract as though he had made it directly with the boss, while directly it is not made with the boss, nor can the boss, in my judgment, be pursued, under the law, for making such proposition to his journeymen. Now, I think when you get the inspectors on the stand they will verify my statement that a very large portion of the people come here claiming to have friends, to have cousins, to have brothers-in-law, some no relations whatever, simply friends, as I had a case last night here before me of a man who came here and would not have come but for the understanding that he was to get ready and steady employment.

Now, my experience is, further, that that class of immigrants who come here are the thrifty, industrious class of immigrants, who come to better their condition, and who invariably become citizens of this country. They are skilled mechanics, and generally above the class of immigrants who come for another purpose. Now, it seems to me from what I have personally seen, and correspondence, that it is a very inconsistent law that will prohibit a farmer, gardener, or a skilled mechanic, coming over to take care of himself and his family, from landing, and send him back, while an alien pauper, with no place to go, is allowed to land, simply because he has got fresh blood running through his veins, but has no work, and no certainty of getting work, when the other man has the certainty of getting work sufficient to take care of himself and family. I do not believe that the intent and meaning of that law is to reach that class of people. Now, take the class of laborers coming through here unchallenged. On Saturday morning 1,060 Italians landed from one ship. Those Italians go up in Mulberry street and Mott street. They are virtually under a contract before they come here. A large portion of them have their passage paid there, which they agree to pay back, and 100, and in some cases, 200 per cent. of it, in addition. The same thing about Hungarians and the Slovachs. I think if you will examine the agent of the joint railroads here he will tell you that there are more Hungarians and Slovachs going to the mines of Pennsylvania this year than there has been for many years back. They are coming here in swarms, and they are going direct to the mines. You will see them all fitted out with the same kind of a bag. The Italians will have a bed-ticking bag. They have a sort of valise. Every one of them is identically alike. They have their leaders with them; they take them direct to the mines. Now, they do not come at hap-hazard. It is evident that the inspectors are unable to catch them under this law.

Q. Explain how the padrones make 100 and 200 per cent. off of some investment that they have made in the immigrant—is that for his passage?—A. That is for his passage.

Q. That is the way they make their money off them?—A. That is the way they make their money; in some cases thribble.

Q. What do you know of their hiring the immigrants out for one,

three, or five years' time, at a given rate, the padrone receiving the salary, and paying what part of it he sees fit under a contract to the immigrants?—A. All I know of that is the testimony of the immigrants themselves, which I have laid before the Ford committee; that they had come over under such an agreement; that they had mortgaged themselves to the padrone for the prepayment of the passage for which they agreed to pay back—for \$21 that it cost to bring them here, they agreed to pay back as high as \$60 in some cases; and that they were sent in squads, wherever a railroad was being built; and the requirement of the padrone in addition to the contract was that he should board them; that he should put up their houses; putting them up in tiers, one above the other; and that he should feed them; and I also heard one of them testify that he agreed to pay 5 per cent. of the profits that he derived taking care of and boarding these people and clothing them, provided that these men would not be allowed to trade with any other sutler but the contractor, and that he agreed to pay 5 per cent. to the contractor who was building the railroad. That was testimony that I heard before the Ford committee.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Where can we obtain the names of any of these padrones?—A. If you will read the Ford investigating committee report I think you will find two or three of the names right here in New York.

Q. Were any of them before the Ford committee subject to examination?—A. I think there were, yes, sir. In some of these avenues up in Harlem, what they call "Little Italy," from One hundred and tenth to One hundred and twelfth street.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Can you give the names of any of those you know?—A. I can not recall the names. We have an interpreter employed here named Gallo, who upon the investigation of the Ford committee, it was shown, had a brother who was one of these padrones, who agreed to employ or bring out six hundred men to go to Hocking Valley and build a feeding railroad for the Hocking Valley road, and the contract was just what I have stated, that he was to have the entire control of the men, he was to board them, and they were not to be allowed to trade with any other person but him, and in the event of their doing so he was to discharge the men; and in return he was to give them 5 per cent. When I learned that, I immediately discharged the Italian interpreter. I did not think it was a proper thing to keep an employé who had a brother in that business.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Now will you state why the landing of these Italian immigrants can not be prohibited under the law?—A. Under the present law?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. Because you can not prove that they have made any contract. They will tell you they have not got any contract. They are able-bodied; they are able to work; and they are good workers; and to their credit it must be said, that rarely any of them ever goes into an almshouse. I do not believe to-day, that of eighteen thousand people who are under the charge of the county of New York, you can show me five Italians in the almshouse. We rarely have them come back on us except through some accident, and then, as soon as they are ready to crawl out of bed they want to go to work again. We have very little trouble with Italians; nor have we with the Slovachs.

Q. The fact remains, that they get through Castle Garden by testifying falsely before the register?—A. Yes, sir; I would like to state another

fact for the examination of the committee, which I think should be a fact under the present law without its being mentioned; that is, that the examiner or registry clerk who examines first the immigrant, should be authorized and directed to continue his examination under the pauper act, and to continue it also under the labor act, so that the immigrant would not be subjected to two separate examinations. I think it could be reached far easier and far better under the first examination as the immigrant is passing through, if the examiner should examine them on all points of the law—the pauper act and the labor act. When under the labor act he is subject to two examinations, he becomes somewhat frightened and sometimes he gets the wrong end of his story; he would naturally think he was a contract laborer, and on a further examination, you would find he was not. It confuses the immigrants; they do not understand the language, and sometimes the interpretation is imperfect; not always correct. I think it is a great mistake to have two sets of examiners. It should be done by the first examiner; the whole thing gone through.

I prepared a list of questions which I offered the commissioner of immigration at one time. These inquiries, they all should be made by one inspector, and not by two inspectors. I think it would be well for the stenographer to take this down, because every inspector in Castle Garden is furnished with a type-written copy of these questions.

[Extract from the minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Immigration, held at Castle Garden, March 29, 1888, at 2 p. m.]

Present, Commissioners Taintor (chairman), Stephenson, Starr, Hauselt, Olwell, Forrest, and Ulrich.

The special committee appointed by the Castle Garden committee presented the following list of questions to be put to immigrants by register clerks at Castle Garden:

1. What is your name?
2. What is your age?
3. (If a female.) Are you married or single?
4. If married, accompanied with children, and without husband, where is the husband; the name of each child and the age?
5. Place of destination and to whom going?
6. Have you tickets or means sufficient to go to destination?
7. Who paid your passage fare to this country?
8. Have you ever been an inmate of any almshouse or prison in your own country?
9. Have you ever been convicted of any crime?
10. Are you now, or have you ever been, afflicted with any disease that would prevent you from earning your living or supporting your family?
11. What is your trade or profession?
12. Did you in your own country make any agreement to work for any person in this country?
13. What agreement did you make?

Commissioner Ulrich moved that questions numbers 12 and 13 be stricken out.

Carried; ayes 4, nays 3.

Commissioners Ulrich, Hauselt, Olwell, and Forrest voting in the affirmative, and Commissioners Stephenson, Starr, and the president in the negative.

On motion of Commissioner Ulrich the words "If a female" were stricken from question 3.

On motion of Commissioner Stephenson the report of the special committee, as amended, was adopted.

That was stricken out of all questions in regard to contract labor, so that the board has never assumed in any way to investigate persons coming to the Garden, whether they come here under a contract, express or implied, or in any other way.

Q. The committee understands it is your judgment, based on your years of experience as commissioner of immigration that the interrogation of the immigrant ought to embrace all matters under the contract-labor law and all other questions?—A. Undoubtedly; and I think that is the only intelligent way to get at it.

Q. I find here lying on the table the following affidavit, and I want to submit it to you, Mr. Stephenson:

COMMISSIONERS OF IMMIGRATION, *State of New York*:

William Barz, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is a native of Germany and arrived at the port of New York April 7, 1890, per steam-ship *Leipzig*, from Bremen, along with his wife Sofia and two children: that he had seven small pieces of baggage, and that he brought an express from Brooklyn on Tuesday, the 8th instant, and had to pay 25 cents for each package to the Castle Garden express before he could get it, and he put his baggage on the Castle Garden express, which brought the baggage to the gate and then placed it on the Brooklyn express.

WILLIAM BARZ.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1890.

BERNARD L. JAWOROWER,
Notary Public, New York.

Q. What do you know of that?—A. That party came here this morning, but I had no time to investigate it. I simply asked that he make the affidavit, and I promised to investigate this afternoon at 4 o'clock. It is one of similar complaints that we have frequently had to deal with here, and I have always regarded it as a gross imposition and swindle on immigrants. The rule of this board is that if immigrants come to Castle Garden who have baggage, and who have a friend who is willing to bring his wagon here, or an expressman, and take their goods away free of cost, that they have a right to choose their own expressman, and that the baggage shall be delivered to them without cost, and that is one of those cases which I regard as a gross imposition upon immigrants. The expressman could have taken that baggage himself, and taken it out, and put it on his own truck, but that immigrant now is subjected to paying two expressmen; they have got to pay twice; and we have had numerous such investigations in Castle Garden here all the time. Now, that immigrant had to pay 25 cents for those two pieces of baggage, which he had no right to pay under the rules of this board.

Q. You frequently have complaints of this kind?—A. Yes; Mr. Starr and myself found a man one night here who had been waiting three hours; he came from Gravesend in a farm wagon; I do not remember his name; he had five brass checks; he brought his wagon, with his friend, clear from Gravesend here, and we met him going out; and he stated he had been waiting three or four hours. Mr. Starr wrote an order for the baggage-master to deliver this baggage to this man. If it had not been for our being there, he could not have got his baggage.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Unless he paid for it?—A. Unless he paid for it. Now, it is not the intent and meaning of the board of immigration to seize his baggage under these circumstances. He has a right to take his baggage, and to whom he pleases.

Q. You have a contract?—A. Yes, sir; and that is a violation of that contract.

Q. How long does that run?—A. It runs at the pleasure of the board.

Q. If this man has violated his contract, why don't you break it?—A. We can not get votes enough.

Q. Has the motion ever been made?—A. Yes, sir; I tried it three or four weeks ago. This is one of the cases that I am very glad has come right before you.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Let me ask you if you have ever heard any complaints from immigrants that your licensed boarding-house keepers will come into the yard and will say to an immigrant, "Where are you going?" something

of that kind, and he will reply, "I am going away to such and such a railroad." "Well, come right on with me; I will take you there and fix you up;" and he will take them over to the boarding-houses, register them there, and keep them there all night or a part of a day, when the fact is, it was entirely a deception and a swindle, and the immigrant ought to have been permitted to go straight away on the railroad?—A. I think that is a very rare occurrence, so far as I have any personal knowledge—a very rare occurrence, and if it did come to the knowledge of the board—I think we have had one or two cases of that kind—I should immediately suspend that boarding-house keeper and take his badge away from him, and prevent him from entering the Garden. I have done so in several instances. One case, I remember, where a man has used every political influence under God's heavens to get back here during the past two years—a man named Baker, I think his name is—he took two immigrants out of Castle Garden. They wanted to go to California by all rail; and he induced them to go outside of the Garden and buy a ticket by the Chesapeake and Ohio, which took them in a vessel down to Norfolk; and this immigrant-runner received \$4 commission on that; he had told them he would get a ticket outside, and when they found they had to go by water—I happened to be in here, and I had the immigrants to testify to it. I immediately took his badge off his hat and suspended him. I had him removed, and that man has never been in this Garden since, although he has used every political influence that I know of to get back. Now, that is only one case that I can recall. There is no doubt there may be cases that the commissioners do not know of, but there never has been a case to my personal knowledge where a complaint has been made of a boarding-house keeper, where an immigrant was imposed on, though he did not lose anything, that I did not suspend that boarding-house keeper.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Do not all the boarding-house keepers have saloons attached to their boarding-houses, where they sell beer and liquors?—A. Pretty much all of them, and some of the mission houses have, too.

Q. How many are there, of the mission houses?—A. Well, I guess they all have it but one, and that is the Catholic mission house.

Q. How many mission houses are there?—A. I think there are four or five. No; there is a mission run by the Baptists—run by Mr. Matthews, I think. They do not have any.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I see in your Commissioners' Report for the year ending December 31, 1889, a statement of the immigrants landing at the port of New York since 1847 for each year; and also the number and nationality of the passengers. You put that in as part of your evidence?—A. Yes, sir.

1847.....	129,062	1862.....	76,603	1877.....	54,536
1848.....	189,176	1863.....	156,844	1878.....	75,347
1849.....	220,603	1864.....	180,296	1879.....	135,070
1850.....	212,796	1865.....	196,352	1880.....	327,371
1851.....	289,601	1866.....	233,418	1881.....	455,681
1852.....	300,992	1867.....	242,731	1882.....	476,086
1853.....	284,945	1868.....	213,695	1883.....	405,909
1854.....	319,223	1869.....	258,989	1884.....	330,030
1855.....	136,233	1870.....	212,170	1885.....	291,066
1856.....	142,352	1871.....	227,639	1886.....	321,814
1857.....	183,773	1872.....	294,581	1887.....	405,405
1858.....	78,589	1873.....	266,818	1888.....	419,718
1859.....	79,322	1874.....	140,041	1889.....	349,233
1860.....	105,162	1875.....	84,560		
1861.....	65,539	1876.....	68,264	Total.....	9,639,635

Of which there were from—

Ireland	2,541,148	Spain	19,215
England	1,178,157	Portugal	2,295
Wales	60,033	Denmark	123,933
Scotland	277,766	Hungary	134,746
Germany	3,425,208	Austria	109,632
France	170,320	Bohemia	76,457
Russia	224,559	China	3,151
Poland	18,244	Australia	606
Switzerland	172,780	Turkey	1,844
Sweden	325,851	Greece	2,044
Norway	173,041	All other countries	162,173
Belgium	28,869		
Holland	89,381	Total	9,639,635
Italy	317,192		

I would like to state another fact in connection with that, that is a very good thing to get in with it; that in 1820 the entire population of the United States was less than the number of immigrants that have arrived in Castle Garden from the 5th day of May, 1847, to the 31st day of December, 1889. There were more immigrants came through Castle Garden, between those dates, May 5, 1847, and January 1, 1890, than there were inhabitants in the United States in 1820.

Mr. STUMP. There are more inhabitants in New York city than there were in the United States during the Revolution.

Mr. STEPHENSON. Well, New York is only one port, you know.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other statement that you would like to make at this time.

Mr. STEPHENSON. No, sir; unless the committee desire to ask me questions.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM J. CONNELLY, MANAGER CASTLE GARDEN LABOR BUREAU.

WILLIAM J. CONNELLY, being sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You will state your residence and occupation?—A. My residence is 306 West Thirty-first street. My occupation at Castle Garden is a sort of dual character. I am manager of the labor bureau, and clerk of the Irish Emigrant Society.

Q. State the nature of your duties at Castle Garden?—A. In the labor bureau my duties are to see that all immigrants who desire employment are, if possible, provided for without regard to nationality. My duties as clerk of the Irish Emigrant Society are to see that immigrants are cared for properly under all the departments under the commissioners.

Q. State the objects of the Irish Emigrant Society?—A. The object is to protect immigrants from Ireland, and to promote their welfare.

Q. Is one of the objects of your society to encourage immigration from Ireland to this country?—A. No, sir. The society does not do anything directly or indirectly to encourage immigration. It is only for immigrants when they land here and want its care.

Q. What is the first duty of the emigration board?—A. The duties of the emigration board were created principally through the efforts of the Irish and German emigrant societies, aided by Mr. Thurlow Weed, Mr. Andrew Gallagher and Mr. Verplanck and several prominent citizens of New York. Its object was to provide that immigrants should

not become paupers; that is, that they would be taken care of in institutions provided for by a tax paid by themselves. It would be considered a health insurance, don't you see. They should be cared for if sick and in need for the term of five years. I find by the figures from 1847 to 1890, the immigrants paid the State of New York \$12,441,051 for taking care of them. Of this money \$1,290,623 were invested in lands and buildings on Ward's Island. The title of that property is in the State. It was recognized by Governor Tilden in a message as a trust fund which the State held for the care of immigrants; and in asking that advances should be made to the commissioners when the fund ceased owing to the operation of the decision of the Supreme Court in 1876, Mr. Tilden said that the property on Ward's Island purchased with immigrant money held in trust by the State might be looked to to re-imburse the State for any advances that were made.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. How much money did you say that the State of New York received?—A. Up to the end of last year, \$12,541,051. Of course, that includes money paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State officers under contract.

Q. They did not receive any money direct since 1876?—A. What I mean to say is, this was all immigrant money paid in, not from any tax on any citizen of the United States.

Q. Paid by the immigrants?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. That is the aggregate amount of the capitation tax since 1847, under the various laws?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, tell us something of the methods of your labor bureau?—A. When immigrants come in there, our business is to ascertain from them just the nature of employment they are fitted for, and to explain to them what we can get in the way of employment for them.

Q. Do you charge them anything for procuring employment for them?—A. No, sir.

Q. Well, do your men who are here in the Garden and hold consultations with the people and procure employment for them receive a salary from any source?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. From what source?—A. The Irish Emigrant Society and the German Emigrant Society pay the salaries of the employés.

Q. Are you a salaried officer?—A. Yes, sir; salaried officer of the Irish Emigrant Society. The Irish Emigrant Society maintains three clerks, a matron, and a messenger here. The German society maintains the same number.

Q. Do the commissioners of emigration furnish a room to you free of charge?—A. The room we occupy was built in 1867 for the purpose of the labor bureau, on land secured from the State for the commissioners for that purpose. That building we have occupied.

Q. Some complaints have been made, have they not, of the administration of your bureau's business?—A. Yes, sir; not by immigrants directly, but Commissioner Stephenson alleged some two or three times, during the last three years that we had hired out people from there who were over the year in the country during which the commissioners were obliged to care for them—they were over a year in the country; and in two or three cases it came to his knowledge that we had hired out people who were dishonest people.

Q. Was there an examination had into that charge?—A. No, sir.

Q. What statement have you, if any, to make concerning it, at this

time?—A. I would say that we used the best means we had of admitting only those immigrants who were entitled to the care of the bureau. We might have had people who were a little over a year in the country, but we never allowed the employer to be deceived as to the length of time the employé was in the country. The record of an engagement by an employer is made in the presence both of the immigrant and the employer, and both have to consent to the terms and they are written down. It is quite possible that among the last three years, when there were fifty or sixty thousand immigrants who were hired out, that we might have hired out two or three people who are dishonest. We have not any means of ascertaining beforehand how good or moral they are, except exercising our judgment.

Q. You extend the benefits of the bureau for one year's time after the landing of the immigrant?—A. That is the construction put upon us by the commissioners of emigration; not by any law, but only that the commissioners are bound by law to take care of them for a year. That is about the worst we were accused of—of doing a little more than the law required; helping them a little more than we were required to help them.

Q. How many immigrants has your bureau found employment for in the last year?—A. About fifteen thousand; I don't remember the exact figures just now; about fifteen thousand.

Q. That is the year 1889?—A. 1889.

Q. Into what lines of work do you get employment for these principally?—A. In the case of women, domestic servants. In the case of men, the greater part of them are ordinary laborers or farm workers.

Q. Tell us how this thing is operated. Do men in the city wanting employés come down to your bureau and make applications, which are filed, and you furnish them?—A. Yes, sir; the employer applies to us for an employé and states what he wants. We would prefer he would see the employé and have a personal interview with him; but where that can not be done, we make a memorandum and send the men to him. We have orders now from most of the States of the Union for labor. We send labor through the country.

Q. Have you ever had any complaints from any of the immigrants that your agents sought to charge them some fee for securing employment?—A. No, sir.

Q. You found employment for fifteen thousand immigrants last year?—A. When I said fifteen thousand I might have somewhat qualified that because another objection made by one of the commissioners was that we counted every man's name who was down as separate and distinct employment. As we have to look after them for a year, I would rather say that about fifteen thousand employments were found, because in some cases the same man or same woman might get two or three places during the year.

Q. While this is confessedly a good work in behalf of the immigrant, what effect on wages does it have in New York City?—A. None whatever, or throughout the country, as far as I am aware. That is, it has not had the effect of reducing rates upon wages. The rates of wages received now at the labor bureau by female domestics and by farm laborers and day laborers are considerably higher than they were in war time. The purchasing power of money is, of course, so much greater, it would make them probably 50 cents higher than in the war time. For instance, from 1860 to the present, instead of having any effect on wages, wages have increased. Wages for ordinary domestic servants, and for farm

hands, and day laborers, and that is the rate we register at the bureau, are higher now than they were in the war time, from 1861 to 1864.

Q. Are the wages for mechanics higher now than they were during the war times and the few years immediately following the war?—A. I can not speak about that, because the number of mechanics is higher—is limited; and we hardly ever have wages fixed for mechanics. When a mechanic comes here, we inform him as close as we can what rate is prevailing. If a man seeks his services as a mechanic, frequently he, the mechanic, may not have the necessary details, and as he has no record in this country of his ability for work, he usually goes for the first week on trial.

Q. But your agents always inform them what the current wages are for the kind of work to which they are going?—A. Always.

Q. Now, when there are any strikes or any labor troubles in the city, has your labor bureau ever taken advantage of the situation, and sought to furnish these immigrants to supply the place of the men who were on strike?—A. Never; on the contrary we have refused to do so.

Q. Has any complaint ever been made that you have supplied immigrants from here to supply the place of strikers?—A. Yes. There are any number of so-called labor bureaus and intelligence agencies within the vicinity of Castle Garden, and they all claim, when it suits them, to be Castle Garden labor bureaus. They have frequently sent large bodies of immigrants to take the place of strikers, and Castle Garden has got the bad name for it.

Q. Your board has never been accused of any violation of faith?—A. Never, sir.

Q. Have the investigations made in your bureau ever been of any assistance to the emigration board, as to the ability of the immigrant to take care of himself?—A. They have never availed themselves of that information, sir. It would have been of vast value.

Q. Well, has the board of commissioners sought to facilitate your work?—A. They have obstructed it considerably for about two or three years.

Q. State in what way they have obstructed it.—A. Well, about two years ago last January, on a Sunday, two able-bodied immigrants were landed at Castle Garden from one of the White Star steamers. They were all detained by Commissioner Stephenson, and the following morning I asked the superintendent to release them, as I could get an offer of employment for them and put them to work, and, as I considered, having a chance to invest their capital of strong arms and making a living, they could not be considered paupers. The superintendent told me they could not release them, as they had been detained by Commissioner Stephenson. On the following day I asked Commissioner Starr to release them, but he said he did not wish to interfere in the matter. The immigrants were reported accordingly to the collector for return to Ireland. I notified Superintendent Jackson at the request of Mr. Cortis, the agent of the line, that there was employment for these people. A man was waiting down-stairs to hire farm laborers, and he saw these two men inside, and he desired to offer them employment. Under that statement of the case, Collector Magone discharged the men. Afterward Commissioner Stephenson seemed to think that I did that thing to somehow annoy him or trouble him. I had no intention, and I would have asked Commissioner Stephenson to release them, had he come to the Garden. He did not come after the Sunday on which they came until three or four days, and in the mean time they had been reported to be returned. If I had not taken the action I did at the time, these

men would have been returned improperly and illegally. In consequence of that, at a later meeting, Mr. Stephenson, without any inquiry, had a resolution passed directing us to seek other quarters for our labor bureau, outside. That action was rescinded at a later meeting of the commissioners. Mr. Stephenson made a motion then, for a committee of investigation. I wrote the chairman of the Castle Garden committee, Mr. Starr, inviting him to come down and see our books, and our methods of entry, and to have an investigation take place. It was postponed from time to time, and has not been made yet.

Q. You are still in the Garden?—A. We are still in the Garden. But later on, although since that Mr. Stephenson has written me several letters, recommending people to come to the bureau for help, still he seemed dissatisfied in some way with something, and at a later meeting of the board the employés of the labor bureau were forbidden to enter the landing depot for the purpose of giving information to immigrants that employment could be procured for them.

Q. Where is that place in the Garden that you refer to; where they step off the barge?—A. That inclosure there.

Q. The rotunda there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Until that time your agent had the freedom of the rotunda to talk to the immigrants, after they had passed inspection?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why was it necessary for your agents to go into the rotunda when the immigrant could be directed to a sign over a door "Information Bureau" into your apartments, where the work could be done with less disturbance and certainly to better advantage?—A. I do not think it could be done to so good an advantage. If I would tell the former methods pursued perhaps you would understand.

Q. Very well.—A. When the labor bureau was looked upon as a very important adjunct, one of the clerks who did the announcing to the immigrants, because it was the former usage that a clerk stood on a rostrum and called to the immigrants information about various points, about getting their baggage, about railroad tickets, and many other purposes, informing them that a free labor bureau was at Castle Garden, where those who sought employment and those who sought information about the labor market of the United States might have some valuable information given them. The notice of that kind would bring the immigrants' attention to the sign. Without that kind of notice, sometimes they would see the signs, but they did not always do it.

Q. That is no longer done?—A. After that our people went themselves.

Q. What did they do?—A. They sought those that needed work and took them to the labor bureau.

Q. Since what time have your employés been shut out of the rotunda?—A. I was in myself, at the time the resolution was passed. I think it was some time in July last, or August.

Q. What are the methods now by which the immigrants are directed to your labor bureau?—A. Well, although the intention was to prevent our people going in there, the missionaries on the floor, and other persons who were asked questions about getting employment directed them to the labor bureau, but a vast number of immigrants found their way outside and were frequently hired in the park, or picked up by intelligence-office keepers, instead of hired in the regular way and registered through our bureau. I think if proper attention had been given to instructing the immigrants as to the fact that a labor bureau was at Castle Garden, with a fair fund of knowledge as to labor conditions throughout the United States, that many immigrants might have been prevented

from crowding into congested districts and making trouble with labor organizations there.

Q. Your suggestion on the better method is that the old manner of calling out certain information in the Garden is a good one, and that specially the immigrants should be directed to the labor bureau for all the information which the bureau is able to give to his interest?—A. Yes, sir; and we formerly used cards of this kind printed in all the languages. This one I submit is printed in Swedish and English. It states here that the labor exchange furnishes to arriving immigrants of both sexes prompt and remunerative employment in the various branches of trade and industry, and offers to responsible employers everywhere superior facilities for employing the best class of immigrant labor. Then there is a caution: "Emigrants are particularly warned against entering into engagements for labor in boarding-houses or intelligence offices, or on the battery grounds, outside of the labor exchange."

Q. How do you get that into the hands of the immigrants?—A. Formerly these were distributed at the register's desk when the immigrants were passing.

Q. They are not distributed there any longer?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you use those cards in any way?—A. No, sir; we have not been able to use them.

Q. Lack of opportunity?—A. For lack of opportunity.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the commissioners' methods of examining immigrants?—A. Yes, sir; I do not think the examiner always gets the facts, for the reason that I think the immigrant is generally addressed as a prospective inmate of a pauper-house or work-house.

Q. Explain what you mean by that; how do they give you that impression?—A. The questions are put to them in a severe tone of voice, and evidently they would strike everybody as intended to have the immigrant convict himself of an attempt to steal into the country.

Q. Is there some one of the inspectors who does that, or is it characteristic of all of them?—A. Well, it is characteristic at times. At times better nature prevents it being done.

Q. It may be a question of digestion? A. It might be.

Q. I went down to the registers' stand—inspectors' stand, I am in the habit of calling it—yesterday, when some immigrants were passing through. I stood at the end of the chute where they come through in three lines, and there were three inspectors or registers. I held my watch there for five minutes, and counted the persons who passed the inspection, and thirty persons were passed in five minutes. That is, two persons to each inspector in the minute. Is that about the average speed with which the inspection is conducted?—A. It is about so, yes, sir.

Q. Is it your judgment that a sufficient inspection can be made in that time that will meet the purpose and intent of the law in an inspection?—A. Some men could make a proper inspection even in that way. A man who has experience and judgment, and a knowledge of the immigrant, where he comes from, and his former surroundings, and the usual destination of the particular kind of immigrant he is examining, might possibly do it with success. An ordinary individual would not.

Q. What about the competency of these inspectors?—A. I would not like to give an opinion about that. Lately I have not watched it closely enough.

Q. Well, in your long years of experience, have you generally found

that the inspector was a capable man in speaking the language of the foreigner?—A. Not always, sir.

Q. You have generally found him a capable man in speaking and understanding the foreigner's language?—A. Yes, sir; generally.

Q. That is, here is a place where the Italians are coming through; the inspector here is always a man who can speak the Italian language?—A. Not always, I think, a man who speaks the Italian language thoroughly.

Q. How can he inspect if he can not speak the language?—A. Well, I presume that he inspects by observation more than by questioning. He can probably ask the necessary questions, and if he does not understand the language very thoroughly, the substance of the replies may satisfy him in conjunction with the general appearance of the immigrant.

Q. In substance your feeling is that the interpreters are not as competent as they should be?—A. In point of knowledge of language they may be, but in point of efficiency as to exercising judgment in passing immigrants I think they are a little deficient.

Q. Is it not your experience that it is hardly possible to get a man who can speak some foreign language as well as the American, and who has the accomplishment of good sense and the gift of sound judgment, for a thousand dollars a year?—A. Can not get him, sir; you should not be able to get him.

Q. What do you know about the immigrants at Ward's Island, and about able-bodied men ever being cared for there?—A. Well, it has happened, some years ago, when the term was five years—that is, previous to 1873—large numbers of men in winter time were kept up there, maintained, because it was impossible to get employment for them. A great many of them usually wandered around trying to hunt up work, and came back in such a condition that it was usually necessary to clean them up, as they know it here, and send them to the Ward's Island institution.

Q. What was the condition when they came back that they needed to be cleaned up? Was it from liquor?—A. Broken down; shoes worn out; in a dilapidated condition. Not always from drunkenness, but in endeavoring to find work when work was hard to get.

Q. Do I understand that you mean to say that if a thoroughly able-bodied man should come back here to the Garden inside of the five years' limit and state he was not able to find work, and your bureau was not able to supply him with work, that the commissioners would send him up to Ward's Island and take care of him?—A. It did happen at that time. These men could not remain in the city; they could not give them employment, and as they were, according to the law and the fact, entitled to some consideration from the commissioners of emigration because of their being contributors to the emigration fund, the best thing under the circumstances it was possible was done—giving them a temporary lodging on Ward's Island. But they were usually made to work for their lodging. It is proper to say that a vast amount of the increase in value of the Ward's Island property was created by immigrant labor. They made roads, they built sea-walls, and they were constantly employed. Even a portion of the healthy lunatics were used for that purpose, and I think it was not entirely gratuitous aid they received there. And then at times it has occurred that I asked, in later years, immigrants to be sent from down there, and have heard from Ward's Island that they had none except those they had use for.

Q. How about the board of commissioners reducing the number of dependent immigrants on Ward's Island?—A. The present board of

commissioners does not deserve any credit for that. That was effected by the reduction of the term from five years to two, during which they were responsible for the care of these immigrants. That was passed and went into operation in 1873.

Q. In 1873 they stopped taking care of them for five years and took care of them for two years?—A. Yes.

Q. Since what time have they been taking care of them for one year?—A. I think during the contract period.

Q. Is it not a fact, that without regard to the number of years for which the immigrant is cared for, there is a smaller number of dependent immigrants being landed than formerly?—A. I would not say that is a fact. I think it is possibly so, but I have not given a thought to that particular branch of the question.

Q. Has anything been done towards stopping assisted immigration?—A. Something has been done by our labor bureau, but very little has been done by the board of emigration.

Q. Well, now, what has your labor bureau done in that direction?—A. Another thing that was formerly the custom here, and which was abolished, and allowed to drop into disrepute, was, when immigrants that were under engagement to work in this country, from any country, came to the notice of the registers or employés, they were taken out to our labor bureau and inquiry made as to the conditions under which they came here, and as to whether they were getting a fair remuneration for their services. No opportunity for such investigation of such facts has been afforded to the emigration bureau for some time, or afforded to the immigrant. Then, in a case some years ago—the very beginning of the contract labor regulations—at the time the law went into effect, or should have gone into effect, a lot of Scotch granite cutters came here, bound for Texas, under contract. The secretary of the Stonecutters' National Union, Mr. Dyer, came to me with other members of his committee, and we saw these men and we talked with them, and prevented a large number from going. Others did go. After some difficulty the Government was induced to take proceedings against the contractors. That same body of stonecutters left a man a few days later to watch for another expected arrival of stonecutters, and Mr. Stephenson found that man, and according to what the man said to me, he put him out—would not allow him to watch for the arrival of expected contract laborers.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Who put this man there?—A. The man came down himself.

Q. Who put him on watch, the stonecutters' association?—A. The Stonecutters' National Association.

Q. He was put out of the Garden by Mr. Stephenson?—A. So the man said.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The man was put there by the Stonecutters' National Union, to watch the arrival of the other stonecutters that he might assist them through?—A. In order that he might prevent them.

Q. And the man told you he was put out of the Garden by one of the commissioners?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where is that man now?—A. I do not know his name, but the secretary is at Barr, Vt. His name is Josiah Dyer, Barr, Vt.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Dyer, in reference to that act?—A. Just a moment's conversation only.

Q. How near to the time in question †—A. Oh, a very little while afterwards.

Q. Was that conversation with reference to that action?—A. A very little while after that man had complained about being put out. That must be some four years ago.

Q. Did Mr. Dyer verify the statement of the man, that it was his understanding that he was put out?—A. The information was only given to me in a moment's conversation. Just said, that man was not allowed to carry out the instructions of the stonecutters' union.

Q. Do you know, as a matter of fact, whether the stonecutters did come there at another time?—A. I do not.

Q. The conditions were such that an investigation could not be made to find out?—A. I presume so.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. It is your duty to provide employment for those people who come to this country without any definite object in view except to seek a livelihood. It is your duty to furnish them with labor?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In pursuing this duty do you come in contact with many who come here with definite employment, under contract made abroad?—A. No, sir; not many.

Q. Then, from your observation at the Garden, there are not many persons passing through who have made contracts for labor abroad?—A. I would say that I have not had opportunity of seeing enough of it—of inquiring closely into that matter. It is possible that a number might come through without my knowledge.

Q. If it were a fact that great numbers were arriving from day to day who had formed contracts abroad, would you be able, if you had the power, to detect them?—A. I think that the inspectors should be equipped with a full knowledge of labor conditions throughout the country, with the peculiar employments to which contract laborers might be expected to be arranged for on the other side, and that large bodies of men coming should be followed to their destination, and the purpose of their coming here investigated. I think a fund of information of that kind would do a good deal to stop contract laborers coming here.

Q. Then your idea is that it is the investigation subsequent to their arrival in the country, and made at the point of destination, which is a means of preventing the contract laborer coming to this country from abroad?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And reshipment after they have found occupation at the place of their destination?—A. My judgment is, that at present there is not enough of sound knowledge on the subject on which to base any particular method of investigating contract labor. The first steps would be to proceed in the manner in which I have indicated, to inquire where these men are going, where they are going to, to ascertain just what kind of manufactories we have that have a likelihood to have men brought to work here from the other side.

Q. Have you any suggestions to make as to the investigation prior to their landing, or leaving Castle Garden?—A. The investigation which I have suggested would, of course, be in Castle Garden, and, I think, should follow them to their destination.

Q. What inspection would you have in Castle Garden, or on board ship on arrival?—A. At such places, if possible, ascertaining why they came here, what they were doing, and the particular branch in which they proposed to engage themselves.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How many were in your bureau rooms the morning the two Irishmen were leaving?—A. There may have been over a hundred men; there were no farm laborers there; they were all drivers or—

Q. Were the men who were there mostly able to find employment later?—A. No, sir; the farm laborers were, but not clerks and hostlers and waiters, and people of that kind.

Q. Now, on that day, when you had a large number of men for whom you could not find employment and who were waiting to be employed, who took care of them? Who gave them their dinner or supper, as the case might be?—A. The Immigrant Society and the German Emigrant Society.

Q. Where do you feed them?—A. We either send to a boarding-house, or give them orders on the bread stands here.

Q. So you kept them on that day?—A. I suppose; that was the custom, if any of them needed it. We only gave them where it was absolutely necessary. Our idea was to only help the man who could not help himself.

Q. Was it Mr. Stephenson or some other who gave the order?—A. I understand it was Mr. Heinzman, the then landing superintendent, who gave the order.

Q. Who is the present landing superintendent?—A. Mr. Simpson.

Q. It is the custom of your labor bureau to furnish meals to the men who are unable to find employment, if they are destitute of means?—A. Yes; if the commissioners have ceased to do it.

Q. You do not extend your charge until the commissioners decline?—A. We did at one time. If the man had immediately arrived, and was immediately in distress, probably it would be a case where the commissioners would do something. If the man was a month or two, or three months in the country, probably it would be a case where the societies would have to do something.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Connolly, in your many years about the Garden, pursuing your duties, you have had occasion to observe the treatment of the immigrants by the employés of the Garden?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please tell us what you have observed.—A. Well, to my mind, it has been very disappointing to immigrants who come here, expecting that they were coming to the land of liberty and the home of the brave—the land of kindness. There is a good deal of want of kindness, rather roughness of pushing around, instead of directing; of late years more than formerly, more of an attitude towards the immigrants of compulsion.

Q. You mean to say that the conduct of the employés toward the immigrants is less friendly of late years than formerly?—A. I do; yes, sir.

Q. Can you specify some instances?—A. Well, my impression is that the employés become somehow convinced that the commissioners desire the rejection of a large number, or rather of a certain percentage of them, if they are suspected of pauperism—and they generally are, as I understand, suspected of pauperism—and that the immigrants ought to be doubted. I noticed one instance lately where an employé, who is usually a good-natured, kind-hearted man, having been responsible for the landing of a man and wife and child, the man having a destination somewhere in New Jersey, and who returned to the Garden with his wife and child to seek work. This employé, fearing that other persons

around would be inquiring, and fearing that he would be accused of landing them improperly, as they had no means, put them out of the rotunda, and spoke so roughly to them that I found the woman crying. Naturally the man is a very kind-hearted man, and the explanation was that he feared a commissioner would come in and find them there and think that proper inquiry as to their means had not been made, and that he might get into trouble, and in getting them out of the rotunda he spoke roughly. My experience is, or my belief is, that amongst the employes of the rotunda that sort of an impression about the commissioners being more willing to overlook unkindness than to palliate anything like friendliness to the immigrants is a great cause of the roughness.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. And then you think the commissioners are naturally harsher with the immigrants than they ought to be?—A. Individually I think that; without proper understanding, I would not like to say that of the commissioners, but I do say that the tendency of their discipline has been in the direction of harshness of late years; it has encouraged unkind treatment to the immigrants.

Q. In other words, the officers in the rotunda think they are pleasing the commissioners when they speak and act harshly toward the immigrants, when naturally they would be kind to them?—A. That is my meaning.

Q. What position do you hold?—A. I am clerk of the Irish Immigrant Society and manager of the Labor Bureau, which is maintained jointly by the German and Irish-American Immigrant Societies. In the Labor Bureau, I might say, I am a sort of a representative of the two elements. I also take care of the Irish immigrants—see they are taken care of right.

Q. You are under salary?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many are under salary with you here?—A. From the Irish Immigrant Society there are three others, a matron and two clerks, and a messenger.

Q. Who pays you the salary?—A. The Irish Immigrant Society.

Q. How much do the salaries amount to, all told?—A. I think about \$3,000, something around there, a year.

Q. Do you find employment for immigrants?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you keep books?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you ever find employment for a large number of men to one individual contractor?—A. Yes.

Q. What is the largest number of men you have ever furnished to any individual employer, or have furnished within the last five years?—A. Oh, I have furnished, at various times, two or three hundred; I have probably sent to the Vermont Marble Company several hundred men. I have now an order from a Vermont marble company for just as many men as they need.

Q. To act as laborers?—A. To work in the marble quarries in Vermont.

Q. Do you ever furnish men to railroad contractors?—A. Very rarely; we have occasionally.

Q. To what extent?—A. Not to any great extent.

Q. Who makes those applications, the contractors or the employes themselves?—A. The employers.

Q. How does this organization receive its funds; from what source does it derive its revenue?—A. At the time it was started, one of the

great ways of swindling the immigrants was the selling of bogus drafts on Europe; part of the pay of the society was to give them a safe medium in transmitting money and drafts—from the transmission of drafts for the aiding of the immigrants.

Q. They make a profit on the transmission of the drafts?—A. Yes, sir; the ordinary business profits. The members of the society do not get any salaries, but the employés do.

Q. If a contractor comes here and wants a hundred men, and obtains them through your organization, does he compensate you for it?—A. No, sir; never, in any way.

Q. Not by a donation to the society either?—A. Never did that, no, sir; never got a donation from anybody.

Q. Is there ever any money paid by any of the immigrants?—A. No, sir; not in any shape.

Q. So that the entire income is by voluntary contributions from members of the society. Do they contribute?—A. Well, the funds of the Irish Immigrant Society are realized from the profits of the sale of drafts. These funds are used for various purposes to aid them.

Q. Do you receive any profit from the sale of steam-ship tickets?—A. I dare say so; yes, sir. That is a branch of the business I have nothing to do with, however; that is transacted in Chambers street.

Q. So your society receives no funds for the payment of its expenses except by voluntary contributions from its members, and by the profits from the sale of drafts, and by the probable sale of steam-ship tickets, of which you know nothing?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you think there is much of a profit from the sale of tickets?—A. I do.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Tell us how your society derives any profit from the sale of the steam-ship tickets, in what way?—A. I can't explain that, sir; I don't know.

Q. You seem to know the fact that they do?—A. Well, I presume to know that they do; that they sell railroad tickets, and to act in that capacity for the time being, to sell the tickets as the agents of the steam-ship people. Of course they must receive some benefit from their work.

Q. Where are these steam-ship tickets sold, in this country, or are they sent abroad for sale?—A. They are sold only at the office of the society.

Q. Are they tickets for emigration or immigration?—A. They are tickets purchased by friends of immigrants here for the purpose of bringing them on.

Q. Who forwards these tickets to the immigrants?—A. The purchaser, usually, I suppose.

Q. Is the name of the immigrant on the ticket?—A. Oh, yes; always on the ticket. The relatives in this country of persons on the other side go to these offices and buy the ticket and send it to them.

Q. Are these tickets sold only to friends and relatives of the immigrants, or are they sold to other parties, who desire to solicit immigration to this country?—A. No, sir; it is not in favor of doing that.

Q. I am not asking you of that. I am asking you to whom these tickets are sold?—A. To the friends of immigrants.

Q. And only to them?—A. As far as I know; yes, sir.

Q. Wouldn't your society sell to a contractor on a railroad, for

instance, tickets to bring over immigrants to work for them?—A. I will positively assert that they would not, sir.

Q. Tell this committee, if you know, what is about the extent of profits on those tickets?—A. I have no idea, sir; as I said, it is a branch of the business on which I have no information whatever.

Q. Now, inform the committee how your society makes money by reason of the transmission of drafts and cashing of orders, etc.?—A. About that branch of the business I have no knowledge. I presume it is made the same as any banking institution makes money.

Q. Then your society carries on a sort of banking business; it issues letters of credit?—A. They issue drafts.

Q. Drafts or letters of credit?—A. At the time the immigrants started here, a great means of swindling was by selling bogus drafts, and both the Irish and German societies, to protect the immigrants, established a connection with banks on the other side, so that only the genuine drafts would be given, instead of the fraudulent ones.

Q. What other source of revenue has your society?—A. None that I know of.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. How much does your revenue amount to per year?—A. I don't know that.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Who is the treasurer, the cashier of your society?—A. The present treasurer is Mr. Kearnan.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Where does he reside?—A. His office is 51 Chambers street; the president of the society.

Q. When you sell these steam-boat tickets, are the names of the immigrants who are to come over given to your society?—A. Always; about that matter, you see, it is a branch of the business with which I have nothing to do, but I told you about their business simply from my impression. My belief about it is that the name of the immigrant is inserted on the ticket.

Q. You say you have now an application for all the men that can be sent to the marble company up in Vermont. What marble company is it?—A. The Vermont Marble Company.

Q. And that you have not been able to send them enough. Do you make any effort to get them on the other side?—A. No, sir, I never have.

Q. No interest in sending over, and saying that so many men can receive work?—A. No, sir.

Q. Never have done that?—A. No, sir, never. On the contrary, it has been the practice and policy of our bureau to say nothing in response to inquiries from the other side that would in any form induce them to come over here.

Q. Do you ever receive inquiries from the other side?—A. Oh, yes, in regard to the chance, for instance, of getting employment, and the uniform reply is that nothing can be said that would induce anybody to come to this country.

Q. Suppose you get a letter or request from the other side asking for information whether work could be obtained in such a place, and with the fact before you that the Vermont Marble Company desired men, as many as you can get, would not you notify those people on the other side?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why?—A. Because I think it is bad policy, and the people who are going to make good citizens must come of their own free will.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Do you cause any advertising to be done abroad, as to our country?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. How many immigrants have you sent from your bureau to railroad contractors, would you think, during the last five years?—A. Probably five hundred I would say.

Q. Five hundred?—A. Railroad contractors do not patronize us at all; our work in the labor bureau is largely distributed. We do not send many in one direction; we distribute them through the country. Our policy is to so distribute labor that it will not in any way come in contact with the labor troubles of the United States.

Q. Did you ever send any immigrants over to Jersey City, especially at the time they had the strikes there on the railroads?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Mr. Connolly, have you any knowledge of the condition of the Irish and Germans at home?—A. I have a pretty thorough knowledge.

Q. How do the poorer classes, the laboring men, in Germany and Ireland compare with their condition in this country?—A. Oh, the condition is vastly improved here.

Q. Is not the object of your society to improve the condition of your countrymen?—A. Not by immigration, sir.

Q. Why?—A. Well, our society does not believe in inducing Irishmen to leave Ireland; if they come of their own free will and reach here of their own thought we think that it is a good thing for them to do; when they reach here we treat them as well as we can, but our belief is that the people of Ireland—it is a sort of patriotic belief—our belief is that the people of Ireland ought to be able to live in Ireland in a proper condition.

Q. You are an Irishman?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have been benefited vastly by coming to this country, I suppose, have you not?—A. Well, I don't know about that.

Q. Well, generally speaking, the condition of your countrymen is vastly benefited here, is it not?—A. Well, generally, I suppose, yes. I don't know what to say about it. If you put the question about all the Irish that have come here—if you put the moral as well as the physical aspect of the case, I would not like to say so. I would say a great many suffer by coming here, and it would probably be difficult to say whether the majority would be the gainers. That is, taking both the moral and the physical side of the question.

Q. Then you want to qualify your previous answer, do you?—A. Well, as to their better condition, yes, sir.

Q. Why wouldn't you then encourage your countrymen to come here to share in this vastly benefited condition?—A. Because I do not think those who are brought by inducement prosper at all. I do not think that any scheme looking to the colonization of them is a good thing. I think it pauperizes them. My idea about it is that immigrants who think for themselves, know where they are going, and have some regard for the conditions of life into which they are going, that they make good citizens here. It would be best for themselves and best for the country if they came of their own free will. If they were induced by promises of work or of land—that is, that a great benefit

would accrue to them if they came, and all that sort of business—I think under those circumstances there would be a great many who would be thriftless, and that it would not be a good thing for this country.

Q. Does your society rather discourage this?—A. It neither encourages nor discourages immigration.

Q. The greater number of immigrants the greater the receipts of your society?—A. The individuals of the society can make no profit out of the receipts, and it does not concern them whether the receipts are a million dollars, or a thousand dollars, or a hundred thousand dollars. They simply pay out all they get in the interest of the immigrants. It makes no difference to them whether the income is large or small, only it lessens or increases the work on behalf of the immigrants.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Do you believe the present immigration laws ought to be changed so as to make it more difficult for the class of people that are now coming here to land in this country?—A. I don't think they ought to, sir.

Q. You don't believe immigration ought to be restricted any further than it is now?—A. Well, if there was a better system of examination, probably, I think the present law would amply suffice. I think if you have a good system for the present laws here, administered wisely and well, by competent men, I think you can restrict immigration wholesomely and enough. If we remember that during the whole of the eighteenth century, until about 1817 or 1818, the vast majority of the immigrants who came here were brought at the expense of the steamship company, and sold for a term of years to pay for their passage, and when we remember that the payment of the steamship passage by the immigrants themselves has only been since 1825; that there were immigrants sold in bond in Philadelphia in 1817; and if we consider what has been done by immigration up to 1870—that is, how it has enabled the United States to advance fifty years in both money, wealth, and population, I think we would naturally go slow; that the question wants to be very tenderly handled.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. With reference to labor, isn't there really a scarcity of certain kinds of labor right here within a radius of 20 miles of New York?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You can not supply the demand?—A. No, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I want to ask you, Mr. Connolly, when you say immigrants were brought here and sold in Philadelphia in 1817, if that is what you meant to say?—A. Their labor was sold for a term of years or for a term of months, to pay for their passage.

Q. In 1817?—A. 1817 and 1818, yes, sir. You will find that is a fact.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. That was where they had to work for several years or several months to pay their passage, was it not?—A. Yes, sir; not only that, but the parents could be held, according to law, until they paid the money for which they had been sold, and their children after them.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. As a matter of historic information, that it may be preserved, state to us how that sale was made—the terms of the sale?—A. I am speaking a good deal now from memory about this case, but you will find some of the particulars in a book on immigration by a Mr. Kapp,

to be found in the library of New York, and you will find a book published by a society in Cincinnati.

Q. Just tell us about it.—A. The custom was, as far as I can remember, that the steam-ship captain made a business of bringing large crowds of immigrants out here that could work; they would go around and collect likely people who would make good laborers, and as they had a limited cargo, they brought them here, for the profit they could make out of the transportation. They brought them out and advertised in the newspapers of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston that they had good, likely immigrants on board, whose labors would be sold on certain terms.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Aren't you a little wrong about steam-ships?—A. I am talking about sailing vessels, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The captains of these sailing vessels advertised these people, and men wanting to employ them came and paid the captain of the vessel so much money for the passage of the immigrants; is that it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he would take possession of them for a term of years?—A. Yes, sir. Contracted them for a term of months or years, such as could be agreed upon, to pay for the indebtedness of the passage.

Q. Was the immigrant a party to that contract, or was it simply with the captain of the vessel?—A. Well, the immigrant had an agreement that he would pay his passage by his labor.

Q. That he would bind himself out?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. The same as the Italians here bind out now?—A. There is a good deal of that done now, I guess.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. While your organization has done nothing to encourage foreign immigration to this country, have you done anything to restrict the immigration of contract laborers?—A. Contract labor, to any extent, never came from Ireland.

Q. I believe you represent both the Irish and the German Society?—A. Down there in the bureau, yes, sir, I do; but I am speaking of the special work of the Irish Immigrant Society now. It has never had occasion to do much as against contract labor coming out here from Ireland, because the Irish never come in crowds of that kind.

Q. Has your society taken any interest in the general welfare of the immigrants, and in doing so, has it sought to restrict contract immigration?—A. Well, it has sought to do it, in so far as we have wanted to investigate and find out the conditions under which people come to this country, and I have made such reports as I could about it, as far as it could be done, in a limited way.

Q. Your organization, then, has not accomplished any great results in obstructing contract labor?—A. It was not any part of its business. It was not chartered for that purpose, and the Government has taken that whole matter into its own hands.

Q. Do you believe that the immigration to this country, the general character that is now coming, is healthful to America?—A. I believe it is; yes, sir.

Q. In what respect do you believe the immigration that is now com-

ing is beneficial?—A. I think that some good system that would provide for the better distribution of the labor would take any harm that is in it out of it. I think the want of inquiring into why masses, crowds of men have come out, whole shiploads, not accompanied by women or children or chattels, and have gone in special directions in great bodies—I think somebody is grossly to blame for permitting that to go on without inquiring into the purposes of it, and whether they were under advice to go to certain places; why inquiries were not made particularly in regard to the gathering up of those people, as to the promises of good times in America, and all that sort of thing, I can not understand. I think there ought to have been a better system of inquiry by the Government, and ought not to have been left to the private societies or individuals—something that is a matter of importance to the whole country.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Mr. Connolly, do you know of persons coming to this country year after year, and returning each year, making only temporary contracts here?—A. I have not known of such contracts, but I do believe that large numbers of men, mechanics, carpenters, masons, and stone-cutters have come out here from Scotland and England and worked for a season and returned again. I have heard of cases of that kind, and I believe it has occurred.

Q. And do they return year after year?—A. So it is said; I have no personal knowledge of that fact.

Q. Does your bureau assist those people in getting labor?—A. They have never applied to our bureau at all, sir.

Q. Does your bureau have any information with regard to persons coming to this country from Canada and other British Provinces?—A. No, sir; it don't apply to that, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Connolly, if you have any suggestions to make relative to the imperfections there are in the present immigration law, or the method by which it is sought to enforce that law, will you give the committee the benefit of your views?—A. Well, I would suggest in the first place, that as much information as possible about the condition of things in this country—the condition of labor—should be put in the way of immigrants on this side, immediately when they have reached here.

Q. Let me ask you just there: Would you advise some sort of an inspection of the immigrant in his foreign country before he ships to America?—A. I think it might be a good idea to have a sort of certificate from the consul abroad. I think there might be; the only trouble likely to come to this country is from large bodies coming at the same time, repeatedly coming and going into congested districts, making themselves miserable and lessening the labor rates.

Q. Speaking of congested districts, is New York City, Brooklyn, and Jersey City a congested labor district?—A. No, sir.

Q. What is a congested labor district?—A. Well, I would say the mining regions in Pennsylvania; Newcastle, for instance, and in that vicinity. That is, from my reading, I think there is not adequate employment; it does not support the number of people in that vicinity.

Q. You don't believe, then, that there is a surplus of laborers in New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City?—A. There might be at one time a surplus, but there is not a continual surplus, there is not a lasting surplus; the trouble is the want of distribution; they may be wanted in

one direction, when, for a want of information in the matter, they may be hanging around in another direction. I have experienced this time and time again, that I would get letters from western towns, after they had gone out there in the little places, and where they were living, they had no means of reaching information about labor, and I have had those men sent to employment right within ten or twenty miles of where they were.

Q. Are the majority of men coming over here from abroad skilled or unskilled laborers?—A. Unskilled.

Q. Which do you find it easier to find employment for, the skilled or the unskilled?—A. We have the most to do with the unskilled; I suppose by skilled laborers you mean mechanical laborers?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. We have most to do with the laborers.

Q. This unskilled labor, what lines of employment do you usually secure for it?—A. Farm laborers, quarry laborers, mining laborers.

Q. How much a month do you generally secure for your men on the farm?—A. Just now the average is about \$16 a month.

Q. The farmer gives board and lodging too. Now, go into the quarries, what wages do you secure for them there?—A. Just now from \$1.25 to \$1.60 a day.

Q. The man supports himself in that case?—A. Yes, sir; the man supports himself.

Q. About these suggestions as to corrections of the law; have you anything further to add on that subject?—A. With reference to contract labor?

Q. Either contract labor or general immigration, your suggestions, founded on your experience here?—A. I think, in the first place, it would be highly injudicious to restrict labor any more than is provided for by the present law. I think the present law provides, with proper administration of the law, for a sufficient inspection to keep out of the country paupers and people who are criminals, and such people who under the law are excluded; I think with the proper administration of the law, the ascertaining exactly the conditions under which these people come here, I think with getting thorough information about that, that you might so apply the present law as to exclude many of those, because they would probably come within the meaning of the contract-labor law.

Q. Now, how would you manage to get this information?—A. I would send agents of the Government to the districts where these men come from; I would ascertain the conditions under which they are laboring there, and I would have a report in every case, sir.

Q. This is important. Do I understand you to suggest that the Commissioners of Immigration should have agents whom they will send into Ireland and England and Germany and Italy, all of those countries from which immigrants are coming here?—A. I mean when people reach here in large crowds; when they go to any particular place time after time; for instance, to the Pennsylvania coal regions; I think somebody ought to be sent there to investigate the condition under which they come there and remain there.

Q. After they have passed the investigation at Castle Garden, and have gone off to their employment, then you would start an investigation?—A. I would just now, for the purpose of ascertaining what method can be adopted to stop it, if it is injurious to the country and to our laborers; what I mean is, we haven't sufficient information upon which to base a law now.

By Mr. LEHLBACH :

Q. I was going to ask you how long you have been in Castle Garden, in your official capacity ?—A. About twenty years.

Q. How many immigrants have landed here during a year ?—A. There has an average of 350,000 or 400,000 come here every year.

Q. Of that number, what percentage do you think ought to have been landed under the law ?—A. I think it is not at all possible to fix any such percentage. I think it is a dangerous theory.

Q. What is your judgment about it? Take this last year, for instance; how many of the immigrants who landed last year, in your opinion, ought not to have been landed under the present law, excluding paupers, criminals, and the rest of them ?—A. I don't think there were a thousand in addition to those that were returned.

Q. You don't think there were more than a thousand ?—A. In addition to those that were returned, I say.

Q. Of those that came in in violation of the law, that thousand, if there were a thousand as you say, in your judgment do you think they came in on account of the negligence of the commissioners ?—A. No; I would not say that.

Q. Why do you think they were permitted to land ?—A. Well, I think—while I don't know why they were permitted to land, I think the inspection service is not perfect; I think some people were sent back who ought to have been allowed to land, and some people were permitted to land who ought to have been sent back.

Q. Well, this is a very important point we want to find out; you are here in the capacity of an agent of the Labor Bureau, and watching out for the interests of the immigrants. The allegation has been made that the law, as it now exists, is insufficient to keep out the undesirable immigration. You say you believe there is a certain percentage coming in in violation of that law; that is, you say there may be ?—A. Yes, sir; I think very likely there is; if you please, I would like to be clear about that.

Q. Do you think there are any that come in in violation of the law ?—A. I presume it is impossible to prevent some people coming in here that ought to be kept out.

Q. We want to find out, if such is the case, to what extent the law ought to be changed.—A. I don't think so.

Q. You think that the commissioners and the officials here have carried out the law, which requires them to exclude a certain class of immigrants, as well as it could be carried out ?—A. I think—well, I should think they have in that particular respect.

Q. And that whatever has come in would come in, no matter what the law was ?—A. I think the examination, so far as trying to keep out undesirable people, has been pretty strict; but I tell you some very important matters. I would like to say just here, to give you a couple of instances, that the commissioners could scarcely be good judges at any time from their manner of investigation as to the capacity of the immigrant they are examining to support himself, because so much depends upon the place they are going to, the demand for their services, and the prospect for employment. Now, I will give you a couple of instances. I have the names here of a family, an English family, Samuel Sanders and eight children, who landed last Wednesday or Thursday. Now, that family—there is a man of fifty, and his wife is of fifty, and their children run from twenty-three, twenty-one, twenty, eighteen, sixteen, and fifteen years of age. They were passed very properly, because of their apparent ability to make a living, but I had to provide

for them. 'On the second night of their stay here I had to give them a night's lodging. If the commissioners had been aware of the fact that they were applying for lodging the day or the day after landing they would come under the designation of paupers, and liable to be detained and sent back. That family has secured employment, where they are now getting board and lodging, and getting some \$80 a month in cash, besides board and lodging. Now, to an ordinary observer, who would not be posted on what to do with those people, where to send them, he would say those people were paupers, that is, they had to ask somebody to aid them right after landing. Now, by lodging them for a night I got them a place, and at the same time another man writes from Pennsylvania offering about as good terms for the same family.

Q. I understand you rather think that if the commissioners erred at all in the landing of immigrants it has been because they have sent back and prevented from landing people who ought to have been landed rather than that they have admitted people here who ought not to land; they were rather too stringent; is that it?—A. Well, I think it is rather in that direction.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. In the case of this family you would not call that a case of stringency, would you, to let a husband and wife and six children through, the whole family without means and without employment; it seems to have been purely through the philanthropic efforts of your society that labor was secured for them?—A. I should think it was the business of the commissioners to examine into the prospects for labor before letting them in at all. You see these men, or this family, have a good position, which gives them food and lodging and \$80 in money. It is the duty of any commissioner, who recognizes that the immigrants come here to settle down to live, it is a national duty to take care, furnish them all possible information to enable them to become self-supporting citizens. I think to neglect them is a crime.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Do you think any considerable number of people were permitted to land at this port last year who came here under contract?—A. I do not think the commissioners, under the law, with what information they have, could have excluded any more than they did exclude. There are a good many people, I think, whom it would have been well to exclude. I think a large number of persons from the Austrian provinces, not from Hungary in particular, but I would say from all the Austrian provinces, and a number of Italians have come here and put themselves in the hands of labor selling persons here.

Q. Do you think there have many people come here under contract, within the meaning of the law?—A. No, sir; I would not suppose that.

Q. How many do you think have come here since the law has been passed, such as the stone-cutters who were employed at the capitol of Texas?—A. I should say, simply as a guess, that probably 5,000 would be a large number.

Q. In all the years since the law has been passed?—A. I do think a great many came through other ports, Boston, Philadelphia, and Canada, much more than New York. I think that with all that is said against Castle Garden it is so much better administered than any other; I think it is almost a shame to complain against it.

Q. You spoke some time during your examination this morning about the immigrants having been used on Ward's Island in the construction of sea-walls and other things there; weren't those works put up by

contract; were you there on the island yourself?—A. I have seen the immigrants working, large bodies of them; I have seen them making roads and working around there; I think most of the making of roads and of the drainage has been done, not by contract, but by the superintendent.

Q. And by the immigrants that are there?—A. Yes, sir; without pay.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Don't you think such a use of the people on the island there, who are able to work, was a just and economic proceeding on the part of the commissioners?—A. Most certainly; but about that I want to say that the labor wasn't unproductive, and what they had to eat and drink wasn't wholly unearned. To that extent they were not a burden on the commission. What I meant by that was that they were not entirely paupers and burdens on the commissioners. Now, I think the laws ought to be so arranged that the immigrant would not become either the nation's or the State's pauper; that he ought to be paying a head tax, constituting a sort of health insurance company, and that no matter what he got during his five years he could never be dubbed a pauper. I think it is of very great importance that the immigrants coming here should have as little of the stigma of pauperism as possible, and that we ought to have the thing so arranged that the immigrant would not be called a pauper.

Q. Let me ask you just there what you think would be a proper head tax to place on the immigrants?—A. I would say \$2 would be amply sufficient, and I don't think it would hurt the immigrants any to collect that \$2. He would pay it to the steamship people, and they would give him his passage for about the same price as now.

Q. Would you change the present one year limit of caring for the immigrants?—A. I don't think that would be wise.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. When the immigrants were cared for for five years, were there cases where families were taken care of at Ward's Island for the full term of five years?—A. I never knew that to occur, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. What is your knowledge of the abuses of the immigrant system in Boston?—A. Oh, nothing but hearsay, what I have read occasionally in the papers, and from a visit to Boston, I made some years ago; but I have no definite knowledge on that subject; there may be a different or better system probably now, but then there is no such system of receiving and registering and caring for immigrants as we have here in Castle Garden.

Q. You are only praising Castle Garden at the expense of Boston and Philadelphia?—A. Well, I have to; Castle Garden has done a great deal of good; I think it might do more, but I think it has done a great deal of good for the immigrants. I would like to say, too, if you please, Mr. Chairman, in reference to a matter that has assisted immigration from Ireland—

Q. Yes, sir; we would like to hear that?—A. Well, the assisted immigration from Ireland is opposed by the Immigration Society and by every Irish society throughout this country. Now, what was done to stop it was by the assembling of representative Irishmen from all over the United States; they assembled together during President Arthur's time, and represented to him that the English Government

were trying to clear out those districts in Ireland, first by pauperizing the people, and then send them to America; that was undesirable—that that course should not be sustained by receiving those people here, and that a protest ought to be made by the Government, and at the same time by sending a cablegram to Mr. Healy, who called the matter to the attention of the House of Commons. An arrangement was then made by the patriotic party in Ireland to prevent this proceeding, the theory being that if the English Government made paupers in Ireland it ought to maintain them there. Now the Irish societies, one and all, and the Irish citizens generally are opposed to sending out paupers from Ireland to this country.

Q. Do you know anything else, Mr. Connolly?—A. Well, I would only say, that in my judgment any law that restricts immigration should be very carefully weighed, and that desirable immigration ought not to be shut out; that the country is yet comparatively undeveloped, and that there is vast need for labor in every direction.

By Mr. LEHLBACK:

Q. You say the law restricting immigration ought to be carefully weighed. I understood you to say you are opposed to the restriction of immigration?—A. I am opposed to any severe laws restricting it. I think the laws we have are sufficient if properly administered.

Q. Well, we understand you are in favor of the law restricting immigration as it now is; we understand you are in favor of no severer measure; I understood you to say you are not in favor of a more severe restriction?—A. I am not; I think it is sufficiently severe, but a law better regulating it and administering it might be a better one.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. That is what we are after, a law that will better regulate immigration. If you have any clear, well-defined and well-matured ideas on that subject we would like to have them.—A. I think I have conveyed the idea all along that a vast amount of information must be collected before anybody can base a system, a good working system for regulating immigration.

Q. We are now seeking to get that fund of information.—A. Well, I would suggest, as one way to get it, that the immigrants already here—those who have come within the last year, perhaps, or those coming in large bodies, probably, now—presenting the aspect of undesirable immigrants (I would not say those coming in smaller numbers, but those coming in large numbers and going to certain places), I would say that the Government might, say, have each postmasters—I can't think of any other local officer that would fill the bill—the postmaster in every district might be empowered to collect information as to the settlement and the employment of the aliens in his district, the reason for their coming there, and as to whether they are sojourners, working temporarily, or as to whether they are permanent settlers; that this information ought to be sent to a bureau, either in Washington or New York. That, I think, would furnish the proper information.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Let me ask you if you know anything of large numbers of Italians and other foreigners coming here in the spring, working through the season, saving up their money, and then going back in the winter time.—A. I know Italians have been doing that, but, as a rule, they have staid more than a year.

Q. That seems to be well understood. Have you any suggestions

now that you can give us as to how that thing can be prevented?—A. The first Italians that came here came in the winter time, came in large numbers, some four or five ship-loads, and at that time, it was found on inquiry abroad, that they were induced to come here by steam-ship agents and brokers, who went around the villages and towns over there and promised them high wages if they could only gather up the price of a voyage. I think the same thing is being done to-day. I think that padrones go over there, circulate among the villages, promise them these things, and that when they reach this side of the water they go direct to these agents here, perhaps, and are held by them a day or two, until an arrangement is made with some contractor, until they go away to work. They work largely on railroads.

Q. But the point is, how can that be stopped?—A. I think that what was done at that time was that the Secretary of State communicated with the minister at Rome and the consuls were instructed to obtain the proper information from the neighborhoods from which these people came, and the representations that were made at that time prevented them coming for a good while. I think if that had been kept up with consular agents abroad those people would not so largely come, and those Italians who come here, if they were traced right into the hands of the people who hold them for disposition to railroad contractors, that the man who got them abroad, the man who made this arrangement on the other side, could be got and punished.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you any suggestions to make as to the laws on alien citizenship? How long should an alien be a resident in this country before he is permitted to become a citizen of the United States?—A. I think the present law is amply sufficient to protect the community, and it affords ample enough guaranty that the man, when he is five years in this country, ought to be admitted to citizenship.

Q. You would not change the present naturalization laws?—A. I would not, because it would be a very dangerous thing if you should have half a million people coming here year after year, and by holding those people for ten years say, you would have a very large number of people here who would not be citizens and who would be troublesome, and I would not terrorize them by insisting that they should do so and so in getting their naturalization papers. I would rather make them consider that citizenship was something to be greatly desired and that they ought to reach up to it—that it would be a very high honor, and I would encourage them. When that party would go before a judge to be naturalized I would not be satisfied with having him read the Constitution of the United States, because there are plenty of people who read that and don't know what it means, but I would have him understand what it means, and make him have a general sentiment of attachment to the institutions of the country before he could be naturalized. I have seen immigrants land on that dock out there and kiss the planks and thank God that they were in a free country, and while many people come here for merely physical reasons, there is also a moral tone to it. Some people come to this country—come with the idea that they are coming to a free country—to a place where they will eventually reach citizenship.

Q. Have you any suggestions as to the naturalization law?—A. No, sir; not just now.

STATEMENT OF JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, IMMIGRATION INSPECTOR.

JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, after having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State your residence and occupation.—A. I live in Brooklyn. I am one of the inspectors for the enforcement of the alien contract labor law.

Q. How many inspectors are there?—A. We have, at present, four inspectors.

Q. Who are they?—A. W. H. Grogan, Peter Taylor, and Mahlon Chance, besides myself.

Q. What salary is received by those inspectors?—A. Taylor, Grogan, and myself receive \$5 a day; Chance receives \$4 a day.

Q. What are your duties?—A. Generally speaking, it is the detection of all cases of violation of the alien contract labor law, reporting them to the Treasury Department or to the representative of the Treasury Department here, the collector of the port of New York.

Q. How much of the time each day do you spend at Castle Garden?—A. Well, that varies. We are appointed to look after the enforcement of this law, and the enforcement of the law in such a way as to detect the cases coming here in violation of it, or attempting to come here. This is nominally our head-quarters, but we are here and there, distributed all over a very wide range of territory from time to time. For example: The first case I had was in Jamestown, N. Y.; the second case was in Pennsylvania, and other cases have taken me into Pennsylvania and up into this State and into New Jersey, but this is the head-quarters.

Q. State to the committee how you detected the first case you have just named?—A. That was sent to me by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It had been reported to him by the employers of the individual from the other side of the ocean; he was a silk-dyer, a plush-silk dyer, and it seems he had been taken away from his employers in the old country, and induced to come here by the promise of increased wages. The old country employers were somewhat indignant at having the help taken away from them, and they reported the case to the Government, and the Government had it investigated in the way I have described.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. When was that?—A. That was along in July last, just after I took my office, if I remember; my appointment was July 11.

Q. Of this year?—A. Last year, 1889.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What did you do with that case?—A. In that case, we found upon investigation that this business of silk-dyeing was a new industry in this country, and after taking the testimony of all persons concerned, and all reliable people, we found it was actually a new industry; there being no means to obtain such labor in this country, of course the employers here had a perfect right to bring them here under the law.

Q. The law makes provisions for such exceptions, does it?—A. Yes, sir; that reads as follows; it is under section 5; I will read it:

SECTION 5. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any citizen, or subject of any foreign country temporarily residing in the United States, either in private or official capacity, from engaging, under contract or otherwise, persons not

residents or citizens of the United States to act as private secretaries, servants or domestics for such foreigner temporarily residing in the United States as aforesaid; nor shall this act be so construed as to prevent any persons, partnership, or corporation from engaging under contract or agreement, skilled workmen in foreign countries to perform labor in the United States in or upon any new industry not at present established in the United States: *Provided*, That skilled labor for that purpose can not be otherwise obtained; nor shall the provisions of this act apply to professional actors, artists, lecturers, or singers, nor to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family or any relative or personal friend, to migrate from any foreign country to the United States, for the purpose of settlement here.

Now, gentlemen, such cases are constantly coming up; probably I ought not to say "constantly," but occasionally, frequently coming up, here in the city.

Q. How long since your commission was created?—A. The contract labor law, the original act, was passed in 1885; there was no general provision made for the enforcement of it. In 1887 the amendatory act was passed, providing for its enforcement, through the Treasury Department; then, in October, 1888, another amendatory act was passed, giving the Secretary of the Treasury more power in the enforcement, and following that, along about three months afterwards, the first inspector was appointed. The first inspectors appointed here were Mr. Grogan and Mr. Reilly, who were appointed in January, 1889; they were the first inspectors appointed in this country, as far as I can ascertain.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. When were you appointed?—A. July 11, as near as I can remember now.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Milholland, you spend a portion of your time here in the Garden; when the immigrants are being passed by the register, do you take part in their investigation?—A. I do; there is always—I think I can say—there is always some of the inspectors here; they stand by the side of the register, and where there are any suspicious cases, they take them out and make another examination. I will say, frankly, that when I came to take hold of this matter, to obtain some information as to just what was required to be done, I found things in a very chaotic state; that there was very general information to be had as to just what was to be done and who was to do it; as to what the functions of the State board were, and wherein the United States Government ought to act, and one of the first things that appeared to the committee (to the inspectors, I should say) was the necessity of getting these people—getting them out, getting them separated—separating the man who was bringing them from the fellow who was being brought, and we endeavored to do that by having a separate place for examination here in the Garden. The people here in the Garden co-operated with us in the matter, but the complications between the Government and the State board prevent the carrying out of that idea, and so we have to examine immigrants as best we can now.

Q. As I understand it, one of the inspectors is to the left of the stand, three of them are to the right, and, in a measure, they must be separated from one another, so the facts are, but one of your inspectors being present, you could pay attention to but one line of immigrants that is coming through at a time?—A. Well, it is not always that all of the gates are open, and all the immigrants are coming through that way; besides that, when that is the case, there is usually more than one in-

spector; the idea is to have every point of entry covered as the immigrants come in.

Q. Do any of your board speak any language but English?—A. No, sir; we are entirely dependent on the interpreters in dealing with the aliens who can not speak the English language.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Are the interpreters you speak of employed by the United States?

A. Yes, sir; the interpreters I refer to are; they belong to us. Now we only have two; until day before yesterday we had four, but one of them went away shortly after New Year's, and the other one died, so we have been very seriously handicapped by the lack of interpreters.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. How many immigrants, out of the number that landed, attempted to land in violation of the contract labor immigration law since you were an inspector; that is, what percentage of all those that landed attempted to do so in violation of that law?—A. Well, anticipating that question, I went up to the record-room of the custom-house yesterday for the purpose of getting some precise information. I found the contract cases and the pauper cases and the criminal cases, and all of those cases, mixed in together in the record, and it would be the work of several days to get at the information I tried to get; for that reason, I am not able to give you to-day a precise answer to your question.

Q. How many have been sent back altogether?—A. I could not say as to that; I was not able to get the information desired, as I say; I supposed we have stopped—since I have had anything to do with the matter—I suppose we have stopped and examined hundreds of cases of what seemed to be apparent violations of the law; when we came to simmer them down, we generally found the evidence was wanting to send them back.

Q. What is your judgment as to how many persons attempted to land in violation of the contract labor law since you were inspector?—

A. Well, do you mean the letter of the law or the spirit of the law?

Q. I mean the letter and the spirit both?—A. There is a decided distinction.

Q. Well, say the letter of the law?—A. The letter of the law, that is, bona fide contracts, I should say there has probably been seventy-five or a hundred cases of what seemed to be clear violations of the law.

Q. That is in nine months?—A. Yes, since I have had anything to do with it; mind you, I don't mean by that there has not been hundreds of cases where the spirit of the law has been violated; I believe there has been more than that.

Q. What became of those seventy-five cases that were sent back?—A. Some were and some of them were not. I will answer you in this way, to show you the difficulties that we labor under in establishing cases of that kind, where there seems to be a clear violation of the law. Take the case of an immigrant named Amberg, who landed here at the Garden with a party of thirteen, in charge, and with their families; he was a Swede, and had employment with the Kansas City Coal and Coke Company. His story was, he had gone back to the old country from Birmingham, Ala., to spend the summer, and before going there, the superintendent of the company, one Seymour, told him that any that he might bring back with him could be provided for; he made his statement very frankly in the case, and I reported the matter to the collector of the port, and the collector agreed that it was a violation, and that

while there was no verbal contract made, yet it was so clearly a contract within the meaning of the law, that he was held. We took the matter into court, and it was decided in court that there was no contract under the law, and so the thirteen families, besides this man—this man himself—the whole batch were allowed to land, and no proceedings were ever taken. I give you that simply as an illustration of the difficulties of getting a case back, where there is not an actual contract.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. What plan have you adopted to prevent the landing of contract labor; what proceedings do you take to prevent the landing of those people?—A. Well, when there is a case when an immigrant lands here, and there is anything in his appearance which can be readily seen, or in anything in his answers to questions, for instance, that would indicate that he had come here with some previous understanding, or there was something to indicate that he had been provided for, by some contract on the other side, we take him into the inclosure, that is, take him to one side, and make a supplementary examination; that supplementary examination is for the purpose of ascertaining what there is, if anything, on which to hold him. If we find that our first impressions are correct, the affidavit is taken, and after it is taken, read over to him if he is a foreigner, and then translated and sent to the collector; he either sustains or reverses our decision in the matter, and if he sustains our decision, why, then, usually the next step in the programme is that the consul of the nation from which that immigrant comes, comes down and makes an effort to have a hearing. It is usually accorded him, and some documentary evidence is handed in. The case may be taken into court, and then it is with the courts to decide as to whether he shall go back or remain, as I have instanced in this particular case.

Q. I understood you to say that, as those streams come through, you stand along side the other inspectors to hear them questioned by the State inspectors; is that right?—A. No; the registers.

Q. I mean the registers.—A. Well, we do that; not always though. We sometimes mingle with them before they come in, mingle with them out there, and stand by the register. If there is anything that seems to be especially interesting, that is, that seems to indicate anything, we give it special attention, and take them to one side for this supplementary examination.

Q. I understand from the commissioners of emigration that they take no part in the investigation now for contract labor; that that matter is entirely with you.—A. Well, that is a recent development, and just a word of explanation: Until three weeks ago, until March the 15th, we always had, or always supposed that we had, the co-operation of the State board in enforcing this law; that was the understanding when I came down here, and there was every act of the commissioners to indicate that that was the case, and that they understood they were to co-operate with us, and their registers certainly did so in the questions they would put in the cases that would arise; but on March 15, when the hostilities were declared between the State board and the Government, in consequence of an alleged speech Mr. Windom, the Secretary of the Treasury, is said to have made, that ceased, and we have been absolutely and entirely upon our own resources, depending upon our own crew of interpreters and ourselves since then.

Q. You say you supposed they were attending to this business for you; isn't it your duty to know, rather than to suppose? Didn't you

have actual knowledge as to whether they were doing it or not?—A. Yes, sir; and we had every reason to believe, from all the evidence we could get, that they were co-operating. I think their registers ought to have assisted us in detecting all the cases possible. I will read you section 6 of the amendatory act of 1887.

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby charged with the duty of executing the provisions of this act, and for that purpose he shall have power to enter into contracts with such State commission, board or officers as may be designated for that purpose by the governor of any State to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the ports within said State, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by said Secretary; and it shall be the duty of such State commission, board, or officers so designated to examine into the condition of passengers arriving at the ports within such State in any ship or vessel; and for that purpose all or any of such commissioners or officers, or such other person or persons as they shall appoint, shall be authorized to go on board of and through any such ship or vessel; and if in such examination there shall be found among such passengers any person included in the prohibition in this act, they shall report the same in writing to the collector of such port, and such person shall not be permitted to land.

And again, in Article 1 of the Regulations of the Treasury Department, dated December 4, 1889, I read you as follows:

Commissioners of immigration, under the immigration act, at any port in the United States, are requested to aid collectors of customs and immigrant inspectors appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the service required by the forgoing statutes, so far as may be possible within the scope of their legitimate duties. In examining immigrants, in order to discover those forbidden to land under the immigrant act, if the commissioners or their subordinates discover any imported under contract they will turn such immigrants over to the collector or the officers acting under him.

Q. Then you regard yourself, since your appointment last July, as merely supervisor of the register, appointed under and by the board of emigration of New York State?—A. Not exactly that. When I came down here when I was first appointed the understanding that I had was that we were to supplement the efforts of the State board. I didn't say that I had any precise information, nor do I now say that I did have any precise information given to that effect, because we had no precise information, but that was the understanding we all had, that we were to supplement the efforts of the State board of emigration, and beyond that of course we were supposed to do all within our power in the course of our duties within the territory within which we were supposed to have certain supervision.

Q. Isn't the whole investigation with regard to the detection of contract labor of the most loose character, and hasn't it been?—A. Well, I think that unquestionably the system of administering the law, the entire immigration law, is certainly in need of improvement, but I don't think the alien contract labor law is exceptional in that respect. I think there has been, that is, the inspector has been very greatly handicapped on account of the lack of having the proper assistance from the interpreters incapable of doing the work of a wide range of foreigners, whose language they were not conversant with.

Q. Do you think many contract labor immigrants escape the meshes of the law by reason of the conflict between this dual administration of the immigration system in New York between the Government and the State?—A. Do you mean where there are cases clearly in violation of the letter of the law?

Q. I speak in this way. Here are immigrants coming in; the United States inspectors think it is the duty of the Immigration Board to see they are registered and detected—the contract laborers—and the United States inspector merely looks on to see whether they do their duty or not, and in that way is it not a fact that there are many contract laborers who escape the meshes of the law and slip through?—A.

Well, I don't think a great many have gotten through that way, because this trouble I speak of only occurred a short time ago, and the result has been, of course, to put every man more on his mettle. When we found there was no co-operation, but on the contrary there was absolute indifference on the other side, of course, it put us more on our mettle. As I say, I do not think there has been many; but I, of course, can not give you any statistics on that point, and I don't think these reports about this wholesale passage of great gangs of contract laborers are true; there are probably cases where they were fairly within the meaning of the letter of the law, where they have come in.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Right there, now. Do you think it is true that a great many Italian immigrants who come to this country have been assisted and have had their passage money paid, which they have to work out here under contract; do you think there is any truth in that?—A. Yes, sir, I do.

Q. Have you made any examination into that matter?—A. I have. I have been satisfied there is a good deal of truth in that. Where there are cases of men landing here like that, hundreds of Italians under contract, as much as four or five years ago, came in here, clearly violating the law; that is what I mean by saying I do not think it is so now.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Aren't you under the impression that if that law was properly administered, as it now stands upon the statute-books, that a great many cases of contract-labor immigrants would be detected that are not detected now?—A. Yes, sir, I am satisfied on that point; satisfied that an improved administration of the law will reject and detect this undesirable immigration, this involuntary immigration, to a very large extent.

Q. What percentage of involuntary immigration, as you term it, comes to this country that is not detected?—A. Well, I can only answer that in a very general, unsatisfactory way. I have no precise data on the matter that would enable me to form a satisfactory opinion as to how large a percentage of that character comes in here. I feel satisfied that in the light of the reports of the investigations that have been made, through various channels and by Minister Grant and others in Austria and in other European nations, that there is quite a large percentage.

Q. From your personal observation in Castle Garden—you have been employed here by the Government at \$5 a day ever since last July—tell us, from your observation, what you know about that, what your experience has been?—A. I think we could say that of those who are allowed to come here from foreign nations by the representations that are made to them by steam-ship agencies and railroad agents and others who are interested in getting them here, that it would not be a wild estimate to put the number at—well, I will say at least 25 per cent.

Q. What part of that 25 per cent., in your opinion, would embrace the contract-labor immigrants?—A. Well, I think the contract-labor people would form a good portion of that 25 per cent.; that is, I will say, a good portion of them are induced to come here in an indirect way by employers; that is, a man has a lot of foreign employes at work and he suggests that their friends come over here; that is, to have them bring their friends out here and that they will be recognized by giving them employment if they are capable. Well, now, within the spirit of

the contract-labor law, that is just an indirect form of contract between the employer and the immigrant; that is the way to get at it; just the same as advertising in foreign papers.

Q. You would stop those men if you knew it?—A. I would stop them, most assuredly, if we could get the evidence to hold.

Q. Now, in the 25 per cent. that ought to be stopped, and that you think should not be permitted to land here, in that you put all classes—you put the convicts, the insane, the paupers, and everything. Now, my question is, how many of the 25 per cent., in your judgment, would be contract laborers, who ought to be stopped?—

A. Well, it seems to me the majority; I think I would be justified in saying, from what I have seen down here in the Garden, a majority of the 25 per cent. of assisted immigration is assisted for that purpose; they come under the contract law, that is, if the law had never been passed, we would probably have had a majority of the 25 per cent. come here under contract. It is possible that I may be a little high in my estimate in this matter, but I tell you, gentlemen, there is an enormous number that come here that way.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Yet you don't want to be understood to say that the 25 per cent. who come here, come in violation of the present law?—A. No, I don't. I say they come here, are assisted to come here to this country, that they would not come except for the assistance that is given them, direct, tangible assistance given them by their friends, and by the representations that have been made to them by the agents of railroad companies steam-ship companies, etc.

Q. What we want to get at is, how many come in violation of the present law?—A. Well, it is a very unsatisfactory thing to give opinions where it is impossible to get the absolute, precise information to justify them. Now, for example, last year, let us take from May, 1887, to July, 1888, in one province of Austria, it was shown by the examination, made there by our minister, that five thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine people from that province had been induced to come here by the representations claimed to have been made to them—claimed to have been largely false, and also claimed to have been made by the railroad agents. It caused, as you know, a very great scandal. Now, if you were to take that as a sample case, and say that similar illustrations are offered in other parts of Europe, you can readily see it would lead one to believe there is a wholesale immigration here that is most undesirable, that is involuntary, and that ought to be stopped; but if, on the other hand, that is taken, as it seems to be, an exceptional case, and that it would be very hard to find any other as flagrant as that in Europe, of course, it would be different. Hence, I say, in the absence of more information, I do not feel justified in being any more particular in giving these estimates that you have asked for.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. In your investigation, what troubles do you meet with in pursuing the subject?—A. Oh, when they undertake to come out now they are very well prepared. Many of them have been so schooled that it is very difficult to pick a flaw in their armor. They are so well schooled as to know just what to answer when the questions are asked.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do they get that schooling?—A. On the other side, from the steam-ship agents and other interested parties. I do not mean to

say responsible steam-ship agents, but the individuals who are given so much a head for what they send to the different lines, subagents, those that are scattered all over Europe, that have caused more trouble, I think, than most anybody else. Now, Mr. Stump, in regard to answering your question. I will say this; some of the difficulties are these: A man will come in as an immigrant; he has probably been told about the pauper law, but has probably not been told about the alien contract-labor law, and will say yes, he has work, for fear that he will be sent back for being a pauper. We have a case here of a man who made a statement to that effect, made an affidavit that made him a clear bona fide case of a violation of the law; he was going to Paterson, N. J., to work in the silk mill. The case was held for investigation, and he turned around and made another affidavit, and acknowledged that he had sworn falsely right straight through in the first one, for fear of being sent back as a pauper.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Milholland, have you not recently investigated the case of a musician in the employ of Mr. Barnum, a tuba player?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that man's landing stopped by your commission?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. On what grounds did you stop him; what were the specific charges against him?—A. He showed me a letter, and made the statement that he was coming here to work for Barnum's bandmaster, a man by the name of Robinson; showed a letter from Robinson, the bandmaster, to him, telling him when to get here in time for rehearsal, and stating that the terms he had agreed upon would be carried out, and that he would be given \$18 a week. He had been employed over in London when the circus was there; he was given this \$18 a week, in consideration that he would pay his own passage; he came here prepared to go right in to work; the contract feature seemed to be pretty clear, but the question of whether he was an artist came up.

Q. Is a tuba player an artist?—A. Well, that is a question that has agitated a great many minds since the detention of this man; I am frank to say that in the wholesale importation of these German bands, I do not see much of the artistic to him.

Q. Are tuba players very plentiful in this country?—A. Yes, we think there are a great many; a large number of them around here, where they have so many German bands, that we are compelled to listen to here, from time to time. We think there are a great many tuba players.

Q. Was this man to receive unusual wages?—A. No, I don't think so; not so far as I could gather, I could not find that the wages were out of proportion, either one way or the other.

Q. Do you exercise your discretion in these cases?—A. Well, of course, in exceptional cases, we do not. We were not capable in passing judgment as to how high he had attained in professional excellence, but he was given that opportunity, I believe, at the custom-house.

Q. Your commission stopped him?—A. Yes, sir; we stopped him.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Has the case been disposed of?—A. Yes, sir; it was decided at first that he should not be permitted to land, but finally there was some further evidence given as to the contract, as well as in regard to his artistic ability; at all events, the first decision has been revoked, and he has been allowed to land.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Who reversed the decision?—A. The collector.

Q. He overruled your decision?—A. He revoked his own decision, sir.

Q. You say you have stopped seventy-five cases all told in the last nine months?—A. Well, those are the cases sent back.

Q. No, but you made a statement, as I understood it, that you had stopped seventy-five cases—when you said stopped the cases—I understood you to say that there were about seventy-five cases which you decided ought to be sent back, but that they were not sent back; am I correct in that?—A. No, what I mean to say is this; I think, since last July, there have been about that number, in which the collector's decision was in harmony with the inspector's, and they would go back, but what number we have stopped to examine, oh, that would be way up.

Q. What is the nature of their occupation, as near as you can recollect; are there many cases similar to this musician?—A. No, that was an exceptional case; there was quite a batch of them that were going to Texas to work there, that had been advertised for the same way as those stone-cutters in Massachusetts had advertised in the paper that was read here this morning. A great many were going to the railroads of Texas, that were being urged to come on there, through the agency of Wrightson & Company in London. They seemed to be very active; some of them have stated they came through their influence.

Q. You have five inspectors?—A. Four inspectors.

Q. They receive how much?—A. Five dollars a day, except one, who receives four dollars.

Q. That is nineteen dollars a day. And how many interpreters?—A. Two.

Q. How much do they get?—A. Two dollars a day; there is a new one who has just got in.

Q. In the nine months that you have been here, you have stopped about seventy-five men?—A. Well, I am giving that as a general estimate.

Q. If that was the actual number of the men that have been sent back so far, it has cost the Government nearly \$100 apiece, that is, taking the salaries of the officers and the interpreters?—A. Oh, I think some of the cases have cost more than that, if you take into account the district attorney's office and everything else; there are some cases that come way above that. The labor represented by the number sent back, of course, is only a minimum of what labor has actually been performed.

Q. You think that the very fact that the law is there of itself deters many from coming over here?—A. Yes, sir, I believe it has had a wonderful effect, and has deterred hundreds and thousands from coming over.

Q. You think if the law was not there, that immigration under contract would increase?—A. Unquestionably so; the sanitary effects upon the country of the mere enactment of the law, that is, the effect upon people who are inclined to import contract laborers, is simply remarkable; the very presence of the law seems to deter them; we would have the old order of things inside of six months if the law was abolished. When an employer realizes the penalty, he goes very slow.

Q. Would you suggest the law to be made more stringent?—A. No, I would suggest the administration of the law be improved and be extended considerably; I think the present law affords a very wide scope.

Q. If under the present law, a large portion of the twenty-five per cent. of the involuntary immigration, which would be at this port about one hundred thousand, is a violation of the spirit of the law, don't you

think that something ought to be done whereby they could be treated in the same way as the seventy-five were treated that you sent back? A. Well, let me explain this. I believe a great deal of the involuntary immigration that comes here—cases where the people are induced to sell out and come here; where they would find the land of plenty, and all that sort of thing—could be stopped under the present law by consular assistance on the other side. I believe we have got to be more active on the other side in endeavoring to prevent that sort of thing, through disseminating more information and keeping informed as to what is going on over there.

Q. You believe, then, the United States consul should inspect the immigrants, that is, should have an inspection of those desiring to come to this country? A. I think the consuls on the other side ought to have some system in the matter of investigating.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Why should not the steam-ship companies that are bringing these undesirable immigrants, holding out these inducements, be placed under more rigid requirements as to the character of the immigrants they transport, under severe pains and penalties?—A. I think what I have said on that point, Mr. Stump, would indicate what I believe in that matter; that unquestionably the steam-ship agencies have been either directly or indirectly responsible for this work; at least, the reports of some of our officers in foreign countries indicate that.

Q. As the steam-ship companies are deriving great revenue from the transportation of these immigrants, why should it not be better for the Government to require them to rigidly inspect the character of immigrants brought, rather than to tax the taxpayers of the United States to employ agents through the consul?—A. Merely for the reason sometimes—well, employing a more expensive agency, you know, sometimes gets the work done better; I think they should assist in the matter, however, but I think the other agency ought to be employed also.

Q. You would recommend both, then?—A. I certainly would recommend a more rigid inspection to be made.

Q. On a recent occasion, in company with the chairman and some other members of this committee, didn't you go down the bay and board an English ship bringing Italian immigrants to this country?—A. I did.

Q. How many immigrants were aboard that ship?—A. If I remember rightly, there was something like five hundred.

Q. Of that number how many did you suppose were coming here under contracts for labor?—A. Under a verbal contract?

Q. Yes, sir; you interrogated them, I believe, did you not?—A. Yes, sir; there seemed to me that there was among that number certainly a very large percentage—men who were coming here to labor—for whom labor had been provided, and who would not have come had not they known they were going to be provided for. Of course many were going to be provided for by their relatives or friends, but after all those were discounted, there seemed to be, in that vessel, a large number such as you suggest.

Q. Then, as a United States inspector, and believing as you did about that, how many of those people did you detain?—A. They didn't land that night; they landed the next morning, and the other inspectors were there. I don't know how many. I found there were several examined, but just how many were detained I could not tell you now.

Q. Several re-examined; do you know whether any of them were de-

tained?—A. I could not say how many, or whether there were any of them detained.

Q. That is a fair sample of how the present law is administered, isn't it?—Yes, sir; I think that is a very fair example that was shown there as to the administration of the law, and as to the manner in which those people come here. There was absolutely no tangible evidence on which to hold them.

Q. While you believed them to be such, there was no tangible evidence you could secure to hold them?—A. Yes, sir; that is it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Now, Mr. Milholland, you say you are morally certain that thousands of these men who are coming in here are coming in violation of the spirit of the contract-labor law, yet the law, as it now stands, is unable to detain them or to send them back, and the only remedy you have suggested thus far to reach them is a consular examination on the other side?—A. I don't mean that to be all that I would recommend, either, Mr. Chairman.

Q. Give us any further suggestion you have to make.—A. I think by beginning on the other side, if we had some such examination as that, and if the steam-ship companies were under a more careful scrutiny—that is, if they were made to feel that they were being more closely watched—and that we had interpreters who were qualified—American interpreters who were qualified to speak the different languages—and who could be depended upon to do their duty, and not be deterred from it on account of any sympathies with their countrymen, not be influenced in the slightest way on that account, and that they should board incoming steamers, mingle with the passengers (not be dependent, as we were, and as we are now, in that particular), mingle with them, I would say, coming up the bay, circulate among the crowd, and that there should be occasional visits made by the agents abroad, that is, in regard to the people that get on board the vessels; I would suggest, in fact, an occasional trip by the agents, to enable them to look more closely into that matter. Then, besides these things, I would suggest visits to the regions where large numbers of these people go. When we find a large number going to any particular spot, as, for instance, up here to Massachusetts, or any other place, when there is a large number, the Treasury Department could investigate that here.

Q. Have any of these investigations been fruitful up to date?—A. Well, I can not speak about that; anything that may have been made at other points which I have mentioned, because I have no report to know anything about that. We simply keep them informed, and they make their own investigation.

Q. What is your experience in regard to wholesale immigration of bricklayers, and all other workmen who come here in the spring season to work through the season and go back in the fall?—A. Well, I think what has been stated here by some of the State commissioners is entirely correct, that this is being carried on in the wholesale manner, among the stonecutters and bricklayers, usually men that are above the common laborers, that come here in the springtime, and work during the summer, and go back in the fall; that seems to be carried on very successfully to the people who practice it. I will tell you that the associations, the labor unions, have taken the matter up in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and some other places I have named. I know they have handled that matter themselves by allowing no man who comes here in that way—as most of these bricklayers and stonecutters do—

they allow no man, not one of them who come here, to join the union without paying a very high fee; for example, in one city, they put the initiation fee way up, doubled it at first, and then quadrupled it, and so on, until it was a hundred dollars; it seems to have had a very salutary effect on those men who come here without any intention at all to make this country their future home.

That is a very valuable protection to the working men here in this country, but what remedy have you to suggest on the part of the Government?—A. I think that these things are done on the part of the labor unions, the various labor associations, that they are very practical things, and, in a measure, take the place of the Governmental action, or anything that the Government can do in the matter, to a very great extent, I will say.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. The men you speak of, who come here and join the unions, become amalgamated with the trade unions of the country, do not come in conflict with the occupation, the labor of the trade-union man, but how about the bricklayer and other mechanics who come here to take the place of American working-men, who are striving to maintain their wages, and directly come in competition with the American working-men of these unions?—A. You mean those that would go outside of the union, not join the union?

Q. Yes, that are brought here by manufacturers, and boss mechanics for the purpose of taking the place of American working-men; how would you prevent that?—A. Well, that should be a direct violation of the contract-labor law, and we should have a strong remedy to prevent it.

Q. So, for the protection of the American working-man you have nothing to suggest except the consular investigation and the putting of greater pains and penalties on the steam-ship companies bringing them over?—A. And the investigation that ought to be made at this port and at the particular points where large masses are sent; here we might not have sufficient evidence to hold them, but a thorough investigation at the points where they are sent or where they go might give us sufficient evidence to hold them. In other words, there has to be co-operation all around; there has got to be work at home as well as abroad.

Q. I understood you to say there are four United States inspectors?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How is their time spent at the Garden here; you have all four men on duty all the time?—A. Sometimes there are four here, sometimes three, sometimes two, sometimes one; the idea is always to have some one here to cover vessels that are coming in; sometimes it is covered by two, sometimes by three, and sometimes by the whole four inspectors, as I have said.

Q. What are the regulations; how much time do you spend here, and the other gentlemen, or have you any designated hours that you spend here. Take your own time, for instance; how is it put in?—A. Sometimes a vessel comes in here early in the day, unloads, and clears out, nothing else coming up here in the afternoon; then, in that case there will be none of us here. Sometimes, when there are no vessels coming in until, say, 5 o'clock in the afternoon, we are here at 5 o'clock, 6 o'clock, or have even been here as late as 8 o'clock in the evening. It all depends, of course, on the arrival of the vessels.

Q. And if there are no vessels coming in, none of you are here?—A.

Well, of course, we would have to come down and find out about that, and even then, the collector might want a man for some special work.

Q. So you have no regulations as when you shall be here?—A. Not beyond the arrival of the vessels.

Q. In regard to the arrivals of vessels; if there is a vessel coming in, why aren't you all here. Suppose there is a vessel coming in here to-night now; what is the regulation in regard to it?—A. If we are all in the city, we are all likely to be on hand, or if one is detailed for special work, or if one has been sent to investigate a case in some other locality, then those who are here take care of the matter. Those who are here would have charge of looking after things here in the Garden.

Q. Does Mr. Chance devote all his time; has he any other business than his business as inspector?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is it?—A. He is the secretary of the American Protective Tariff League.

Q. Does that occupy much of his time?—A. Oh, some of his time in the evenings.

Q. And he has no occupation during the day?—A. He drops in there occasionally during the day, I guess.

Q. How about the other inspectors?—A. I don't know anything else that they do; I don't know anything Mr. Grogan does or Mr. Taylor does; I don't know of anything those gentlemen do.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Do you examine the cabin passengers—those that have passage not in the steerage; it seems there are some cases of that kind that ought to require examination?—A. We examine them on the dock. I might say right here there are a great many cases come in as cabin passengers. Suppose a man is coming in to take a \$25 or \$30 a week position, of course he would not have to come in the steerage.

Q. He would be landed at the dock?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Most of the criminal classes don't come in the steerage, do they?—A. No.

STATEMENT OF DANIEL O'CONNELL.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. O'Connell, state your residence.—A. 116 West Twenty-third street, sir, New York City.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am a clerk and collector for Mr. Arnold, the tailor.

Q. How long have you been in this country?—A. Since the 14th or 15th of June last.

Q. On what vessel did you come to New York?—A. The *Helvetia*.

Q. What class of passage did you take?—A. Steerage passage; they carried no other except steerage passengers.

Q. What representations were made to you as to the comforts and general good treatment that was to be given to the passengers?—A. The representations that were made to me by the agent in Dublin were not borne out, to a very great extent; they were also represented in the bill of sailing, where they set forth the bill of fare, and everything seemed to me to be in very good shape, I would say cheap, apparently, for the money.

Q. You mean the advertising posters set out the comforts and the bill of fare, etc.?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you went on board the vessel, did you find the condition of things there to support the representations that had been made to you?—A. I found the vessel had been one of the cattle ships; that fact, of course, had not been mentioned in the bill of sailing at all; that it had been very imperfectly cleaned, and also that the steerage where the people were put was beneath the cattle deck. The vessel was an old one, and it was also leaky from over our heads, and in bad condition.

Q. Do you mean to say it was leaking down from the deck to the place where the steerage passengers were?—A. Yes, sir; it came right into my berth where I was.

Q. Did you make any protest to the officers of the vessel concerning this condition of affairs?—A. I protested to a man whom I thought was an officer of the vessel in uniform, whom I subsequently discovered, however, was not an officer of the vessel, but one of the clerks in the company's office at Liverpool, and then I complained to the man who was under the steward, so I was finally obliged to leave there and go to one of the sailors, who gave me protection in the forecastle.

Q. Why?—A. Because the deck was leaking down there where I was, and the atmosphere was suffocating.

Q. Was it running through?—A. Oh, it seemed to be a perfect nuisance, as I discovered afterwards, from the deck above.

Q. From the cattle-pens above?—A. Yes, sir; and it seemed to be a sort of a sink-hole for the general slops thrown by the members of the crew.

Q. What were the arrangements in this vessel as to the closets and things of that kind?—A. Oh, they were mere make-shifts, made out of old boards that had been used and worn out before.

Q. Were the closets of the women separated safely and at a distance from the closets of the men?—A. Well, they were, but it came under my observation that a number of people who could not speak English were using both.

Q. Who do you mean?—A. Men.

Q. Was there any one there to give directions, and to keep them separated in regard to that?—A. No, sir; there was no stewardess on board, and there were over a hundred women.

Q. How many passengers were there on board the ship?—A. The nearest I can guess is about three hundred.

Q. And about one hundred women?—A. About that number, I should think.

Q. Do you know whether there were any orders given to the men that certain closets were set apart for the use of the women?—A. I don't know anything about that; however, if there had been any arrangement to prevent the men from using them they would not have done so.

Q. Did you hear any remonstrance on the part of the women—any signs of objection as to that condition of affairs?—A. Of course; they didn't remonstrate to me, but I observed when some emigrants came on board at Queenstown some of them were in a very distressed state. I called one of the officer's attention to it and he took some steps to set it right. He said it was an extraordinary state of things to be without a stewardess; his name was Ward, whom I afterwards saw was censured for some neglect in England, which came out afterwards.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. What steam-ship company was this?—A. The National Line.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did you see any of the women in tears, regarding the condition

of those closets?—A. Well, I saw a number of them in tears; whether that was the reason or not, of course, I don't know. One of them in particular was so much distressed, I thought she was about to get a fit or something; I called the doctor's attention to it, and he said he would take some steps to make them more comfortable.

Q. You don't know whether it was the result of any insult she had received in the closets?—A. I think it was, from not knowing where to get any certain information about the accommodations; I would say it was from not knowing where to go under certain conditions.

Q. How about the food, what did they give you to eat? How was the coffee?—A. Well, to my mind the coffee was a misnomer. I could get no taste of coffee nor anything else; it seemed to be a peculiar compound of their own.

Q. How about the butter?—A. Oh, the man who gave it out admitted that it was not that article. It seemed to be some sort of cart-grease or something of that kind.

Q. Did they have any potatoes?—A. Yes, sir; but they were the worst quality, and tasted very bad; the only thing that was really endurable or tolerable was the bread; by feeing the officers I got something extra; it cost me extra, though.

Q. You could get, by feeing the steward, something else, could you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How about the meat?—A. It seemed to be very tough and of a very bad quality.

Q. State the bill of fare for breakfast?—A. Well, they had this coffee that I speak of for breakfast, and sometimes we were favored with what they called an Irish stew.

Q. You had coffee and bread for breakfast, didn't you, and sometimes an Irish stew?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What else?—A. Well, this article they designated as butter.

Q. What was that article you have called an Irish stew?—A. It seemed to be composed of—well, there were a good many things in it; I think I found some bacon in it, and several things; it was not gotten up in the orthodox style we had in Ireland, though.

Q. What did you have for dinner?—A. Sometimes we had this, and on Friday—we were out about fifteen days altogether—and on Friday we had some dried cod-fish, terribly salty and very dirty.

Q. For dinner, what was the fare?—A. Well, we had some soup, and this beef and potatoes and this bread, all of which was bad except the bread; that was tolerable.

Q. What did they give you for supper?—A. Something of the same kind, only without the soup. Of course, we had bread; we had coffee or tea for supper, too.

Q. What was the character of the treatment of the passengers by the officers and employés on the vessel?—A. It seemed to me that the officers considered the passengers to be a general nuisance; they seemed to treat them all alike, and with extraordinary selfishness; they had drawn a line across the deck; there was no saloon; that had been cleared out for the cattle, and, in order to avoid the nuisances, some of the surroundings, and the habits of the passengers, I stepped over this line, and the third officer, who seemed to take more interest in this line than in the navigation of the vessel, said that the old man (meaning the captain) didn't permit that; I thought it was very strange, and asked them if I was interfering with the navigation of the vessel in any way that was the only place where there was a seat to sit down on on the whole vessel.

Q. Was the captain around about you much of the time?—A. Well, he appeared when the fog came on; that's the time he came out; he was more or less isolated in his cabin from the passengers, except on Sunday, when he favored us with a two hours' sermon.

Q. You had services but once that day, I suppose?—A. That was all, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. There were no second cabin passengers?—A. No, sir; there were no passengers at all except the steerage.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. I expect the cattle going from this country to Europe fared a great deal better than the emigrants coming over here, did they not?—A. It really seemed to me that they gave them the saloon and gave us the places underneath.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. How many head of cattle did they carry?—A. Oh, they had no cattle coming over here; they brought the vessel over here to take cattle back; the cattle are taken from New York across to the other side.

At 5 o'clock the-committee-adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11.

AFFIDAVIT OF VINCENT SOBOLEWSKI.

NEW YORK, *Tuesday, April 16, 1890.*

The chairman stated that he had accidentally met in Castle Garden, a few days before, a man by the name of Vincent Sobolewski, who came on the steamer *Rugia*. He had some five or six friends with him, none of whom could speak a word of English. His wife was very unwell, and, not thinking it proper to detain him, took his affidavit.

The chairman further stated that inasmuch as the matter contained in said affidavit was in the line of the testimony of Mr. O'Connell, who was on the stand last evening, he called it to the attention of the committee at this time.

On motion of Mr. Lehlbach, the affidavit was admitted, and made a part of the record of this investigation.

NEW YORK, *April 7, 1890.*

VINCENT SOBOLEWSKI, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

By Mr. OWEN:

Q. When did you arrive in New York?—A. Yesterday, April 6.

Q. On what vessel did you come?—A. *Rugia*.

Q. From Hamburg?—A. Yes.

Q. You have lived in this country before?—A. Yes.

Q. How many years have you lived here?—A. Not quite six years.

Q. How long have you been in the old country?—A. Five months.

Q. Who have you with you, in your party?—A. Seven persons.

Q. You are a third-class passenger?—A. Yes.

Q. State what was given the passengers to eat for breakfast.—A. For breakfast, coffee and one piece of bread. The coffee stunk. I didn't drink it. I make tea for myself.

Q. You paid for the water that you made tea with?—A. Yes.

Q. How much did you pay?—A. One mark.

Q. Wouldn't they let you have the water without paying?—A. I asked for water and he said no water for you. I said if it makes any difference for you if I pay you for it, and he said all right. I gave him 1 mark and he gave me every morning 2 quarts.

Q. What else did you have for breakfast, besides coffee and bread?—A. Nothing else. I got three times herrings, other time black bread and butter; I don't know how many times butter.

Q. What did you get for dinner?—A. For dinner soup, potatoes, and meat. The soup was pretty good; not very much; my cousin said he was hungry every day, so hungry he very nearly died.

Q. You bought something for yourself to eat?—A. Yes.

Q. That was the way you kept from being hungry?—A. Yes.

Q. What kind of soup was it?—A. Pea soup and bean soup.

Q. What did you have besides the soup?—A. Potatoes, soup, and meat. A quarter of a pound of meat.

Q. Did you have bread for dinner?—A. Nothing but soup, potatoes, and meat.

Q. What did you have for supper?—A. For supper just the same, tea and a piece of bread. I never drink the tea or coffee.

Q. Did the passengers complain of what they got to eat?—A. They all complained, but they had to eat something anyhow.

Q. Did the officers of the vessel curse the passengers?—A. No.

Q. Did they speak roughly to them?—A. No.

Q. Call them names?—A. No.

Q. How many passengers?—A. Oh, mister, I don't know; there was about one thousand and eighty-nine.

Q. Were you crowded; did you have lots of room?—A. There was enough room for two persons in a bed.

Q. How many places were there for the passengers to wash themselves?—A. I only washed myself twice in two weeks.

Q. In the washroom?—A. No; I see in the washroom they use salt water and that is not good to wash in, so I wash myself with the water I got to drink.

Q. You put the drinking water in your plate and washed yourself with that?—A. Yes.

Q. How often did you get drinking water?—A. Twice a day.

Q. Once before dinner and once after dinner?—A. Yes.

Q. And it was drinking the water that you had left over that you washed your face with?—A. Yes.

Q. How many places did they have in the washroom?—A. About four places.

Q. Two on one side of the ship and two on the other?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know how many passengers could wash at one time at one of these places?—A. I don't know.

Q. How much did you pay for your passage from Hamburg?—A. I paid 109 marks.

Q. For one ticket?—A. Yes. Everybody paid 109 marks.

Q. How many days did it take you to cross?—A. Yesterday was the fifteenth day.

Q. Where are you going to from here?—A. Ironwood, Mich.

Q. What did the ticket cost you?—A. I paid for everybody \$23 for each ticket.

Q. Did you buy your tickets for Ironwood in Hamburg, or did you buy them here?—A. I paid cash down stairs.

Q. At what time do you start for Ironwood?—A. This evening.
Sworn to before me by Vincent Sobolewski this 7th day of April, 1890.

[SEAL.]

FERD. DREYER,
Notary Public, New York.

TESTIMONY OF SVEN SMITH.

SVEN SMITH, after being sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you reside, Mr. Smith?—A. Thirty-six Sutton Place, New York City.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Registry clerk of the commission of emigration.

Q. How long have you been engaged at this place in this position?—A. It will be three years on the 1st of May.

Q. What salary do you receive?—A. One thousand dollars a year.

Q. What are your duties as registry clerk?—A. To examine passengers that land here, find out the age, name, where they are going to, what their means are, if they have any, etc.; also to interpret the Scandinavians.

Q. Where were you born?—A. In Sweden.

Q. How many languages do you speak?—A. Well, I only speak the Scandinavian language fluently, the Swedish-Norwegian. Of course I know a little German, but very little.

Q. As a register do you examine other passengers than Irish, English, and Scandinavian?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What others?—A. Well, just as they happen to come through.

Q. How do you manage in a language that you do not speak?—A. Well, I know the few questions that are necessary that are to be put to them. I learned that and understand the answers they give pretty well.

Q. You can ask the routine questions in the foreign languages?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long does it take you to inspect one immigrant, on an average?—A. Well, I should say on an average perhaps thirty seconds.

Q. One in thirty seconds?—A. Yes, sir. Some of them take more and some less, of course.

Q. How many immigrants have you put on the inside for a further inspection in the last week's time?—A. Well, that I could not say very well. It would be between fifty and one hundred, I suppose.

Q. When you go through your inspection and are not quite satisfied with an immigrant and are not thoroughly satisfied that he ought to land, what do you do?—A. I generally mark a cross upon the record and send him inside to wait for some one who can speak with him better than I can.

Q. And you think that you have sent about fifty of them inside during the past week?—A. Yes.

Q. How many of them have passed you within the past week?—A. Oh, I could not say. Some days we have had as many as three thousand; well, perhaps twelve thousand have passed within the last week; that is, the week from last Wednesday to this Wednesday.

Q. How many have passed you?—A. Well, there are five others there; five registers part of the time.

Q. Twenty-five hundred have passed you?—A. Yes; I guess they have.

Q. Out of twenty-five hundred who have come to your desk for examination during the last week, how many of them have you passed to the inside and detained for further examination?—A. I should think about fifty. As I said, I could not tell exactly. I can find out for you.

Q. Do you make any report of the number that you pass to the inside for further examination?—A. No, sir.

Q. You make no report?—A. No, sir.

Q. The only indication that an immigrant has been detained for further examination, or, as you term it, "put him on the inside," is the cross you put opposite his name on the books?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of the number you have passed to the inside, how many have been sent to Ward's Island or elsewhere that they might be brought before a full meeting of the board of commissioners of emigration of the State of New York?—A. I don't think there was one.

Q. Don't think there was one?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. A further examination passed all of the fifty?—A. Yes; I am pretty sure there wasn't any one detained.

Q. In your three years' service here how many of the immigrants that you have passed to the inside have been finally rejected and not permitted to land?—A. Well, that would be pretty hard to say. I don't remember exactly how many I have detained myself that were sent back.

Q. Approximate; I don't ask you to state exactly.—A. I could not say. There has not been very many, though.

Q. Now, Mr. Smith, are you satisfied that the examination that you gave to the immigrants at your desk is such an examination as ought to be made?—A. Well, I think it is enough to pick out the worst class that comes. Those that I pass through there are generally, I think, pretty good people. Of course those that I detain are worse than those that I pass.

Q. You have just stated that twenty-five hundred have passed your desk in the last week and that you did not think it proper to detain for further examination more than fifty out of that twenty-five hundred; that you made that detention because of deficiency in language; that you could not make as full an examination as you ought, and that not one of those were finally detained? According to your experience, then, no inspection at all is necessary?—A. Oh, no; I think it is necessary to inspect them some. Of course you can see from the appearance of a man when he passes through whether he is a hard-working man or whether he is addicted to drink or anything of that kind.

Q. How does the general character of the twenty-five hundred who passed you last week compare with those that have been passing before?—A. Well, that is just about the same.

Q. Just the same?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Give us an illustration of some one you have detained, so that we may understand why you detained that person and did not let him pass.—A. Well, I can't think of any just now—any one in particular. There are some who come through there that have no means to go to their destination, that pay their passage themselves, and that there is no one in particular for them to go to. Of course I would take them inside. We had a man the other day who had been in this country since 1863, but he wasn't a citizen. He was a pretty bad looking fellow, looked like he was a drinker, and I sent him inside to find what

means he had, where he was going to, etc., and it afterwards turned out that he had \$200 in his pocket.

Q. Is it the fact that you stand at your desk with a large book before you, and when the immigrant passes by you call out his name?—

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They give the name and you write it down rapidly?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then what is the next question?—A. Their age.

Q. The next?—A. Married or single.

Q. The next?—A. Any family.

Q. The next?—A. Have you any ticket.

Q. The next?—A. The trade, if he has any.

Q. Then, as they give the answers, you write them down?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If you pass immigrants in thirty seconds you scarcely have time to look at them, do you? Your time is occupied in writing the answer?—A. Well, of course, the time is not very much, but they give the answers, and the general appearance helps us out.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Aren't the answers put down in the book before they answer the questions?—A. Oh, no, unless when I can see a ticket in their hand, or something like that.

Q. When you want to find out whether they have any money you simply say, money?—A. Yes, sir; money or ticket.

Q. And do you pay very much attention to their answers?—A. Why, I generally do; yes, sir. I always try to get straight answers.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The reason I inquire is that I stood by you a few days ago and I could get no "hang" to it at all.—A. Well, I generally get an answer to my question.

Q. You don't speak any of the languages fluently, you say, excepting English and Scandinavian. How do you get the names of the Germans correctly?—A. I ask for the name.

Q. How can you be correct about spelling it?—A. Well, the spelling, they generally have a contract, and there is their name on the contract.

Q. Do you always look at the contract?—A. Very nearly always.

Q. Suppose you say to a man "your name," and he would answer "Svenson Sobolewski; how would you spell it?—A. I would spell that Sobelowske.

Q. You would have made a mistake on that name; it is spelled Sobolewski.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Do you examine them with regard to whether they are under contract to labor in this country?—A. Sometimes I ask them that question.

Q. How many of the twenty-five hundred that you passed last week did you ask that question?—A. Well, I don't think I asked a dozen that question, I suppose.

Q. So really you made no examination in regard to that at all?—A. Not in regard to the contract, no sir.

Q. Did any one else to your knowledge?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. Do you know the United States inspectors?—A. I do, sir.

Q. Did they make any examination?—A. I could not say as to that. There were none alongside of my desk there. I could not see whether they did or not, and don't know of course.

Q. How was it in regard to the week before that, and generally; were they there?—A. Oh, they are generally there. I see them sometimes questioning the immigrants.

Q. You say they occasionally question them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do they question every one?—A. No, oh no; not every one.

Q. How many, say out of a thousand, do you see them question?—A. Well, that I could not say; of course I have to pay attention to my writing and don't know what goes on, as a rule, anywhere else. I generally work all the time the immigrants are coming in there.

Q. Do you assist the United States inspectors at all?—A. Well, sometimes they request me to; yes, sir.

Q. How often in the day would they request you?—A. Oh, sometimes they would not ask me at all.

Q. How often do they ask you, or did they ask you?—A. Perhaps once or twice.

Q. In the passage of a thousand immigrants coming through, how many times did they ask you to ask a question?—A. Oh, they did not ask me to ask any particular person, but they sometimes want to know if I will help them out.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you meet the agents of the Labor Bureau in the Garden?—A. Oh, sometimes I am called down there to interpret.

Q. Have you been satisfied always with the treatment you have seen the agents of the Labor Bureau give to the immigrants?—A. Oh, I don't know as I can find any fault with them at all.

Q. Have you heard any complaint that they charged the immigrants anything for procuring work for them?—A. No; I never heard any complaint of that kind.

Q. Have you ever heard the statement that people in this city or elsewhere, wanting to employ laborers out of the Garden here, were compelled to pay the agents of the Bureau a compensation?—A. I have heard rumors to that effect from outside parties; that is, they would say that some one had told them they had to pay. I don't know from my own personal knowledge.

Q. You know nothing directly?—A. No, sir; I don't. I never had anybody complain to me in that regard.

Q. Is it still the practice in the Garden, when there are relatives or friends coming here to meet immigrants, for some one of the employes to get on the stand and call out the names of the immigrants who are wanted by the relatives or friends?—A. Yes, sir; there is always some one there from the information bureau to attend to that.

Q. I know about that; but what is the custom by which the immigrant can find out that his friends are on the outside waiting for him?—A. The friends, when they call for them, are told to go to the information bureau, and there they give the name, and then the name is written down, and they bring it here and call it out on the inside of the Garden when the immigrant comes through.

Q. From what part of the Garden is the name called out?—A. We have a sort of a pulpit or platform down there to call it out on.

Q. A man stands up on a platform and calls out the name?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you notice that man calling out names there yesterday afternoon?—A. No.

Q. You did not?—A. I noticed one gentleman there, an old gentleman employed by the Irish society.

Q. I was down there yesterday and I saw a man in a sort of stand, or pulpit, and I inquired what it was for, and was told that there were relatives and friends in the room waiting and wanting to see certain parties who came over on the vessel last in, and I thought I would find out the names of the people who had come there for that information; they were English and Irish, and still I could scarcely understand the names that he called. Now, the reason I call your attention, Mr. Smith, is this: Immigrants coming here are, in a majority of instances, not well educated, and their experience in life has been in a limited circle; they come to this country where everything is new; they get into Castle Garden, and there are a thousand or two thousand people there, and their heads are in a whirl. If the immigrant has friends on the outside his heart is palpitating about that, and he wants the man who stands up there and calls out his name to do it so that he can recognize it when he hears it called out in this new country.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Do you take charge only of the Scandinavians that come in?—A. I have to do all that I can, all the work that I can assist in, in every way.

Q. Where do they go to when they leave Castle Garden, the bulk of them?—A. They generally go out West.

Q. They never remain in the East?—A. Very few of them do.

Q. Do you think any large number of Scandinavians come here under contract?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. They are generally straight?—A. There are a great many assisted here. They have prepaid passage, many of them, but they have relations here.

Q. They are generally the better class of immigrants, are they not?—A. Well, that is what I would say; very largely, sir.

Q. Healthy looking?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Clean?—A. Well, I won't be so particular about that.

Q. The general questions that are asked are just about like this, aren't they—"money"?—A. Yes.

Q. Don't you generally put down "M" for "money" without asking him? If you think he has money you put it down, don't you? You don't ask the question at all. That is what I think; now isn't that a fact?—A. Well, he has the ticket right there in his hand.

Q. You go more by the appearance in thinking up the answer to the question than you do by the answers in themselves, don't you?—A. No; we generally ask all the questions there.

Q. Isn't it a fact that you are more particular about the names and the place of destination than anything else?—A. Oh, their age; we are particular whether married or single and whether they have a family and where their destination is and whether they have a ticket, and all that sort of thing.

Q. The question of their health; don't you put that down merely from appearance? You don't ask them that question, do you?—A. Very rarely.

Q. So it is not asked, it is merely put down. You look at them and see their health; you don't ask them about that?—A. No.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES GUTZSKE.

CHARLES GUTZSKE, after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you live?—A. At No. 7 Battery place.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am at present a railroad messenger.

Q. Where?—A. Here in Castle Garden.

Q. A railroad messenger at Castle Garden?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been a railroad messenger here?—A. Well, it was one year ago last November.

Q. Who employs you?—A. Mr. Doane.

Q. Who is he?—A. He is the agent for all these combined railroad lines here.

Q. What are your duties?—A. My duties are to inquire of the passengers where they are going and see if they have tickets, and if not, to have them sold tickets, and do such interpreting for passengers as is necessary. Of course, I am able to talk several languages. Those are my duties.

Q. You stand at the end of the schute where the immigrants come through and you ask them if they have railroad tickets?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If they say they have railroad tickets, then what do you say?—A. I direct them to go to see our general agents; there is one to represent the eastern lines, and one to represent, well, all the lines, the different agents do.

Q. But if they have a railroad ticket, why do they need to go to the office?—A. They change them right here in the garden.

Q. Then they don't come with the railroad ticket; they come with an order for a ticket?—A. Yes, sir; that is it.

Q. Suppose an immigrant says that he has no railroad ticket, but that he wants to go away somewhere out of the city; then what do you do?—A. Then I tell him to come and buy his ticket here in the garden.

Q. Suppose he wants to go to Philadelphia. There are two lines of railroad running to Philadelphia. Do you indicate to him which one of these roads you want him to go on?—A. No, sir; it is none of my business to do that.

Q. How does he find out which one he wants to travel on?—A. We are representing the Pennsylvania and the Reading Roads, both, just as well; they both run to Philadelphia.

Q. So that if one of the roads got two passengers more to Philadelphia yesterday than the other one, you would balance it up to-day by sending a corresponding number to the other road?—A. That is something with which I have nothing to do. Mr. Doane can give you any information about that. I am only a messenger there to direct the passengers.

Q. Do you ever hear any complaints from the immigrants about the railroads on which they were sent?—A. No, sir. Well, of course a good many passengers, where they send tickets to them, they complain after they get here, because they are not all going together, and if they wish to go together they complain about that; but the railroad pool always obliges the passengers in every form.

Q. Do you mean to say that friends in America purchase tickets and leave them at your counter to be delivered to the immigrant when he

comes?—A. No, sir; they are addressed to the steam-ship company, and of course, if they are prepaid, we have to send the prepaid order to a certain steam-ship company, or the agent comes down to the garden and they O. K. them, and after these tickets are O. K. 'd, of course we accept them and the passenger is delivered his proper railroad ticket.

Q. Do you know anything about the fare charged by the railroads in the garden?—A. Yes, sir; of course I have the tariff charged, here in my pocket.

Q. But when the immigrant asks you for information as to railroad tickets you give the information? Am I to understand that?—A. Oh, most decidedly; yes, sir.

Q. But this seems to be an immigrant tariff schedule?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether the fare charged by this immigrant railroad combination in the garden is the same fare that is charged by the railroads at their offices up in the city?—A. It is so much less; most decidedly, sir. Second-class fare to Chicago, for instance, is \$17; down here the passenger gets it for \$13, and he can go by any railroad he wants to go. If he wants to go by the Lackawanna route he is supplied with a ticket over that road.

Q. Do you say that if I buy a second-class ticket uptown to Chicago that it will cost me \$17?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And if I should come in here as an immigrant I could buy that very same ticket down here in the garden for \$13?—A. I didn't say that you would get the very same ticket; you will get an immigrant ticket. You won't get a second-class ticket, but you will get an immigrant ticket.

Q. What I want to know is, would I get the same accommodation for the ticket bought here in the garden as I would if I bought the ticket uptown?—A. Oh, well, not the same ticket, but about the same; I won't say the same accommodation. You see the wagons for the immigrants are different.

Q. The railroads running out of the garden—that is, having their agents here selling these immigrants' tickets that you speak of—have certain cars set apart for them?—A. Yes.

Q. And they charge them \$13 for that sort of accommodation to Chicago?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever known anything of the dealings of the boarding-house keepers with the immigrants in the garden?—A. Oh, I see that every day, sir.

Q. Will you state to the committee what you know of a boarding-house keeper coming to an immigrant and saying to him, "Where do you go?" and an immigrant will reply that he is going off on a certain railroad, and the boarding-house keeper will say, "Here, you come along with me, I will take care of you." And instead of directing the man to a way by which he can reach the railroad, he takes him over to his boarding-house and keeps him there a day or part of a day?—A. Well, some of these boarding-house keepers come in there and ask a passenger where they are going to, and they tell them, and then they take them and they say, "Come along to our boarding-house, and we will take you to the depot."

Q. Do they say, "Come along, and we will take you to your depot?"—A. Well, they say, "Yes, I will take you down to your depot."

Q. And they don't take them to the depot then, but take them to a boarding-house?—A. Well, yes; they take them to the depot, via the boarding-house.

Q. By the way of the boarding-house?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have heard of several cases of this kind, haven't you?—A. Well, we often see it; they will be returned to us; that is they will come back from the boarding-house.

Q. They come back, do they?—A. Yes, sir; they come back to the garden.

Q. Have you ever reported instances of this kind to the commissioners?—A. Oh, I have nothing to do with that; that is none of my business.

Q. How long since you have known an instance of that kind to occur?—A. Well, you see I never take much stock in that at all.

Q. Didn't you tell me down in the garden day before yesterday that these things were going on almost every day?—A. Well, but we don't take any notice of them.

Q. You say that these things occur so frequently that you got tired of it and pay no attention to it at all?—A. We don't pay any attention whatever to it.

Q. Have you ever known any boarding-house keeper to be debarred from Castle Garden on account of that practice?—A. Oh, yes; I know of two. I believe it is two. There was once some Polish people, I think, taken away up town somewhere, and they got their money changed and they were short of money, and the driver took them up there and he had to skip out after a while, because, I guess, he charged them too much.

Q. And it is not a part of your duty to inform the commissioners of this business?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You are an employé of the railroad company?—A. Yes, sir; I am with the railroad company.

Q. You say you speak seven languages?—A. Several; I speak several. I speak Scandinavian.

Q. What else?—A. Polish-Scandinavian, Italian, and French.

Q. And German?—A. Yes, sir; I am a German; I speak them sufficiently well to enable me to get along in the Garden here.

Q. Did these immigrants who were taken off by these boarding-house keepers coming here—they generally take those who want to go off on the railroad—stay a day or two days?—A. You see they come here, and if a man has a family and wishes to stay a day or two, he does so.

Q. Do you think they spend much money?—A. That depends on the man himself. Of course, there are some very wealthy people among those immigrants. There are some of them that are worth a great amount of money; some wealthy farmers, for instance, who are coming across. A good many of them have money.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You speak of those fellows getting their money changed up town?—A. Well, those fellows will never believe anybody; they know more than anybody else, and they get outside, and they always consider themselves to be very smart and they go out of town somewhere, or something like that, and get worsted.

Q. Did you ever hear any complaints made by immigrants as to the charges for changing their money down here in the Garden?—A. No, sir; I never heard any complaints about that; because every immigrant that changes money—he gets a sort of a receipt—which shows the amount he gave and the amount he gets in return.

Q. Do any of these receipts come into your possession?—A. Oh, I see them all day long, because I am standing by the side of the money-changers there.

Q. You have none of these tickets yourself, have you?—A. Oh, no; but I see it right along.

Q. Have you any down stairs you could send for and get?—A. Yes, sir; any amount of them.

Q. Would you go down and bring up, say, half a dozen for me?—A. Yes, sir; I will do that.

(Witness retired and on returning brought three of Scully & Devitt's statements of exchanges of money with immigrants, numbers 1, 2, and 3.)

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Where did you get these papers, which have been marked 1, 2, and 3?—A. Well, sir, that gentleman just took them from the passengers.

Q. You mean Mr. Wright, the stenographer here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In your presence?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were these papers statements of the exchanges of money made by those immigrants with Scully & Devitt in Castle Garden?—A. Well, they are; of course—yes, sir. Passengers get these papers every time they change money.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Take No. 1; what does that mean?—A. That means 50 francs.

Q. The man had 50 francs?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And how much did he get for his money?—A. Nine dollars and thirty-seven cents.

Q. Now take No. 2.—A. Well, he gave 10 livres, and he got \$1.80 for them.

Q. Now take the third.—A. The third is 1s. 6d.; he got 34 cents for that.

Q. Do you know the present rate of exchange?—A. Well, sir, they are all marked down there on the board in the Garden.

Q. You don't know the value of these different coins on Wall street to-day, do you?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Have you any knowledge of the extent of business done by the money-exchanges at Castle Garden?—A. No, sir; I don't know about that.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES SEMSEY.

CHARLES SEMSEY, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you reside?—A. Three hundred and twelve East Eighty-second street, New York City.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am a registry clerk at Castle Garden.

Q. How long have you been here?—A. For two years and a month, I guess; I am also an interpreter.

Q. What are your duties as a registry clerk?—A. My duties as a registry clerk are to register every man that comes in here and their families; ask them the particulars—their names, the number of their family, whether single or married, their destination, whether they have any money or not, and whether they have been in prison or been in alms houses, whether they have been in America before, or whether they are citizens, aliens, or any other question that could be suggested from these questions and their answers to them.

Q. On an average, how long does it take to ask all these questions of one immigrant, and to pass him?—A. That depends entirely on who the immigrant is; sometimes when an immigrant has a ticket, and he is straight, according to our judgment, of course, it don't take so long; and it depends entirely on the writer, whether he is a rapid writer or not, or slow writer. I suppose an average of about a minute or less than a minute; it sometimes takes two minutes; sometimes ten minutes to ask him and get through with him.

Q. When you are asking these examinations, a part of the time your eye must be on the book in which you are writing?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say your average is to pass one person in thirty seconds, and you have to write the answer to all these questions; do you really have any time to examine the passengers by looking them over, and studying them, in addition to doing that writing?—A. When the passenger appears before me I look at him first, and if I am convinced that he is, according to my ideas, not a lunatic or anything of that kind, then, of course, I don't look at him any more, but put the questions to him while I am writing—continually put the questions while I am writing, and take down his answers as he gives them.

Q. So, then, when he walks up to you, you manage to give him a "look"?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If he passes the inspection of your eye you proceed to ask him questions, and as he answers them you write them down without looking at him any more?—A. I do, sir.

Q. Now, with your two and a half years' experience as registry clerk down here in the Garden, do you believe that that examination is the sort of examination that the immigrant ought to have?—A. I think in that examination of all the people that pass me—that have passed me since I have been here—I never had any difficulty. I don't think that I have passed any man that ought not to have been landed in America.

Q. Now, how many immigrants have passed you within the last week?—A. Well, I guess I have registered something like six hundred and fifty on an average.

Q. A day?—A. Yes, sir; a day.

Q. That is thirty-five hundred in the past week?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many of that number have you turned inside for further examination?—A. Exactly, I could not tell the number; but my books show how many have been sent inside; it may be about one hundred or one hundred and fifty.

Q. Of one hundred and fifty you have passed inside for further examination, how many have you detained for the commissioners' examination?—A. For the commissioners' examination there have been detained about a dozen or a dozen and a half.

Q. Has any action been taken yet on that dozen or dozen and a half?—A. I can't tell. The commissioners are the last to take any action on the people that have been sent inside.

Q. How many persons that you have detained during these two years and a half that you have been in service here have been finally prohibited from landing and have been sent back?—A. Well, I guess about sixty.

Q. In two years and a half?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That being the case, with your experience in the garden, do you believe that all this trouble and expense attending inspection compensates the Government?—A. That I am not the judge of, and I can not

say. I simply do my duty according to the instructions that I have received.

Q. We have no doubt of your conscientious fidelity to your duty. The question is whether the work is paying or not. You say you are also an interpreter?—A. I am, sir.

Q. Now, what are your duties as an interpreter; give us an illustration?—A. Whenever people are detained I am called up to interpret those things, especially that the other clerks can not speak, those languages, I mean.

Q. What languages do you speak?—A. I speak the English, German, Hungarian, Polish, Slavonian, and a little smattering of Italian.

Q. What is your salary?—A. One thousand dollars a year.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. There are no perquisites?—A. No, sir; that is all the compensation I receive. That is all I got when I came here, and that is all I get now.

Q. When an affidavit of a Hungarian who has been detained is taken, is his affidavit taken in the Hungarian language?—A. I ask a man in the Hungarian language, and put it down in the English language; after the affidavit is through then I interpret it again from the English into the Hungarian to him and let him sign it, if he is satisfied with his statement.

Q. Have you ever known any differences to arise in an examination of an immigrant afterwards, in which he said that he did not say certain things attributed to him in the affidavit?—A. Yes, sir; very often.

Q. Is it not a fact that there are frequent occurrences of faulty interpretations?—A. Sometimes there are people who try to interpret things that they are not capable of interpreting.

Q. I don't mean you; I mean the other interpreters.—A. Well, I say that I would not attempt to interpret any language that I am not conversant with thoroughly.

Q. Let me ask you, as a man of experience in this kind of business, if a foreigner in making an affidavit should not have the privilege of having the affidavit written out in the precise words he used; that is, in his own language, and then that affidavit, with the immigrant, brought before the commissioners, and there, when he is present, have the affidavit interpreted to the commissioners. Wouldn't that be a better way?—A. Well, that could not be done; there are several dialects of the Slavonian language—especially the Slavonian. When there are so many dialects an interpreter who speaks the language is not proficient in all the dialects, and to write the language as he ought to would be well-nigh impossible—for him to interpret every word; that is, I mean to say, he can get a clear meaning of what the fellow is telling him, but he can't write it down. There is a Slavonic dialect, for instance, those who come from Hungary and around there. Those people have no writing; theirs is a conglomeration of writing; there is hardly any grammar at all. Take, for instance, the Russian Pole; then there are Poles from Hungary and around there, and they speak different dialects, and then there is the Bohemian.

Q. Have you ever heard any complaint on the part of immigrants about the change of their money at the money stand?—A. I don't believe I have.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Will you state to the committee how many cases you have heard of, when boarding-house keepers took the immigrants to their boarding-

houses when the immigrant thought he was being conducted to a railroad station?—A. Well, I think there were several cases of this kind; I don't exactly recollect how many, but a great many since I have been here. I have reported it to the superintendent of landing—to my next superior officer.

Q. Do you know what action has been taken in such cases?—A. Oh, I don't know, sir, about that.

Q. Have you ever heard any complaint on the part of immigrants of their treatment by the agents of the labor bureau?—A. I do not.

Q. Have you ever heard any complaints from immigrants in reference to the charges on their baggage transfer?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you ever have anything to do with the handling of the baggage?—A. I do not, sir.

Q. You have no information, then, outside of the sphere in which you have work to do?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Does your investigation extend to contract labor?—A. No, sir.

Q. If your investigation extended to aliens under contract coming here, wouldn't the investigation have to be much more extensive?—A. Of course it would, sir.

Q. Who attends to that?—A. There are some labor inspectors downstairs, and interpreters.

Q. By whom are they appointed?—A. I suppose by the collector of the port of New York.

Q. Do they occupy much time in making their inspection?—A. Oh, they are around there, and you can't tell exactly where there are, how much they are there, or how many questions they do ask. They are right near the registry clerk and they ask their questions at the same time. I suppose before the passenger reaches the registry clerk they ask some questions of him.

Q. And still what questions you have heard them ask have not impeded the rapid manner in which the immigrant has passed the inspection?—A. No, sir.

Q. So that the immigrants pass those inspectors and also your inspectors at the rate of about one in thirty seconds?—A. Well, I can not exactly state what time it takes for me to register him.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. How many did you pass yesterday; six hundred and fifty a day I believe you said you passed.—A. On an average that.

Q. How many hours are you in passing them?—A. Yesterday we left Castle Garden at 7.15 in the evening.

Q. When did you begin?—A. Half past 7 in the morning.

Q. And did you continue passing immigrants all day?—A. Yes, sir; continually passing them through. When they come with their tickets and are sound men it does not take as much time as when they come from different nationalities and are not sound. Of course if a big gang of one nationality come together they are more quickly disposed of. It takes more time to register those Slavonians than the Germans and those who have their tickets to the place where they are going.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Do the United States inspectors make their inquiries there through you or other persons?—A. They make their inquiries themselves. Of course if they need an interpreter they have an interpreter of their own.

Q. So that branch of the investigation is entirely separate and dis-

inct from yours?—A. Exactly; sometimes in former days, that is, about four months ago, occasionally when I was through registering they asked me to interpret, and if I had nothing else to do and the commissioners had no objection I have done it for them.

Q. What would be the nature of your investigation at their suggestion?—A. I only asked the questions that were put to me: Whether he paid his own passage, whether anybody else paid his passage for him, whether there was any work promised to him by letter or verbally by anybody, and in whose company he came, and all of those questions that may be involved.

Q. Suppose the immigrant's answers all these questions—for instance, whether any person paid his passage and whether he had any contract and the answer "no" should be given to each of them would there be any other investigation of that immigrant at the hands of the Government inspectors?—A. I guess not.

Q. So the Government inspector depends entirely upon the answer of the immigrant and makes no further investigation, that you know of?—A. I suppose nothing beyond that.

TESTIMONY OF MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

MOSES OPPENHEIMER, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you reside?—A. Two hundred and sixty-eight east Tenth street.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am the editor of a paper, The Immigrant.

Q. How long have you been the editor of that paper?—A. Since March, 1889.

Q. As editor of that paper have you anything to do with immigrants?—A. I have to make it my official business to look after matters concerning the landing of immigrants and the welfare and the protection of immigrants.

Q. Do you spend much of your time in Castle Garden?—A. I do, sir; I not only come here frequently myself, but I have also made arrangements to get information from other persons.

Q. What do you do when you are in here?—A. When I am here I attend the meetings of the board and observe what is going on there; I also go into the rotunda whenever I feel like it and see what is going on there; I call at the labor bureau and look at things in there.

Q. What do you do with the information obtained?—A. I use it editorially.

Q. In the interests of what nationality of people is your paper published?—A. My paper is published chiefly in the interests of the German-speaking people, but since I have taken charge of it I have introduced English columns, and I make it my duty to look after the interests of all nationalities.

• Q. Does your examination of the conduct of immigration matters in Castle Garden convince you that the methods of the commissioners are satisfactory and that the purpose and intent of the immigration laws is being carried out?—A. My impression has been that the methods prevailing here now and for the last few years could be vastly improved upon?

Q. Please state any abuses that you would correct.—A. In the first

place I would make it a rule to give polite treatment to the immigrants instead of hustling them around like cattle.

Q. Let me ask you if you have ever observed any rude or hasty treatment of the immigrants?—A. I have, frequently.

Q. Please give us an illustration?—A. Sometimes I have observed the immigrants emerging from the examination—that is, when they have passed a registry clerk—I have observed that they would be taken by the shoulder and hustled over to the ticket office as if it was their duty to purchase tickets there, whether they needed them or not, while as a matter of fact, legally, they may buy their tickets wherever they please, and of whomever they please. I have also noticed that sometimes the immigrants would be shut up in that pen in Castle Garden and would be kept there and be made to sleep there, although it was on nothing but a rough plank.

Q. Where is that pen that you speak of?—A. On the eastern side of the rotunda. There I have seen dozens or more imprisoned at one time.

Q. What classes of immigrants are placed there?—A. Those that are detained and kept waiting for shipment up to Ward's Island.

Q. Do you mean to say that they are detained there over night?—A. Sometimes they are detained there over night; yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever seen any women detained there over night?—A. I don't exactly know that women have been detained there over night from my own knowledge, but I have been so informed.

Q. Describe this pen, as you term it, in which the detained immigrants are kept until they can be sent to Ward's Island.—A. It is an inclosure of, say, about 12 feet square, more or less (I have not measured it), and the accommodations in there are wooden benches. Immigrants who are to be taken to Ward's Island are shut up in there and kept until the boat is ready to take them up.

Q. If you were to suggest remedies, how would you care for these immigrants until they were sent to the island?—A. I would not keep them locked up in a pen as I would a prisoner sentenced to State prison. I would give them facilities for sitting down and resting to enable them to be comfortable; not compel them to sit on wooden benches in a pen like that. I would also give them facilities for communicating with the outside world. I have known instances where persons shut up in that place were evidently impressed with the idea that they had violated some rule. They didn't seem to know that they were at liberty except for the temporary detention.

Q. What else have you, as a representative of the paper that has taken upon itself the observation of the treatment of the immigrants, and their care—what else have you observed in the garden here?—A. I have observed that in a great many cases people were detained, not for a few days only, but for weeks, without any cause at all. At one particular meeting of the board, on May 3, I think it was, last year, there were about one hundred detained immigrants, whose cases came before the board in full session; out of that one hundred that had been detained and kept at the expense of the board of emigration, if I recollect right, only one or two were voted to be returned to the old country; the rest had to be released. Now, if out of one hundred only one or two had to be returned, it is certainly a great hardship to keep all the rest until the board gets ready to meet. At one term the board kept on filibustering until there was no possibility of getting a quorum, and all detained passengers at that time were simply imprisoned at Ward's Island simply waiting for the pleasure of the board to come together to

make a quorum in order to take up their cases ; that lasted for weeks, till they had a number ready to be examined.

Q. The cause of their detention was the first examination here in the rotunda of the garden ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How would you suggest a correction ?—A. I would suggest this : That men of intelligence and men of experience, men of kindliness, ought to be employed to make these examinations ; men who understand human nature quickly, and that these men should all know more than one language and should be perfectly capable of examining thoroughly immigrants coming up before them ; that can not be done in thirty seconds or one minute.

Q. Do these societies with which you are connected generally regard the administration of Castle Garden with favor ?—A. The two great national protective societies, as I might call them, the German and the Irish societies, are represented legally in the board of immigration by their presiding officers, but since I have been connected with this paper I have found that the presidents of both these societies always were in opposition to the other members of the board, nearly all the other members of the board. Some times this opposition went so far as to violate the most set rules of decency and politeness. I will cite the case of the last president of the German society. A family of Austrians, named Lesser, landed here. The president of the German society after making an examination stated that they might be passed. Now under the rule of the board a single commissioner had the right to make an examination, and order the passing of the examined party ; that is what the president of the German society did. As he was going out of the Garden he met Commissioner Stephenson and informed him that he had passed that family. Stephenson rushed in and countermanded the order, and ordered them to be detained ; that was done illegally. According to the construction of the law, Stephenson had the power to land immigrants but not to detain them. This illegal detention was afterwards passed upon by the board when the same family Mr. Stephenson detained was permitted to land. There was absolutely nothing to warrant their detention. I can give you a half a dozen instances. There arrived here at Castle Garden during last summer immigrants from Syria, Armenians, swarthy, healthy, robust fellows, they were. They were detained to the number of forty-three ; most of them were male immigrants ; a few women. My attention was called to their case and I went over to make an investigation. I found some of them could speak the English language. I found they were coming to this country to make an honest living.

I called upon Commissioner Ridgway, who was then the newly-elected president of the board, but he had not long been in office ; he had just shortly before that assumed his duties. I asked him whether those Syrians were detained by his knowledge and consent ; he said "yes." I then asked him whether he could state to me any reason in law why those people should be detained ; his answer was, "Well, they don't understand our language." I replied to him, "Neither do the Germans or the Russians or the Italians." "Well," he said, "they have friends in this country and the Assyrians have not ; we do not want them. "But," I said, "that is not a reason in law for you to detain them." "Well," said he, "they have stated that they were going to make their living by peddling, and we don't want any peddling." I told him that I thought it was illegal to put them out for that reason. He would not listen to any more argument, and went away. The case of these Syrians was taken into the Federal court under habeas corpus proceedings by a firm

in Washington street, where Judge Lacombe investigated the case. He asked Mr. Stephenson whether or not the board might be willing, after looking into it more fully, to change its determination. He answered Judge Lacombe by saying that no evidence that might be brought before the board would change their decision of the case. Judge Lacombe finally adjourned the case for a further hearing. In the meanwhile, without a meeting of the board taking place, the detained immigrants were released. What happened in the mean time to change the minds of the commissioners who had ordered them to be detained, I don't know. But the whole case seemed to be very mysterious as far as that Syrian release is concerned. I never heard any reason for it. I have my reason, but there was no reason stated.

By Mr. LEHLBACH :

Q. What are your reasons?—A. My opinion is I think it was some undue influence brought into it.

Q. Do you mean to say that there was money paid to get them out?—A. I don't know anything about it.

Q. Is that your opinion?—A. I have heard rumors to that effect.

Q. Is it your opinion?—A. I think some transaction took place.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. What foundation have you for your suspicion?—A. There is a commissioner who acts as a spokesmen before the board, and he stated to Judge Lacombe that no evidence that might be brought before the board in this case would change its decision, and then the very same commissioner, with the consent of some of his fellow commissioners, ordered their release without taking the case before the court.

Q. Is that all the grounds of your belief?—A. No, I have heard rumors also, but as rumors are not equal to evidence I can not state them.

Q. Could it not have been that Judge Lacombe told Commissioner Stephenson after his investigation that the judgment of the court would be, upon a re-hearing, to order their release, and advised the board to release them of their own volition, without a money consideration?—A. I don't think any private conversation took place.

Q. How long after the investigation in court and the conversation you have related took place between Judge Lacombe and Mr. Stephenson, before the immigrants were released?—A. I think about two days.

Q. Did you say that no conference took place between Mr. Stephenson and the judge?—A. I inferred that from the fact that I had an interview with Judge Lacombe not long after that, and requested him to bear in mind these facts that Mr. Stephenson said that he told him he distinctly recollected; he also told me several other things, and from the general tenor of the conversation, I did not get the impression that he had seen Stephenson in private.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Have the rumors been flying around here in Castle Garden among the people who have taken an interest in immigration that money and influence have been used or could be used to allow people who had been detained to land? Are there such rumors afloat?—A. There are.

Q. How long have such rumors been afloat?—A. Well, ever since I have been interested in immigration.

Q. How long is that?—A. That is over a year.

Q. That persons are detained and are released after while and the rumors are afloat that some money has been paid in order to get their

release?—A. I wish it to be rightly understood, I don't say that about every case.

Q. But the rumors?—A. Well, about that particular case, I have cited there were distinct rumors afloat.

Q. Well, are there rumors afloat that such things are being done in other cases?—A. Yes, and as I say about that particular case, it came to my knowledge.

Q. The case you spoke of where the persons who had been detained had been released by the commissioner (the German commissioner), and had been ordered back by Mr. Stephenson; is not that the case which you mean; that was the person that you speak about, was it not?—A. There was a family.

Q. Were not they detained by the action of a commissioner, and was not the rule that when a person is detained by a commissioner that it takes the action of the board to release him; that no other individual commissioner could go there and undo the action of his brother commissioners?—A. On the contrary, the legal status is this, that no single commissioner has a right to detain an immigrant. That right is vested in the superintendent of landing. He has the legal right to detain suspected cases, and the commissioner has the right to make an examination and pass, but he can not legally detain the immigrant. Now, in the case I have quoted, a commissioner acting legally allowed the family to land, and another commissioner acting illegally detained and imprisoned them—that whole family for a week—until the court could release him.

Q. I understood the rule was this, that a commissioner could order the detention of an immigrant and that he, having ordered it, it would be improper for another commissioner to undo his act, without calling it to the attention of the full board.—A. Well, that is right as a rule of courtesy among the commissioners, but it is not the legal status of the case.

Q. Describe the class of immigrants whom you would prohibit from landing?—A. I would prohibit from landing all that are criminals that can be found out; I would prohibit from landing all the embezzlers, even if they are not punished, or fraudulent bankrupts; we have too many of them coming here. I would keep out all insane persons, and all who are physically and morally unable to make their living or become good citizens of the commonwealth. I would keep out all those that are hired like flocks of sheep to take the places of American workmen.

Q. Now would you tell us what method you would put in motion to keep out that class of immigrants?—A. I would, in the first place, get the very best material for the enforcement of the law, aside from political consideration. I would not make it a party rule to employ none but those recommended by the party; I would try to get the best kind of employes for the transaction of this business. As regards the bankrupts, embezzlers, and that class of people, I would urge the consuls abroad to use their utmost endeavors to get information to be transmitted to the State Department, for use at the several landing places, so that even first and second cabin passengers are more thoroughly investigated as to the reasons that brought them over. As regards the contract labor, I would have inspectors that are in sympathy with the laboring classes of this country, that understand more than one language, and that would have the capacity of mingling with the immigrants and trying, of their own volition, to find out the class of people they are examining, and find out about their stations in the old country,

and, in this more conversational way, more confidential way, try to get at the facts whether a certain number of people are imported under the padrone system or to take the place of strikers. I would further give every facility possible to the representatives of the labor unions to go to the landing place and find out whether any immigrants arriving here are contract laborers. I would welcome them in and let them make such investigations as they deem proper, and I think that by enlisting the labor organizations in this country, as well as the labor organizations in the Old World, and getting their sympathetic endeavors to furnish any information, and to publish on the other side all they know about great strikes, organized in this country, and about every scheme made to bring in contract labor, by bringing all these influences to bear on both continents we could succeed in enforcing the contract labor law more thoroughly than we do now.

Q. I will read to you an extract from a cablegram that I have just received from Consul-General New at London:

LONDON, April 16, 1890.

W. D. OWEN,

*Chairman Congressional Immigration Investigating Committee,
New York:*

Advertisement inserted in Daily News, 10th, in these words: Free-stone cutters wanted. The following-named firms, members of the Free-stone Contractors' Association of New England, are in immediate need of competent journeymen. Payment will be by the hour and at an average price of 50 cents per hour. It is fair that every one should know that these firms have been obliged to close their work to the unions as at present organized, on account of their arbitrary demands and action and their refusal to submit all disputes and differences to arbitration. Boston, Mass.—Estate of E. F. Meany, Jeremiah Carew, W. J. Sullivan, Carew & Daily, F. J. Coughlin & Co., Evans & Tombs, P. J. Campbell & Son, Norcross Brothers, Walsh & Hughes, Charles H. Dodge; Springfield, Mass.—J. B. Taft & Co., William Mitchell, Muir & Russell, A. D. Stove & Co., James & Marra; Worcester, Mass.—Cutting & Bishop; Holyoke, Mass.—Wall & McCormick, P. F. Meade; Lynn, Mass.—Shea & Donnelly; East Long Meadow, Mass.—Norcross Brothers, Charles Burton; East Cambridge, Mass.—Robert S. Rutherford; Providence, R. I.—Providence Brown Stone Company; New Haven, Conn.—O'Brien & Van Nostrand, William Kaehrl; Waterbury, Conn.—Charles Jackson & Son; Bridgeport, Conn.—McDougall & Christie. This sent News by F. L. May, advertising agent, 162 Piccadilly, who states received same from a New York advertising agency, but refuses to give the name.

NEW,
Consul-General.

Q. Now, I want to ask you, if men should come to this country in answer to that advertisement, would they be regarded by your labor organizations as contract laborers?—A. Without a doubt; but the advertisement is couched in such terms as to circumvent the law.

Q. That is another matter. Your labor organizations of this country would decide that the men who come here in reply to this advertisement would be coming here in violation of the spirit of our immigration law—our alien contract labor laws?—A. They would; yes, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Do you believe that a large per cent. of the Italian immigrants who come here are under contract; that is, that they have their passage prepaid here by persons who receive two or three times the amount that they actually pay out, receive that amount out of the earnings of these men?—A. I do have that impression; yes, sir.

Q. Now, do you know any of the men here in New York that do that business; can you give us their addresses and their names?—A. I don't know, myself, any of the men that do that business, but I could suggest to you the names of men who might give you that information;

for instance, the editor of the Progressor might give you that information.

Q. Is he in the Staats-Zeitung building?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any other names?—A. Mr. Barbori, of 71 Center street.

Q. Any other names?—A. Well, perhaps Petro Arato, president of one of the Italian benevolent societies; he lives, I think, at 470 Canal street.

Q. Will you state whether the present laws on immigration and naturalization ought to be revised?—A. I think the present laws in general are good enough if they are strictly and intelligently enforced, especially as regards naturalization; I think that if an immigrant does not become intelligent enough and honest enough and public-spirited enough in the first five years of his landing, it is certain that he won't become so within ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and therefore I don't think that a change in the time for naturalization ought to be made. On the contrary, I think it would not be to the interests of the country to have a large class of unnaturalized residents here, drawing all the benefits from our laws and the protection of our institutions, without really becoming a part and parcel of them.

Q. Do you think that the contract labor law, prohibiting contract labor from coming into this country, excludes many now?—A. I think it has put something of a check upon it. It may be insufficient, but it certainly prevents a great many from coming in.

Q. Do you recommend a change in that law?—A. I would rather recommend a change in the enforcing of it; a fair way of enforcing it. The law is good enough as it stands.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Oppenheimer, there was an immigrant detained by the name of Johannes Rammer some time since. Have you any knowledge of that case?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you please state the facts of that detention?—A. The facts are these: On the 15th of January an immigrant from Saxony, by name Johannes Rammer, arrived here and was detained at Castle Garden. When I heard of the case I went up to Ward's Island, accompanied by a lawyer, to inquire more fully into the case. After talking with Rammer for over an hour and eliciting from him all the facts of his detention, a petition for a writ of habeas corpus was drawn up then and there. I interpreted it thoroughly and fully to him, and he signed it. A copy of that petition is now in your hand.

The petition referred to was then read by the chairman, as follows:

To the Supreme Court of the State of New York:

A petition of Johannes Rammer shows that the petitioner Johannes Rammer is unlawfully and improperly restrained of his liberty by Edmund Stephenson and John Simpson, and that he is not committed or detained by virtue of any process he can find in the court of the United States or by any judges thereof; nor was he committed or detained by virtue of the final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of similar or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued upon such judgment or decree; that the cause or pretense of such detention and imprisonment, according to the best of knowledge and belief of your petitioner is: That your petitioner, Johannes Rammer, was detained in Castle Garden on landing here on January 15, 1890, from the steam-ship *Rugia*, because he refused to buy a ticket for San Francisco, Cal., of one of the agents established at Castle Garden; that when your petitioner went into Castle Garden on that day he was approached by an agent in Castle Garden and urged to buy a ticket for San Francisco; also that if he would purchase that ticket for San Francisco he could go on his journey or stay in New York until he wanted to go to California, and threatened that if he refused to buy that ticket he would be detained and kept in imprisonment at Ward's Island; that upon the prisoner's refusal to purchase ticket said threat of detention and imprisonment was carried out, and upon

refusing to purchase said ticket as aforesaid, the petitioner, Johannes Rammer, detention as aforesaid was brought about through, and he was detained by, the joint efforts of Edmund Stephenson and John Simpson, or one of them, and that he is still detained by them or one of them for no other cause than refusing to purchase the ticket is given for your petitioner, Johannes Rammer's, detention, and that he is now a prisoner on Ward's Island. Wherefore your petitioner prays that a writ of habeas corpus be issued and directed to be sent to Edmund Stephenson and John Simpson, commanding them to release the petitioner, Johannes, Rammer, or whoever has the custody of your petitioner, Johannes Rammer, before your honor forewith.

Dated the 20th day of January, 1890.

JOHANNES RAMMER.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Johannes Rammer, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the facts set forth in the above petition and signed by him are true.

JOHANNES RAMMER.

Sworn to before me this 20th day of January, 1890.

E. WHELAN SEARING,
Notary Public, New York County.

Q. Now, you will state if that case had a hearing before the court.—
A. It did come before the court, and the following facts were elicited: Rammer was a tailor by trade, had been an apprentice, and had thoroughly mastered his trade; he had a certificate of that fact. He had with him when he arrived \$100, or about that sum in cash money, and in good health except in one particular, namely, he was a little lame in one of legs, on account of having broken that limb in childhood, but he stated that that fact in no way interfered with him. The judge ordered the testimony to be taken in this case, and two days were consumed in taking it. Commissioner Stephenson was represented by counsel. In a thorough cross-examination the testimony of Rammer was in no way shaken; he stuck to the facts as stated in his petition. Then the case came up before Judge Barrett and after reviewing it thoroughly he came to this decision: There is not a single fact stated that would enable the commission to hold this immigrant; not one single fact; there is not a fact shown that Commissioner Stephenson had any authority whatsoever in detaining this man. He, as a single commissioner, could not do it; the board did not order the detention, and in the absence of any facts authorizing the detention of the petitioner it appears to the court that, on the contrary, there was every reason why this petitioner should have been landed; the fact that he had a trade and that he had sufficient means and that his physical condition did not interfere with his work, all that would tend to show that he should have been landed, and then the judge concluded in this way: "The detention has been arbitrary, illegal, by brute force. A writ therefore issues and the prisoner is released."

Now, meanwhile, on the second day of the examination Mr. Stephenson's counsel and my counsel had made an agreement that the prisoner need not be taken down to court the second day, and he was not; he was left in the custody of the authorities at Ward's Island, and while the case was being argued in the supreme court the commissioners had Rammer brought before their board, and while the case went on in the court building they had what they called a re-examination, and again, in full board, now sustained the individual action of Mr. Stephenson, and ordered the return of Rammer; when in the evening after the decision of Judge Barrett I came down to Castle Garden to inform Rammer of his release by judicial authority I was not permitted to see him or communicate with him, and the next morning I heard of the facts that had occurred at the meeting and then I took steps to get the collector of the port of New York to use his authority in this matter. While we

were negotiating about that another writ of habeas corpus was obtained and was again tried by Judge Barrett, and on that second case Judge Barrett reversed the action of the whole board as he had previously reversed the action of Commissioner Stephenson. Now in that next trial before Judge Barrett the judge reviewed the whole question of jurisdiction, went into the merits of the case, and Rammer was released and he is now here in this country.

Q. Where is he now?—A. He was until a short time ago in New York City. I have not seen him in several weeks. He had an uncle in San Francisco, and they may have gone there.

Q. Do you remember if, in his own testimony, Mr. Rammer testified to the essential facts set forth in this petition, namely, that he was approached by an agent in Castle Garden and urged to buy a ticket for San Francisco, and because he would not buy such ticket he was detained and that there was no other cause for his detention?—A. That is what he stated in the supreme court, and it is now on record.

Q. Can you tell us what the record is as to any statements made by the register or inspectors at Castle Garden relating to that?—A. They denied all the allegations.

Q. What reason did they allege for his detention?—A. They did not allege any. I understand that Mr. Stephenson gave it to the reporters that he was detained as a matter of paternal protection—so that he could not squander his money. Now, when I took up the case in the habeas corpus proceedings, then the reason alleged was that he was physically unfitted to care for himself and earn a living, and therefore he was classified as a pauper to be returned.

By Mr. STUMP.

Q. Who was the man who told him that unless he bought the ticket he would be detained?—A. When he was brought down before a meeting of the full board I was told that he pointed out an employé of Castle Garden by the name of James McShine as the one who approached him to buy a ticket. He appeared before the referee and denied everything, and being questioned as to regard to commissions in Castle Garden, he blurted out "Down there every one looks out for commissions."

Q. Was the evidence taken in the court where this case was held? Was it all taken down by short-hand reporters?—A. It was taken down in long-hand and transcribed. I think a copy is now in the hands of Commissioner Ryan.

Q. All the evidence that was taken on the trial?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you bring that evidence to the next meeting of the committee?—A. If I can get it, yes, sir; I think I can.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF JOHANNES RAMMER VS. EDMUND STEPHENSON AND JOHN J. SIMPSON.

Supreme Court.—The petition of Johannes Rammer against Edmund Stephenson and John J. Simpson.

To the Supreme Court of the State of New York:

The undersigned respectfully reports to this court that in pursuance of an order made in open court on the 22d day of January, 1890, whereby he was directed to take the testimony in the above-entitled proceedings and report the same to the court, that the parties appeared before me with their respective counsel and the testimony was taken as directed in said order, such testimony being hereto annexed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated January 23, 1890.

JAMES J. NEALIS,
Referee.

Supreme Court.—The petition of Johannes Rammer against Edward Stephenson and John Simpson.

Testimony taken before James J. Nealis, stenographer of chambers, by order of the court.

JANUARY 22, 1890.

Robert N. Waite for petitioner; William F. MacRae for respondent.

JOHANNES RAMMER, the petitioner, being duly sworn as a witness in his own behalf, testifies as follows through Moses Oppenheimer as interpreter, who was sworn to translate from English into German, and from German into English.

Direct examination by Mr. WAITE:

Q. Are you the person who took the then habeas corpus proceedings?—A. Yes.

Q. And you swore to the petition?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you arrive in New York?—A. On the 15th of January, this year.

Q. Was it on the same day you were asked to purchase a ticket for San Francisco?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was said to him when he was asked to buy the ticket?

(Objected on the ground that unless the conversation was with the commissioner or an agent of the commissioners properly authorized to represent them the question is incompetent and inadmissible.)

Witness directed to answer.)

A. The man told me that if I bought a ticket for San Francisco I could go. I was told if I bought a ticket for San Francisco I could stay for some time in New York and that I must buy a ticket forthwith.

Q. Was anything said before this in regard to your being detained, and, if so, what?—A. There was nothing said directly about my being detained, but as a matter of fact I was detained. I was told I would be returned to Germany if I would not buy a ticket.

Q. What happened to you then; were you asked more than once by agents at Castle Garden to buy a ticket?—A. Several times, with the addition if I bought a ticket I might go.

Q. Was this from the agents stationed in Castle Garden?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you want to go to San Francisco?—A. No.

Q. Did you at that time?—A. No, not then; I wanted to stay here first.

Q. What happened to you then; did you stay in Castle Garden all that day, the 15th?—A. Yes, I was taken upstairs and afterwards to the hospital.

Q. And the next day you were sent to Ward's Island?—A. Yes, sir.

(It is admitted that the so-called hospital is only a temporary sleeping-room.)

Q. Were you sick?—A. No; and I am not sick now.

Q. Did you want to land then—to come into the city?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you wish to come into the city now?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you hindered from coming?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know by whom you were detained?—A. I do not know. The gentleman before whom I was taken spoke English. The gentlemen present (Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Simpson) I identify as the gentlemen.

Q. Were you kept on Ward's Island ever since?—A. Yes; I was sent up the next day, the 16th of January, and have been detained there since.

Q. What is your business?—A. Tailor.

Q. Have you worked at the trade as a journeyman in your own country?—A. Yes, sir; and earned a good living.

Q. Did you receive at your trade the average wages in that country?—A. I received more than the average wages.

Q. What are the average wages?—A. Three and a-half dollars a week. I earned about \$6 a week.

Q. Have you saved money from those wages?—A. Yes, sir; and have money now, about \$100.

Q. Are you in any way disabled from working at your trade?—A. No, sir; not at all.

Q. Do you have any difficulty in walking?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you ever living as a pauper in Germany?—A. Never.

Q. Were you ever in prison as a criminal or charged with any offense?—A. No, sir.

Q. Are you able to work at your trade now?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you been offered employment?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. (Showing card to witness). Is that the name of the party who offered you employment?—A. Yes, sir.

(Card marked "Petitioner's Exhibit 1, Jan. 20, 1890.")

Q. Would you accept the offer of employment if released?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. From Mr. Stadtmuller, of Brooklyn?—A. Yes, sir; at No. 9 Dunham place, Brooklyn, E. D.

Q. Have you a certificate to show you are a competent workman?—A. Yes, sir; I have it here with me; here it is (showing paper).

Q. What does it show?—A. That I have gone through a regular course in the Dresden Tailors' Academy; shows that I have learned my trade well.

Cross-examination by Mr. McRAE:

Q. How old are you?—A. Twenty-two years old. I have worked at the trade since I was seventeen years old. I have no relatives in this city, but I have been recommended to Dr. Keyl. I am not crippled in one of my legs; it has been broken.

Q. What part has been broken?—A. On the hip.

Q. How much shorter is that leg than the other?—A. Nearly 2 inches.

Q. So that you limp when walking?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When were you offered the employment in Brooklyn?—A. Yesterday, the 20th.

Q. Who was this person asked you to buy a ticket for San Francisco?—A. Nearly all who were present urged me to buy a ticket.

Q. Did you suggest that you wished to go to San Francisco?—A. I said I had an uncle there, but I didn't wish to go there at that time.

Q. Didn't he ask the authorities at Castle Garden to telegraph to his uncle, Frederick J. Rammer, 54 Bloesick street, San Francisco?—A. No.

Q. Didn't they get a reply saying there was no address in San Francisco?—A. I do not know up to now.

Q. Didn't Dr. Keyl give that address at your request?—A. I don't know; I was made to write my uncle's name, but did not give the street.

Q. Do you know if Dr. Keyl gave the street and address?—A. I lost the address on the steamer. I had a countryman and comrade with me; perhaps he might have given the address.

Q. What was your comrade's name?—A. Schubert—Ernest Schubert.

Q. Did you talk with Dr. Keyl, about your uncle's address?—A. I never came in contact with Dr. Keyl, because I was not permitted to go out.

Q. Did you not understand that Dr. Keyl or his son came to the garden about your case and your uncle's address?—A. I don't know; I have been in confinement all the time.

Q. Have you any other relatives in this country except your uncle?—A. No; but I have many acquaintances.

Q. Where have you the acquaintances?—A. In Newark; the name is Richter; he is a jeweler.

Q. Where did you make his acquaintance?—A. He is from my neighborhood. He has been in America for about seven years. I can not give the name of any other friend. I was advised to go to Dr. Keyl and look for work.

Q. How did you get this offer of employment yesterday?—A. By a letter from a boss tailor, the letter is with my attorney.

Q. That letter is from Jacob Godde. Who is Jacob Godde?—A. I can not recollect the different names.

(It is admitted that Jacob Godde is a clerk employed by the German society at Castle Garden.)

Q. Did any of these gentlemen, Mr. Stephenson or Mr. Simpson, ask you to buy a ticket?—A. They didn't ask me to buy a ticket.

Q. Can you identify any of the persons who asked you to buy a ticket for San Francisco?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had any of them a uniform on?—A. Some with uniforms and some had not.

Q. Any conversation you had with Mr. Stephenson or with Mr. Simpson was through an interpreter?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there anything said to Mr. Stephenson or Mr. Simpson through the interpreter that any one had approached you and asked you to buy a ticket for San Francisco?—A. No.

Q. Did Mr. Stephenson tell you through an interpreter that the board would detain you until they could communicate with your uncle?—A. No.

Q. Which commissioner examined you?—A. Commissioner Stephenson.

Q. Can you talk, read, or understand English?—A. No.

Q. Did you state in your examination before Commissioner Stephenson that your uncle, Frederick J. Rammer, in San Francisco, had requested you to come to America?—A. He had written to my parents that I should come.

Re-direct:

Q. Can you use your leg in every respect, except that it is a little short?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you not limp very perceptibly?—A. No.

MOSES OPPENHEIMER, called and sworn as a witness on behalf of the petitioner, testifies as follows:

Direct examination:

Q. Are you a resident and citizen of the State of New York?—A. Yes, sir; and have resided here upwards of six years.

Q. Do you know what the practice and proceedings of the board of emigration has here in regard to sending or returning immigrants that might be thought liable to become paupers?

(Objected to as incompetent.)

A. Yes.

Q. What is it?

(Same objection.)

A. The practice is not always following a consistent rule. But in case of immigrants in good physical condition, except as to the soundness of their legs, the practice of the board has been to permit such immigrants to land if their occupation was that of tailor, shoemaker, barber, etc., not especially requiring strong legs. I particularly quote the case of an Italian barber with one wooden leg who appeared within the last three months before the board of emigration for examination and final decision. Commissioner Hurlburt remarked that the barber didn't work with his legs, but with his hands, and therefore his landing was permitted by the board.

Q. Are those ticket agents employed by the commissioners?—A. They are not; but they are there as agents of the railroads by virtue of contract with the commissioners.

Cross-examination:

Q. Were you present all the time the board was passing on this wooden-leg barber?—

A. I was there in my capacity as reporter for my newspaper.

Q. Do you remember that he had friends to sustain him?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you object to the landing of this barber?—A. No, sir; I thought he was capable of earning a living.

Re-direct:

Q. Do you think this man capable of earning his living?—A. I think him capable of working at his trade.

Q. Have you seen considerable of him since his landing?—A. Yes, sir; I have been quite active about his case.

EDMUND STEPHENSON, called as a witness in his own behalf, being duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Direct examination by Mr. McRAE:

Q. Are you one of the commissioners of the board of emigration?—A. I am.

Q. For how long?—A. Since 1873, again in 1880.

Q. When was your attention called to the immigrant and petitioner herein?—A. On the 15th of this month.

Q. What did you, as commissioner, in respect to his landing?—A. He was brought before me by the superintendent of the landing bureau at Castle Garden, Mr. Simpson. He stated to me—

(Objected to.)

He stated to me that he had detained this man on a preliminary examination, subject to the action of the commissioners of the board of emigration. I then made a personal examination of the case and called for Mr. Frederick Dreyer, an interpreter. I asked through him the name of the immigrant, his age and occupation, and his purpose for coming to America. I asked him if he had any relatives, friends, or acquaintances in this country. He answered that he had none, except his uncle in California, who had written him a letter requesting him to come to America. I asked him if it was his intention to go to his uncle in California; he said it was. I asked him the name and his address in California. He stated that he did not know. I asked him if he had the letter written by his uncle asking him to come to America. He said he had not. I asked him how he expected to find his uncle in California if he had no address. He stated that Pastor Keyl, of New York, to whom he was directed to go when he arrived, and that Pastor Keyl had his uncle's address. I immediately sent a messenger to Pastor Keyl and asked him to come over to Castle Garden. A gentleman representing himself to be the son of Pastor Keyl came to the garden in response to my request, and I asked him if he knew this young man, the immigrant, or his uncle in California, and if he had the address of his uncle. He stated that he did not know either the immigrant or his uncle, nor did he know the address of his uncle; that all he knew of the immigrant was that when he landed at Castle Garden the immigrant displayed a card on his hat which designated that he was consigned to Pastor Keyl's house.

I then examined the immigrant further as to his physical condition and asked him

the cause of his lameness and of one foot being smaller than the other. He stated that he had been lame from early childhood, or words to that effect. That it had been caused by an accident. I then asked him to walk across the floor, which he did, and the appearance of his condition at that time, from my experience in examining immigrants of like character, led me to believe that without relatives or friends in this city or State he was liable to become a public charge upon the people of the United States, and I directed that he should be held until the regular meeting of the board of commissioners, which takes place on the 23d of this month. I also directed the secretary of the board of commissioners to telegraph at once to his uncle at California if he could get any address of his uncle at that place. A telegram was sent to an address given by some person unknown to me, and the answer was returned that no such street in San Francisco could be found or was known. That ended my first examination. I made another examination on Ward's Island last Sunday in the presence of Collector Erhardt. I again asked him if he had heard from his uncle since his arrival. He said he had not. I asked him if he had found out the address or knew the address. He said he had not. I again asked him if he had any other acquaintances, relatives, or friends in the United States except his uncle. He said he had friends in Newark. I asked him who they were and their names. He said he could not remember. I asked him how long he had known them. He said he had got acquainted with them on the ship coming over. I asked him if he ever knew them before meeting them on the ship. He said he did not. I asked if he had acquaintances any other place than Newark. He said he had not. That ended that examination.

Q. It is stated in the petition of this man that he was approached by an agent in Castle Garden and urged to buy a ticket for San Francisco and was threatened if he refused he would be detained and imprisoned on Ward's Island. Did you ever hear or know until you saw it in the petition that such a request or threat was made, or anything of the kind?—A. I never knew either directly or indirectly, except as I read in one of the newspapers and in the petition that was served upon me.

Q. Is there any agent, employé or person over whom the commission have any control interested in the purchase of railroad tickets?—A. None whatever.

Q. Was there anything which affected your judgment or decision in detaining this man other than what you have stated?—A. Nothing whatever.

Q. Was it and is it your judgment from your experience as commissioner of sixteen years that this immigrant Rammer was under the circumstances of his condition a person unable to care for himself and likely to become a public charge?—A. It was upon that and that alone, coupled with the fact stated by him that he had no relatives, friends, or acquaintances in New York, that I held him.

Q. But you held him until the board at its regular meeting, to be held on January 23, could more fully pass upon the case?—A. That is what I held him for.

Q. Is that in conformity to the rules and practice of the board?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you not found in your experience that in a great many instances men having trades and being able-bodied and not being crippled in arm or leg have been unable to find employment after being permitted to land, and that they have come back to your board, asking and receiving charity and support, and often asking to be returned to the country from whence they came, and this especially when such persons had relatives or friends who were interested in them?—A. I will say hundreds and thousands of such persons, and I can bring able-bodied young men and women in perfect health before this court to-day who are inmates of the institutions and are dependent upon the charity of the board and on the immigrant fund. This does not often happen where they have friends, but it does happen where they have no friends and they are thrown out of work.

Q. In the examination of this immigrant, and of all immigrants, you act under the act of Congress passed August 3, 1882?—A. Yes, sir; by virtue of a contract with the Secretary of the Treasury.

Q. Do the board consider and understand themselves in these matters as executing the immigration law under this act of Congress?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you hear of any employment for this man until to-day?—A. Never.

Q. Does that fact in your experience afford any certainty of steady employment and preventing them from becoming a public charge, and state your experience upon the subject.—A. It does not afford any protection against the immigrant becoming a public charge, unless the parties who wished to employ them is a responsible employer and gives either a written guaranty or a bond in the sum of \$500, as prescribed by the regulations of the Treasury Department, that the immigrant will not become a public charge. In that case it is the invariable custom of the board to permit the immigrant to land.

Q. Do you know of any changeable or variable practice by the board as to the landing of immigrants or not permitting them to land as testified by Mr. Oppenheimer?—A. The uniform custom of the board is not to regard a money qualification for the landing of immigrants, but only the condition of the immigrant when he lands, whether

he is able to care for himself or herself or whether he or she has any friends or relatives who will receive them and aid them if required, and in all cases where the friends present themselves to the board either in person or by letter that they are the relatives or friends of the person and will receive and aid them if the board is satisfied from the statement of the friends or from the letters received from friends, the immigrant is allowed to land, even though he is not possessed with \$1 of money. That is the practice of the commissioners since I have been there.

Q. The presidents of the Irish society and German society in this city are ex-officio members of your board?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is not very rare, if at all times, that these two officials make a personal examination of the immigrant?—A. The president of the German society very frequently makes examinations of immigrants of his own nationality when they are detained either by the superintendent of the land department or by a commissioner of immigration. In no other case have I ever known the president of the German society to make examinations, except as before stated. The president of the Irish society—I have never known the president of the Irish society to make examinations of immigrants, except as it was done before the board of commissioners and at a meeting of the board, save only one case, in which he sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge La Combe, and in that case—

Q. Do you not find more zeal on the part of those officers in behalf of their societies in permitting immigrants of their nationalities to land than as to other nationalities?—A. I do.

Q. Probably in some instances they are more lenient than other members of the board?—A. Yes, naturally.

Q. And that arises from the activity of those societies?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And is it not a fact that this practice caused as much inconsistency, to use the term of Mr. Oppenheimer, in the conduct of the board as anything else?—A. Yes, sir.

Cross-examination:

Q. You say you were appointed in 1873?—A. Yes; and again in 1880.

Q. Did you know Sigismund Kauffman?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you consider him the average of intelligence and ability of the average New York citizen?

(Objected to. Question waived.)

Q. Do you know if there was an indignation meeting called when you were appointed?—A. I know there was not.

Q. Have not a great many cases by the board been ruled contrary to your opinion and released after you detained them?—A. No; not a great many.

Q. Have there not been many cases, I will say a dozen cases, in three months?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you remember a meeting of the board at which Mayor Grant was present?—A. Yes, at one, two, or three meetings I saw him there.

Q. Do you remember at one meeting, on motion of the mayor and Coroner Ulrich, that perhaps one hundred detained persons were discharged by the board?—A. So far as I have any knowledge, Mayor Grant was never present at any board meeting at which I was present in which any examinations of any immigrants was ever made or discharged.

Q. Did he make a motion to discharge them without an examination?—A. He never did.

Q. Do you know of any cases in which the board have decided contrary to your opinion when you have detained an immigrant?—A. There have been cases, but which I can not now call to memory.

Q. Do you remember the Lazzer case, about four weeks ago?—A. I can not remember names.

Q. Do you remember the Gardner case?—A. Very well, indeed.

Q. Did you detain Gardner yourself?—A. He was detained by the superintendent of the landing bureau and reported to the commission. It was just the same as this case, exactly.

Q. Was Gardner discharged by the board?—A. He was discharged by the board.

Q. You have used the language "liable to become a public charge;" why didn't you use the language of the statute?—A. The statute says, "likely to become a public charge."

Q. Then, in holding this man, you were acting under the interpretation of the statute that he was liable or likely to become a public charge?—A. I was acting under the law.

Q. As you have stated?—A. Not as stated.

Q. Does the board keep a minute of meetings?—A. Yes.

Q. Was this examination of relator taken down in writing?—A. No, sir; the whole of it was not taken down.

Q. Who detained this man in the first instance?—A. John Simpson, superintendent of the landing bureau.

Q. He reported his action to you and you detained him?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there not a minority of the board that insists that no regular meeting can take place on the 23d instant?

(Objected to.)

A. Not to my knowledge, nor is it true; there will be a meeting of the board, I believe.

Q. Have not your board authority to make rules and regulations concerning the conduct of ticket agents in Castle Garden?—A. The board has no authority whatever. In regard to their general conduct and behavior they have; but not their business.

Redirect:

What is the average number of emigrants coming to this port every year?—A. I can average. It is about 370,000; the year before last and last year 315,000.

Q. How many thousands do you send back?—A. The percentage is very small. Last year, the year 1888, the number was 501; last year it was considerably less.

Q. How many landed and sent back at their own request?—A. A larger number are sent back at their own request and paid for out of the emigrant fund.

LORIN A. SMITH, called as a witness for respondent, being duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Direct-examination by Mr. McCREA:

Q. What is and was your occupation?—A. Registry clerk for the board of emigration at Castle Garden.

Q. When did you see the emigrant Johannes Rammer first?—A. When he landed from the steamer, 15th of January.

Q. Did you personally examine and detain him for the superintendent, Mr. Simpson?—A. I sent him inside of the inclosure to have him examined by Superintendent Simpson.

Q. Do you speak German?—A. Some; enough to make me understood; all that is necessary there.

Q. And you put questions to him such as the rules require?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Look at the paper shown you and state if those are the questions put to the emigrant?—A. Yes, sir; those are the questions.

(Paper offered in evidence and marked Respondent's Exhibit No. 1, January 23, 1890.)

Q. Did you observe that Rammer was lame?—A. I noticed that he was lame—I noticed that he limped. I didn't notice how much he was lame.

Q. What do you mean by that?—A. I could not tell to what extent he was lame or what the defect was.

Q. But you considered it a case which should be submitted to the board under its rules and regulations?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did he say his destination was?—A. New York City.

Q. When was there anything said by him about going to San Francisco?—A. I don't know. I did not hear any such thing mentioned.

Q. Did you solicit him or hear any one solicit him to go to San Francisco?

Cross-examination:

Q. You say this man was registered and his destination was given as New York City?—A. Yes, sir.

Redirect:

Q. These questions are taken. These questions asked of the emigrant, as shown in Respondents' Ex. No. 1, are given orally?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are the answers entered on the book?—A. Yes, sir.

LORIN A. SMITH.

Subscribed to and sworn to before me this 23d day of January, 1890.

J. J. NEALIS, *Referee*.

CHARLES SEMSEY, called as a witness for respondents, being duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Direct examination:

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am registry clerk under the commissioners of emigration, and was such on the 15th of January last, and have been employed there two years next March.

Q. Did you see Joannes Reames on the 15th of January when he landed at Castle Garden?—A. I did.

Q. Do you speak German?—A. Yes, sir; and write it fluently.

Q. Did you make out that affidavit (showing witness a paper)?—A. That is my handwriting.

(Paper offered in evidence and marked Respondent's Exhibit No. 2, January 23, 1890.)

Q. Did you state to Rammer the contents of that in German?—A. I did, sir.

Q. That affidavit was taken the same as in respect to all emigrants who are detained?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you hear or know of anybody soliciting this emigrant to buy a ticket to California?—A. I did not sir.

Q. When and how did you learn that Rammer wanted to go to San Francisco?—A. After the affidavit was taken and he had known the reason he was detained from stopping in New York; he had a friend coming with him on the same vessel, a young man, and after they had a consultation together, a few words, then Rammer expressed his willingness to go to California.

Q. But you didn't, or any of the employés of Castle Garden, solicit him to go to California or buy a ticket?—A. I did not hear of any employé solicit that man to go to California, or ask him to come to the railroad office and buy a ticket there.

Q. Was he detained because he didn't buy a ticket?—A. He was not detained because he did not want to buy a ticket; but simply because he was a cripple.

Cross-examination:

Q. You are only one of several clerks employed by the board?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You can not see all that is going on in the Garden?—A. It is impossible for me to do so.

Q. It is not the practice to detain emigrants who have bought tickets for the West?—A. No, sir.

CHARLES SEMSEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of January, 1890.

JAMES J. NEALIS, *Referee*.

JOHN KILLROY, called as a witness for respondents, being duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Messenger at Castle Garden and was such on the 15th of January.

Q. Do you remember seeing the emigrant on that day?—A. Yes, sir; and I was detailed to take charge of him, and did take charge of him.

Q. And while he was being examined as to his competency to land?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you or any other employés of Castle Garden solicit or request Johannes Rammer, the emigrant, to purchase a ticket for California?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you tell him or hear anybody tell him that if he bought a ticket to California— A. I did not, sir.

Q. And you were with him all the time?—A. Not all the time. I was sent on a message and left a man in charge, and took charge of him when I returned.

Q. How long were you absent?—A. About fifteen minutes.

Q. Who had charge of him while you were away?—James McShine.

JOHN KILROY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23d day of January, 1890.

JAMES J. NEALIS, *Referee*.

JAMES McSHINE, called as a witness for respondents, being duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Messenger at Castle Garden, and general-utility man.

Q. Do you remember the emigrant Rammer on the 15th day of January last?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you charge of him any time during that day?—A. Yes, sir; for ten or fifteen minutes.

Q. Was that while Kilroy was absent?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you solicit him or hear any other employés of Castle Garden solicit him to buy a ticket for California?—A. No, sir.

Q. Or did you tell him that if he would not purchase a ticket for San Francisco that he would be kept or detained?—A. No, sir.

Q. Or anything to that effect?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was he detained the same as any other emigrant?—A. I don't know. I only saw him for ten or fifteen minutes.

Cross-examination :

Q. How do you come to remember Mr. Rammer so particularly?—A. On account of his being a cripple, and I was put over him.

Q. How long have you held your present position?—A. Year last April. I was in the railroad business before that.

Q. Were you employed by the railroad companies before you went there?—A. Yes, sir; by the joint agency of railroad companies.

Q. Why were you not in the employ of the railroad companies longer?—A. I thought to better myself and resigned.

Q. Were you not charged with taking emigrants outside of Castle Garden to sell them tickets?—A. No, sir.

Q. You positively swear there was no such charge against you?—A. I positively swear there was no such charge against me. I resigned.

Q. Do you not know that it is now common to take emigrants outside of Castle Garden to sell them tickets to the West, especially tickets by the Delaware and Lackawanna R. R. Co.?—A. If a passenger wants to go second class he can be taken outside.

Q. Did you ever take a passenger outside?—A. Yes, sir; when I worked for the railroad.

Q. Have you never since, in your present position, taken a passenger out?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make a commission?

(Objected to, and witness is instructed by respondents not to answer, on the ground that it is incompetent and irrelevant and insist upon going before the court.)

JAMES MCSHINE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of January, 1890.

JAMES J. NEALIS, *Referee*.

JOHN J. SIMPSON, one of the respondents, being duly sworn as a witness, testifies as follows:

Direct examination :

Q. What is your business?—A. Superintendent of the landing bureau of the board of emigration, and paymaster of laborers, and was such on the 15th of January.

Q. Do you remember the case of the emigrant Rammer that day?—A. I do.

Q. How soon after he landed at Castle Garden did you see him?—A. After he got off the boat.

Q. And what did you do in respect to him?—A. After he presented himself at the desk of the registry clerk and answered the questions put to him touching his place of birth and financial condition, and what friends he had in this country, if any, he was then ordered in for examination by myself. I found on examination that the man was a cripple. I ordered this affidavit taken, and submitted the case to Commissioner Stephenson.

Q. Was the same practice pursued with reference to this emigrant which is usual in respect to all emigrants coming or appearing to come within the prohibited class?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was he detained for at all?—A. Because he was a cripple.

Q. What other circumstances?—A. That he had no relatives or friends other than an uncle, who lived in California, but whose whereabouts were unknown to him.

Q. Had you any knowledge, other than the statement of the emigrant, that he even had an uncle in California?—A. Not until after I commenced the examination.

Q. Who then informed you?—A. A man representing Pastor Keyl, a clergyman.

Q. What did he say about the case?—A. He said that the man had an uncle somewhere in California, whereupon the emigrant offered me \$60 in gold for a passage ticket to California. I told the emigrant and Pastor Keyl, his representative, that it was a matter which rested entirely with the commissioners and out of my control.

Q. Did the board attempt to communicate with this uncle at the address given by Pastor Keyl's agent?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And was the reply received there was no such street or address as that given?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you, or any other employé at Castle Garden, to your knowledge, solicit or urge this emigrant to purchase a ticket for California or elsewhere?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was he detained because he refused to buy such a ticket?—A. No, he was not. He did not say anything about going to California until after he was detained. He was registered for New York.

Q. And it was after you had detained him, as a prohibited emigrant, that he thought this friend desired to get away from New York to California?—A. It was.

Q. And you told him that he would have to await here and abide the action of the commissioners?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that the buying of the ticket would not at all have relieved him as to his detention?—A. It would not, sir.

Q. It is stated in the petition of this immigrant, Rammer, upon which he obtained the writ herein, that he was approached by an agent and urged to buy a ticket to San Francisco and that if he would purchase a ticket, he could go on his journey or stay in New York until he wanted to go to California, and was threatened, if he refused to purchase a ticket, he would be detained and kept in prison. Did any such thing take place to your knowledge?—A. No, sir; not to my knowledge.

Q. Did you hear of any such action at any time on that day or since, except as stated in the petition or what may have been stated in the newspapers?—A. The first intimation I got was from the petition and from newspapers.

Q. Was he detained at any time or held an instant on any such grounds?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was there—you are familiar with the rules and regulations of the Commissioners in respect to the landing of immigrants?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any varying or departure from these rules or practices pursued in regard to this immigrant?—A. No, sir.

Q. And he was detained by you; was he detained by you and Commissioner Stephenson, as far as you had conversation with Mr. Stephenson, in the discharge of your and his duty in passing upon this immigrant's case, on the ground, as you have stated that the immigrant was a cripple in one leg, not able-bodied, with only \$100 in cash, and has no relatives or friends, except this uncle of whom you could get no tidings, and that, therefore, with your experience in like cases, that he was likely to become a public charge?—A. I had no other motive than to obey the rules adopted by the commissioners of emigration for the guidance of the landing bureau, which makes it mandatory on the superintendent of this bureau to detain all persons landing at Castle Garden who are crippled or otherwise disabled, who appear to have no friends or relatives, or if they have friends and relatives in this country of whose whereabouts they know nothing, must be held for examination by the commissioners of emigration.

JOHN J. SIMPSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23d day of January, 1890.

JAMES J. NEALIS, *Referee*.

MOSES OPPENHEIMER, recalled for re-cross examination by Mr. McCREA.

Q. You have taken an active interest in this case Mr. Oppenheimer, have you not?—A. I have.

Q. Did you have anything to do with the preparation of the petition herein?—A. I did.

Q. Do you believe it to be true, that this immigrant was detained or is now detained by Commissioner Stephenson or John J. Simpson because he refused to purchase a ticket for California?

(Objected to on the ground the question was not asked on the direct.)

A. I do believe that Rammer told the truth. Conscientiously I do believe it, that Rammer would have been permitted to continue his journey if he did purchase a ticket to San Francisco.

Q. You have heard the testimony of Commissioner Stephenson and Superintendent Simpson, that he was detained because he was a cripple, without friends or relatives here, except this reputed uncle, and do in the face of that testimony still believe that he was and is detained because he refused to buy a ticket for California?—A. I do so believe.

Q. Have you talked with the immigrant Rammer?—A. I have.

Q. The day he first landed?—A. No.

Q. How soon after?—A. I first talked with him on Ward's Island last Monday. I wish to make a statement. I interested myself for Rammer as a citizen of the United States who desires to protect the liberties of any citizen or resident.

MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of January, 1890.

JAMES J. NEALIS, *referee*.

HENRY J. JACKSON, called as a witness for the relator, being duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Secretary of board of commissioners of emigration, and have held the position for seventeen years.

Q. Were you subpoenaed by a subpoena *duces tecum* to produce the books of the board?—A. I was.

Q. Can you state, from your knowledge as secretary or from the books, whether or

not the board of commissioners of immigration have ever empowered Edmund Stephenson or John J. Simpson to detain an immigrant?—A. They have empowered Mr. Simpson, as superintendent of the landing bureau, to detain emigrants and report to the commissioners.

Q. Have they authorized Edmund Stephenson or any member of the board to detain immigrants?

(Objected to on the ground that the act of Congress in express terms gives the power to any of the commissioners.)

A. No formal resolution has been adopted by the board authorizing any commissioner to detain an immigrant, but a resolution was adopted authorizing any commissioner to discharge an immigrant who had been detained by the superintendent of the landing bureau.

Cross-examination by Mr. McCREA:

Q. It is customary, in fact the uniform practice, that when any one commissioner's attention is called to the landing of an immigrant or not landing him, to detain him until there is a meeting of the board?

(Objected to.)

A. It is.

Q. And this case of Rammer has never come before the board?—A. No, sir.

Q. But the regular meeting of the board, when will it occur?—A. To-day at 2 p. m.

Redirect-examination:

Q. Has there been a question among the members of the Board as to the regularity of the meeting to-day?—A. There has been.

Q. Do some of the members hold that no regular meeting of the Board can take place to-day?—A. They hold that the by-laws under which the meeting is called to-day were not adopted under the rules of the board.

Q. Does that appear in the minutes?

(Question withdrawn).

Recross-examination:

Q. Is not the last Thursday of the month a regular meeting of the board?—A. It was under the old by-laws, not under the new.

Q. And these expressions as to the irregularity of the meeting, the individual expression of certain members, are they not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. On the part of whom?—A. On the part of Commissioners Ulrich, Rorke, and Hauseldt. It appears on the minutes.

Q. As against what other members taking the opposite view?—A. Against five others.

Q. And two of these dissenting Commissioners, Rorke and Hauseldt, are ex officio members?—A. Yes, sir.

H. J. JACKSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of January, 1890.

JAMES J. NEALIS,
Referee.

It is stipulated between counsel that the testimony as given by the relator, Rammer, and Commissioner Stephenson may be submitted to the court without their signatures, as the witnesses were sworn preliminary to examination.

Counsel for respondent having made the objection before the court that this court had no jurisdiction to pass upon the action of the commissioners of immigration, or any of them, in regard to the landing of immigrants according to the act of Congress, and it now appearing, after testimony has been taken, testimony of Commissioner Stephenson, John J. Simpson, and Mr. Jackson, that the detention herein is under said act of Congress and the contract of said commissioners with the Treasury Department, it is again objected that this court has not jurisdiction herein, and that the writ should be dismissed.

Filed January 24, 1890.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES McSHINE.

JAMES McSHINE, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you live?—A. 338 East 71st street, New York City.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. A director of railroad and steamship passengers of the immigration bureau.

Q. How long have you been in this employment?—A. Two years last April.

Q. What are the duties of your office?—A. I was appointed as a laborer to direct the passengers out to the railroads and steam-boats.

Q. You are an employé of the commissioners and not of the railroads?—A. Not of the railroads. I direct the passengers out to the railroads after we get through registering, and then let the boarding-house keepers in.

Q. Do I understand you that you inquire of an immigrant where he wants to go?—A. No, sir; I holler out "Railroad and steam-ship tickets" at the dock, so that they can get their baggage checked to their destination.

Q. Do you remember anything about the cause of the detention of Johannes Rammer and the proceedings that followed in court?—A. Yes, sir; a little bit, I guess.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him while he was here in the Garden?—A. No, sir; I had no conversation.

Q. Did you give any information with reference to where or how to purchase his tickets?—A. Oh, no; well, I don't recollect whether I gave him any information or not.

Q. Weren't you called up before the supreme court of the State of New York?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't you testify in the case?—A. I did, sir.

Q. Can't you, by a moment's reflection, bring your mind to remember that testimony? Can you remember having met Johannes Rammer before you went to the court to give your evidence?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you meet him?—A. I was put in charge of him for about ten minutes while the man went out to get his dinner.

Q. That was after he had been detained?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him before?—A. Not before.

Q. Did you say anything to him there at the time he passed the registers, or afterwards, with reference to the purchase of a railroad ticket?—A. No, sir; he was told he could get a ticket inside, and after he was detained he wanted to give up his money and buy the railroad ticket, and he was refused by the superintendent until such time as the commissioners could act upon the case.

Q. Did you ever at any time say anything to him or give him any advice as to what line he ought to purchase a ticket upon?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Or as to any place he ought to go to.—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Did you suggest to him that he should purchase a ticket to San Francisco?—A. No, sir; I don't recollect saying anything of the kind to him. It is so long that I have forgotten. The fact of the matter was, it was gotten up on false affidavit all the way through, as far as we were concerned, and I paid no attention to it. He accused me and Major Simpson of being the ones.

Q. What man?—A. That man Rammer.

Q. Just you and Major Simpson of advising him?—A. No, of trying to compel him to buy a ticket; that was it; telling him to buy a ticket. I didn't speak to the man the way he said I did at all; he showed his money and wanted to buy his ticket.

Q. That was after he had been detained?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is this the same testimony you gave before the court?—A. Well, it has been so long that I could not tell about that. I have a very poor memory; in fact I was questioned by a half dozen-reporters and by everybody else; everybody was picking at me, and I don't know what it was; that gentleman over there was picking at me all the time, and I did not know what it was for.

Q. In his affidavit Johannes Rammer makes the following statement:

STATE OF NEW YORK, *City and County of New York*, ss :

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
Castle Garden, N. Y.

JOHANNES RAMMER, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

That he is twenty-two years of age, is a native of Germany, and arrived in the port of New York on the 15th day of January, 1890, per steam-ship *Rugia*, from Hamburg, and is accompanied by none.

Deponent further states that his passage was paid by himself, and that his intended destination is New York City, to which place deponent has passage tickets. Deponent's occupation is that of tailor, and his object in coming to the United States to look for employment.

Deponent's health is good, and he has with him 400 marks in money and baggage of the value of about 200 marks. Deponent has not been an inmate of an almshouse, and has not received public aid or support, and has not been convicted of crime.

Deponent has some relatives and friends in this country, as follows: His uncle, Joseph Frederick Rammer, residing at San Francisco, Cal.; and further that he is crippled in his left leg.

JOHANNES RAMMER.

Sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1890.

TRINITY N. GILBERSTEIN,
Notary Public, New York.

No. 257 (Endorsement). Barred by board January 23, 1890, and reported to collector.

Dis. on writ, January 27, 1890.

A. I never heard anybody say anything of that kind, sir.

Q. Do you know of any immigrant ever having been detained for further examination and then concluding to buy a ticket for some distant point, and having bought the ticket, was permitted to go away without further examination?—A. No, sir, I do not. I am on the floor and have no chance at that at all, sir.

By Mr. STUMP :

Did you come in personal contact with Rammer?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have any conversation with him at all?—A. No, sir; no more than Major Simpson was interpreting for him.

Q. Were you the interpreter?—A. No, sir; I was not the interpreter. I don't pretend to speak that language.

Q. Then how came you to be there?—A. That was my duty; I was put there to watch the man awhile; I said while the man was going to his dinner.

Q. Well, what was the conversation that you heard between Rammer and the other party?—A. He wanted to purchase a ticket there and then; he had the money in his hand.

Q. A ticket to San Francisco?—A. Yes, sir. And the superintendent was there, and told him to put his money in his pocket, that he could not buy any ticket until he was investigated by the commissioners.

Q. You were examined in court?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you asked any questions with regard to the commissions that were made on the purchase of tickets?—A. No, sir; I was not asked in regard to commissions.

Q. Commissions on tickets; were you asked in regard to any commissions made by any persons in Castle Garden?—A. No, sir; I don't recollect of it.

Q. You are satisfied of that?—A. I don't recollect of anything of the kind, sir.

Q. Were any immigrants taken outside of Castle Garden in order to have them purchase their tickets outside of the Garden?—A. For any tickets that they could not purchase inside they were sent outside. Second-class tickets can't be got inside of the Garden. Many a time

when I would be going out there I would tell them to go over to Broadway or Greenwich street.

Q. Was there any charge made by any of the officers of Castle Garden for that service, that is, for directing them to the place where they could get their tickets?—A. Not to my knowledge.

TESTIMONY OF T. V. POWDERLY.

T. V. POWDERLY, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you reside, Mr. Powderly?—A. In Pennsylvania.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I used to be a machinist, but for years I have not worked at it; for thirteen years.

Q. What have you been engaged in for several years past?—A. My occupation at present and for several years has been Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor.

Q. How many members has that organization in the United States?—A. Well, that would be a difficult question for me to answer. Our last report gave us two hundred and thirty-six thousand, I believe. I don't want it to be put down, however, as referring exactly to the number, but we had about that at that time.

Q. Have you a membership outside of the United States?—A. Yes, sir; we have members in Great Britain, France, Belgium, in the Canadas. There are efforts being made in Mexico to organize the people there.

Q. What is the aggregate of the world's membership?—A. I don't know; they make no reports to us of the membership until they get the yearly report in the general convention, and we don't pay any attention to that matter. The only membership that we count on is that of the United States and Canada.

Q. You are Grand Master Workman of the order of the United States and for the world?—A. Yes, sir; for the world.

Q. Will you state the object and the end of the organization?—A. In a nutshell, the object and the end of the organization of the Knights of Labor are to better and improve the condition of the workers of the world wherever the organization may have a foot-hold. We endeavor to impress upon them the necessity of education; we desire them to become educated. One of the first lessons that a man receives on joining the order of the Knights of Labor is that he must learn to write his name; he is not compelled to do it, but he ought to do it if he lives up to the teachings of the organization. Then he has to take an active part in the political affairs of the country where he lives; he is expected to vote intelligently, and he is expected also to be a good and useful citizen in the country where he lives. In the different occupations we seldom attempt to regulate trade matters; those are better regulated by trade organizations, but in the general make-up of the labor movement we believe in extending a helping hand to all branches of honorable toil, no matter where they are. We have a declaration of principles, twenty-two in number, that give an idea of the object of our organization. In our preamble we say:

The alarming development and aggressiveness of the power of great capitalists and corporations under the present industrial system will inevitably lead to the pauperization and the hopeless degradation of the toiling masses. It is imperative that, if we desire to enjoy the full blessings of life, unjust accumulation and this power for evil of aggregated wealth shall be prevented. This much-desired object can be accomplished only by the united efforts of those who obey the Divine injunction, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread;" therefore have we formed the

order of the Knights of Labor for the purpose of organizing, educating, and directing the power of the industrial man. It is not a political party; it is more, for in it are crystallized sentiments and measures for the benefit of the whole people; but it should be borne in mind when exercising the right of suffrage that most of the objects herein set forth can only be obtained through legislation, and that it is the duty, regardless of party, of all to assist in nominating, and supporting with their votes, such candidates as will support these measures. No one shall, however, be compelled to vote with the majority. Calling upon all who believe in securing the greatest good to the greatest number to join and assist us, we declare to the world that our aims are:

First. To make industrial and moral worth, not wealth, the standard of individual and national greatness.

Second. To secure to the workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they create; sufficient leisure in which to develop their intellectual, moral, and social faculties. All of the benefits, recreations, and pleasures of the associations, in a word, to enable them to share in the gains and honors of advancing civilization. In order to secure these results we demand at the hand of the law-making power of State and Nation—

Third. The establishing of labor and bureau statistics, that we may arrive at a correct knowledge of the educational, moral, and financial condition of the laboring man.

Fourth. The land, including all the national resources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be subject to speculative traffic. Occupancy and use should be the only title to the possession of land. The taxes upon land should be levied upon its full value or use, exclusive of the improvements, and should be sufficient to take for the community all unearned increment.

Fifth. The abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capitalists and laborers, and the removal of unjust technicalities, delays, and discriminations in the administration of justice.

Sixth. The adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing, and building industries, and for indemnification to those engaged therein for injuries received through lack of necessary safeguards.

Seventh. The recognition, by incorporation, of orders and other associations organized by the workers to improve their condition and to protect their rights.

Eighth. The enactment of laws to compel corporations to pay their employes weekly, in lawful money, for the labor of the preceding week, and giving mechanics and laborers a first lien upon the products of their labor to the extent of their full wages.

Ninth. The abolition of the contract system on national, State, and municipal works.

Tenth. The enactment of laws providing for arbitration between employers and employed, and to enforce the decision of the arbitrators.

Eleventh. The prohibition by law of the employment of children under fifteen years of age.

Twelfth. To prohibit the hiring out of convict labor.

Thirteenth. That a graduated income tax be levied.

Fourteenth. The establishment of a national monetary system, in which a circulating medium in necessary quantity shall issue directly to the people without the intervention of banks; that all the national issue shall be full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private; and that the Government shall not guaranty or recognize any private banks or create any banking corporations.

Fifteenth. That interest-bearing bonds, bills of credit, or notes shall never be issued by the Government; but that when need arises the emergency shall be met by issue of legal-tender non-interest-bearing money.

Sixteenth. That the importation of foreign labor under contract shall be prohibited.

Seventeenth. That in connection with the post-office, the Government shall organize financial exchanges, safe deposits, and facilities for deposits of savings of the people in small sums.

Eighteenth. That the Government shall obtain possession by purchase, under the right of eminent domain, of all telegraphs, telephones, and railroads; and that hereafter no charter or license be issued to any corporation for construction or operation of any means of transporting intelligence, passengers, or freight.

And while making the foregoing demands upon the State and National Government we will endeavor to associate our own labors.

Nineteenth. To establish co-operative institutions, such as will tend to supersede the wage system; and by the introduction of a co-operative industrial system.

Twentieth. To secure for both sexes equal pay for equal work.

Twenty-first. To gain some of the benefits of labor-saving machinery by a gradual reduction of the hours of labor to eight hours per day.

Twenty-second. To persuade employers to agree to arbitrate all differences which may arise between them and their employes, in order that the bonds of sympathy between them may be strengthened and that strikes may be rendered unnecessary.

Now I will say that we admit all workers with hands or brains, except that we admit no lawyers; not that we are particularly opposed to lawyers, but we believe that they are fully able to take care of themselves without our assistance, and for that reason we do not think it necessary for them to be admitted. We further provide that no person who either sells or makes a living or any profits by the sale of intoxicating drinks, either as a manufacturer or otherwise, shall be admitted either to join or remain in membership in this order, and that no lawyers, bankers, professional gamblers, or stock-brokers can be admitted. Lawyers sometimes think that by having their occupation put in that line, we class them all in the same. We simply do that for brevity's sake—put them all there together—that is all.

Q. Do you restrict your membership to citizenship?—A. No, sir; we take in all men that are honorable so far as we know them to be honest.

Q. The immigrant that comes here, then, could become a member of your organization next month?—A. He can become a member before he lands if he is vouched for by another member; that his character will stand the test; that is all that is required. He must be known though.

Q. In the discharge of your duties as grand master workman of the order of the Knights of Labor, do you travel through the United States?—A. Yes, sir, most of it.

Q. I suppose that a part of your labor is to study the industrial part of it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In that investigation did you find that immigration into this country of laborers is increasing or decreasing?—A. From all that I can observe, I think it is on the increase. It seems to me that it is increasing. You will notice that more particularly in the coal and coke regions of this country, where a few years ago the Irish, Welsh, English, Scotch, and German miners were to be found, and on the railways where trackmen were employed of those nationalities, you now find—well, I don't know what to call them. If I call them Hungarians I am told they are something else; no matter what I call them, I am told they are not that, but they are called something else entirely. I know they are being imposed upon, and are working for little or nothing, and that they are driving other men out. I saw at the Scranton depot not long since, citizens of the United States—they were Welsh people, and had resided here long enough to become citizens, and they make excellent citizens, the Welsh people do; they were going back again to Wales because they could not make a living in America. Three days afterwards I was in this city, and on the train that I left Barclay street on, or the train that left Hoboken on the other side, there were twenty-three of those people. They could not speak a word of English; they had their tickets (immigrant tickets purchased down at the Garden) and they were going to Scranton, or Napico, to the anthracite region. One day last week, I am not positive just now as to the day, I saw nineteen more traveling in the same direction with the same kind of tickets; forty-two slaves, plainly speaking, took the place of the forty freemen, the forty Welshmen, who went home. It is this class of people that is making this country what it is.

Now, these Welsh that I speak of, made that place as wealthy as any in the world, and they are being driven out now by those who work for a little or nothing. The name that a man ought to be proud of is no longer known among them. They have forgotten their names and are being called by numbers 1, 2, and 3; they don't live like other people even; I have gone into their homes; they roost around like chickens, only they occupy more space. They occupy bunks on the floor, and

shelves are placed from the floor to the ceiling, and they cook and sleep and do everything else in the one room, and you will see a hundred of them crowded into a room the size of this, and you can imagine the moral and political atmosphere of the community where those people live; you can imagine the feeling of the men who are displaced by that class of men; you will find them wherever there is a railroad, and they are in all the mining regions. In 1882, I saw the first of this class of immigrants in Maryland, a hundred and five of them brought over to take the place of striking miners, and they lived just as I have described, and the poor fellows had no doctor to call in and they had to care for their own ills, care for their own bruises, care for their own cuts. They wore wooden shoes, and when they wanted a shoe they went to the woods and cut off a limb and hewed out that limb of wood and put their feet in it. In New England, last week, when I saw the factories being run on short time, I thought there might be a cause for it. We find them every place. I don't know where they come from, but they do get there, and they are there, and they are a menace to our civilization; not that they intend to be, but they don't know any better. When I got home I told the miners about that hundred and five people, and they said "they can never take our places;" but they are coming in there to-day, and are taking the place of our good American miners there, and they are leaving to make room for these people. Our whole country is making a Botany Bay. My personal regard is for our own people, and I entertain no animosity toward them at all.

Q. The general tendency, then, of immigration now is to degrade the morals and degrade labor?—A. Undoubtedly; I have no shadow of doubt of that.

Q. I believe you said your observation is that immigration is increasing?—A. Of course, my observation is such that it would not do for me to base any very solid opinion on that, because I would see them where others would not.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. This immigration, is it increasing in your region?—A. Yes, sir; that type of it is.

Q. Do you find any change taking place in the character of the immigration?—A. I do not. I made an effort four years ago, sir, to find out how many of them could speak the English language, that I could talk to. I wanted to have them organized and we did try to organize them. I found very few that could speak the English language. I made the same efforts this spring, or this past winter rather, and I could find scarcely any of them who could speak the English language, and those who could would not talk to me or say anything at all.

Q. These men you were speaking about are the men around Scranton?—A. Yes, sir; and I will say they are not Huns; they, I believe, are all Asiatic people, of Asiatic origin, and we have very few of them. I don't know of any. In fact I think it is an extinct race.

Q. Let me inquire if any German immigrants are coming to this section that you speak of?—A. Very few.

Q. Or Irish?—A. Very few Irish.

Q. Italians?—A. We have numbers of them.

Q. Russian Jews?—A. Yes, sir; the Russian Jew and the Polanders make very good citizens, and so do the Swedes. They don't come to our place, however; they seek a climate much the same as they left when they came here, and endeavor to do in their new home much the same as in their old home; they endeavor to become independent; they are good people.

Q. How about the Norwegians?—A. They are about the same.

Q. Is it a fact, then, that unfortunately you get the worst of the immigration right in your district?—A. We get the worst of it; yes, sir.

Q. What about the intelligence of those people; do they possess any education?—A. That, of course, I can not speak about for this reason. I may have an idea that I know a great deal, and when I am talking with an Hungarian, I may think him the most ignorant of men, for the reason that he don't know what I am talking about. In his own country a man may thoroughly understand himself, and he may be a shining light there. I might go over there and they might think I didn't know anything at all, because I didn't understand their language or know what they were talking about; so you see I can't tell what they are in their own country.

Q. How about their morals?—A. I find very little complaint of that, as far as I know of the people; they are very economical. I have seen houses where there would be possibly thirty or forty men, and one woman who would answer all the purposes required. She would do the cooking with a little help from the men, and what else she did I don't know. I know she staid all night with them, but, of course, they never let me stay all night, and I don't know what they did; so I would judge that in such a place as that the morality of that woman would not be very high. But as far as the men are concerned that would be a different thing.

Q. Is that a thing of frequent occurrence?—A. Frequent occurrence, sir; but you can't blame them for that. I don't. We are sending missionaries to Africa and all foreign lands, and importing heathen by the thousand, and we are paying them wages that nobody could live on. If they are caused to make one woman answer the calls of fifty men it is because we compel them to do it.

Q. What wages do they receive?—A. Anywhere from fifty cents to a dollar. I don't believe I ever saw one who received more than a dollar a day for his labor.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What wages were being received by the men whose places they had taken?—A. From \$1.50 to \$2 and \$2.10 a day; that is in our region I speak of now. They have had so many explosions and accidents of other kinds, resulting from the carelessness and the ignorance, or whatever you may want to call it, that the miners themselves demanded the passage in Pennsylvania of a law to compel them to be able to read and write, to make it necessary that they should know enough to read the danger signals, etc. In the western part of our State one of these men went into an old mine, smoking; at the entrance was the word "danger" posted up in black letters; he went in and ignited the gas and it killed nine men; he himself escaped, strange to say. He did not realize the danger and did not know enough to attempt to escape, and consequently was not hurt.

Q. What is the effect of immigration on wages?—A. About that, of course, the natural result, where two men ask for one position; the world over, the effect is to reduce the standard.

Q. So the coming in of some three to four hundred thousand immigrant laborers into this country annually tends steadily to the lowering of wages?—A. In the Knights of Labor we are particularly interested in this law for the reason that it was in our general assembly that it was passed. In 1883 the manufacturers of window-glass entered into an agreement to import foreign workmen. They brought over a number

of them to take the places of members of our organization of Local Assembly, No. 300 of the Knights of Labor. In Baltimore, Md. and Kent, Ohio, when they found our members talking to them, endeavoring to persuade them from their course, the employers got out injunctions in both places to prevent our men from speaking to them; to restrain the American citizen, in other words, from talking to his brother man.

We had a law drawn up, a lawyer was consulted, and the law was framed, and our general assembly, that is, our general convention which met in Cincinnati that year, approved of the law, and ordered the general officers to present it to Congress at Washington. We did it, and on the 26th of February 1885, the bill was signed by President Arthur. We had petitions circulated throughout our organization, and had our members stationed at Washington to watch it, and to aid Congress in the passage of the measure by supplying them with information. And then, again, when the amendment of the bill was passed, that was proposed by us, so that it would contain a feature that the immigrant himself should be allowed one-half of the fine; but that part was stricken out. There is now no inducement for him to tell why he was brought over, but I believe that ought to be added to the law.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Speaking of those who come under contract, do you think that many of the immigrants coming in now come in violation of that Alien Contract Labor Law?—A. I can not answer definitely about that, but I believe they do; I believe the same state of affairs exists to-day as in 1882, when Jay Gould said before the Senate investigating committee here in New York: "We have our agents in all parts of Europe, and all of the land-grant companies have their agents there, and they are sending over immigrants who go upon our land and elsewhere." Now, you go to the window and look down on those people coming in now (alluding to immigrants passing through Castle Garden gate, and you will see that they must go somewhere; it is in the coal regions; it is in the tenement house in New York, and every place in this land where they can get a place to lay their heads; they get here by paying \$13 a head, and what good they are to the country is a mystery to me; I believe they are sent here to-day just the same as they were before.

Q. Is it your opinion that the present laws on immigration ought to be changed?—A. I believe the present laws are inadequate. There is no doubt if they could be lived up to they would be much better. I am being forced to the conclusion more radical measures will have to be adopted than have been in the past. Here is a vessel landed to-day with a double crew; they were hired in the foreign ports to ship to New York. When they get here the men desert and leave, go into New York, and there is no effort made to bring them back, and they remain here. They are hired in some foreign port, any of the European ports, and when they get here there is no necessity for them; we find them staying here after the vessel goes back.

Q. Suppose a man is given employment on this side, and has written to friends or relatives on the other side that if they should come over here he will obtain work for them at good wages, and that induces them to migrate here. Do you think such an immigrant ought to be prevented from landing—a man who comes here with the full knowledge that when he lands he has a place to go to? Isn't such an immigrant more desirable than one who has landed here and has no purpose at all except to shift for himself?—A. I would say yes to that, certainly.

Q. The objection of your organization is more to contracts; to those

who are brought here by corporations, in large bodies, to take the place of people who are perhaps on a strike for the purpose of bettering their condition—or, we will say, have a disagreement with their employers—and to prevent people from coming over here to really keep down the price of labor; interfere with the American mechanic or laborer?—A. Well, that is the idea; yes.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I have a cablegram here that was introduced in evidence this morning, Mr. Powderly. Yesterday morning the papers had a statement concerning an advertisement in the London Daily News for certain freestone-cutters. I sent a cablegram last evening to Consul-General New, at London, asking for his reply, and here it is. I will read it to you for your information. [The Chairman reads cablegram.]

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. This committee proposes to go to Boston to-morrow evening and subpoena these parties who are responsible for this advertisement, subpoena them and examine them in relation to this work. What is your opinion, if these stone-cutters come over here, who are promised 50 cents an hour for work; do you think they are prohibited under a strict interpretation of the contract labor law?—A. If I were interpreting the law, I would interpret it that way, and prevent them from landing, and would compel the companies to pay their way back again; not the steam-ship companies, but those folks who induced them to come here; I would send back every one of them. Now, the truth is, the men up there have not refused to arbitrate, and that advertisement is misleading; it is untruthful. I came from New England, and one of the members of that organization told me—of course he was not sworn, but he had no reason to tell me an untruth—he told me they were willing to arbitrate. He further told me that every year these immigrants come over, and work all summer and then go back home for the winter, taking their summer's earnings, and come back again here in the spring and drive them out and take their places. I would go even further than that law, and say that a man who would not stay here or declare his intention to be a citizen should not stay here. I have no use for a man who comes here for just a while, to make money out of us, and then go back again. I have no use for a man who wants to avail himself of the benefits of our Government, and then go away to spend his money; that applies, of course, to the rich as well as to these.

Q. You think there is no doubt but that these men coming here in answer to that advertisement would be violating the spirit of the law. But the question is, if they don't make a contract, and their passage is not paid by these parties—they come here on the strength of that advertisement in the papers—whether they could be excluded under the Federal law, as it now stands?—A. The fact they advertised in London instead of the papers of the United States, shows there is something crooked in it to start with. If they had been square, they would have advertised here and got lots of stone-cutters.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Powderly, I have a clipping here from the New York World. It is dated Rutland, Vt., April 1:

Commissioner of Immigration A. B. Valentine, who has just returned from making final arrangements in the three towns in which the Swedish colonists are to be located on so-called "abandoned farms," says he expects the colonists to arrive in New York on April 17. About one hundred and fifty immigrants will arrive and will be sent

to Wilmington, Windham County; Weston, Windsor County and Berkshire, Orange County. The farms are in readiness for occupancy and cultivation. Two hundred immigrants expected in May will go to the forests of Essex County, on the Canadian border as wood-choppers. This movement is independent of the farm scheme.

Now, I would like to ask your opinion as to allowing immigration of that kind?—A. Well, I have no objection and our organization has no objection whatever to foreign laborers, those who are able to go on land, providing they do it; but that is another scheme to get immigrants to come to this country, and when they get here there are no lands to be had, and there is only one place for them to go to then, and that place is the first door that opens for them. There was a man in our City until recently who went west. He came here on just such an advertisement as that, with the understanding that he was to go on land. When he got here he found that the only land in sight was here in New York City, oozing up between the cobble-stones. He could not go on land, and the only way to get out where the land was was for him to walk. If he had walked 3,000 miles to get there, he would not have had feet to go on a farm with.

Q. Would you advise an alteration in the alien contract labor law?—

A. I would.

Q. In what way, Mr. Powderly; the committee would like very much to get your full view?—A. I would have all men who are advertised for from abroad prohibited from landing, for that is the same as coming under contract; that is another way of doing it. Now the men on the Second Avenue Railway had a strike in 1889; this I am not prepared to swear to. I give it as it is given to me by one of the men. In February of that year a boat-load of immigrants was taken to the barns and made use of there, taken right from Castle Garden here; I may be mistaken, but if I am, you can set me right. One of the directors of that company was a commissioner of immigration here at Castle Garden, and the men entertained a very strong suspicion that he made use of his position as an immigration commissioner to serve his end as a director of the railway company, a sort of a poo-bah arrangement.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Do you remember his name?—A. His name is Starr, as it is given to me. I don't know whether this is true or not; it was told me, and I give it to you just as I got it; but that the men were landed in the barns there they are positive, and that they came from Castle Garden they are also positive. Now we believe that if the agents and inspectors here in Castle Garden, we believe the accredited representatives of labor organizations, not ours only but all of them—that these representatives of labor organizations (the organizations at whose request the law was passed) should have access to Castle Garden. I sent a man here once, and he was allowed on the floor of Castle Garden for about one minute, and was taken by the shoulder and thrown out before he had an opportunity to converse with men. He had been warned that there were men coming over to take the glass-blowers' places, and on the strength of that information I had this man come here. Standing down on the floor of the Garden, you can not tell what they are going to be, and this gentlemen whom I speak of (having a knowledge of the languages) endeavored to interview these men, but they would not let him talk to them. Our members in New York, wanting to meet such people, after that had to hire a tug in one instance, and paid, I believe it was three hundred and fifty dollars, for the tug, to go down the bay and meet the vessel and find out if such men were on board.

Q. You think that up to this time the authorities here have made no

real attempt to carry out the law?—A. Let me put it in this way. I think they have not only made no attempt, but are opposed to carrying out the law. I may be wrong; I hope I am; but during President Cleveland's administration we could not have any agent; during this present administration they are no good on earth, these agents. One was bad, the other is worse. I don't really think there is a desire to have the law lived up to.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Your opinion is, those who are put here to enforce the law are opposed to its enforcement?—A. Apparently; they either feel that way, or else regard it as of no importance at all. You see they won't import a President; there is no danger of importing Presidents, for the Constitution won't let a foreigner take that job. We don't import Presidents or members of the cabinet, and those people have no sympathy for these men, only previous to the election. You will pardon me for being so frank, but I am telling you just what I think about this matter; that is my candid opinion.

Q. Would you require any educational qualification of an immigrant before landing?—A. Well, I don't think that would be fair.

Q. You would not require that?—A. No, sir; I would not.

Q. In regard to naturalization; would you require educational qualifications? There is a bill before Congress now which proposes that before a man can become a citizen he must be able to read and expound the Constitution of the United States.—A. We'll never have another citizen after it passes, because that has been worrying the brains of the lawyers ever since it was adopted.

Q. Do you think there ought to be some educational restriction?—A. I do believe every man who votes in this country ought to be able to read his ballot; I believe that.

Q. Would you make a law to that effect?—A. I would have a law to that effect, and would state a time at which they should do it; I would not make it at such a time that it would not be operative; I would not want them to be able to read and write on landing, but have a stated time, and after having made that law I would have another one passed to follow it, affording him the opportunities and facilities by which he might be able to learn our language free of cost.

Q. Do you believe in compulsory education?—A. I do. I think no child ought to grow up in this country without having an education.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Many of the States have that now; they have it in my state, New Jersey?—A. Yes.

Q. Would you change the time in which a man may become a citizen of the United States?—A. Yes, sir; I would make it one year if he was able to become a citizen, and if not I would make it a hundred. I would have a test by which we would be guided in admitting him to citizenship, and if he could not pass that test I would never invest him with citizenship; in fact, I would state no time in particular. We have found in the Knights of Labor that a man may have a knowledge of another for two years, and we also found that the man we knew for more than two years turned out a rascal in the end; so there is no actual time to make a test of. I would not extend the time; it is long enough now. Those who claim there should be twenty-one years overlook this fact, that during the twenty-one years he is under no obligation to us at all.

Q. You would be opposed to making a longer time?—A. By all means; yes sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Why should you compel a test of that kind for citizenship in the case of a foreigner, while a negro is allowed to become a citizen by mere matter of birth, without education?—A. I didn't pass the law giving the negro citizenship at all; I am afraid if I had, I would have had the same qualification.

Q. You say the present law is inadequate—the present contract labor law?—A. It appears to me so; yes, sir.

Q. Do you mean by that that the law itself is inadequate, or that it is not properly administered? Wouldn't the law be sufficient if it was stringently enforced?—A. Yes; and with the same interpretations covering the case cited here to-day, the case of advertising abroad for workmen. I would have that come under the same head.

Q. Your organization, as I understand, was instrumental in having this law passed.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. From your experience of its administration would you now, if you had the opportunity, pass a new law with additional provisions?—A. No, I would not, if I had the opportunity. I would make the old law go still further. I don't think it would be wise to repeal the old law. I would extend its provisions still further, to take in such cases as have presented themselves since the passage of the law. But since it is passed there have been new means discovered to evade the law.

Q. State what amendments you would like placed upon the present law.—A. Where men are advertised for, I would have a fine imposed upon the American company (no matter what company it is) that advertised for men abroad. I would impose a very heavy penalty, and when such advertisements are made, and men come here, and such inducements are offered as are offered in this particular case, I would send them back again at the expense of the companies.

Q. Isn't it a fact that the steam-ship companies and railroad companies have their agents throughout the various European countries soliciting immigrants with a view of getting their passage money?—A. I believe they have, and I believe our foreign ministers and consuls ought to be given authority in such matters over there to look into such cases as that, and wherever it is done to report it. It seems to me they could do that; they could be very profitably employed in that way for a time, at least.

Q. Wouldn't it be desirable to hold steam-ship companies and railroad companies responsible for the character of immigrants they bring to this country, by heavy pains and penalties?—A. Yes, sir; I believe it would. There ought to be some test before a man is allowed in this country. Now, there are men coming here every day; there is no question as to their character at home, nor what they are coming here for. If a man leaves our State and goes to New Jersey, if he has done anything wrong, we go after him. If we are so fond of criminals in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, then why should not people across the water be asked to do the same thing?

Q. It has been suggested here to have a consular inspection abroad; what views have you upon that subject?—A. Well, I referred to that a moment ago; I don't remember who it was, whether it was Blair or some other Senator; but I think it was Blair that I wrote the letter to, and I suggested that same matter, and the matter was up two years ago.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Have you read any of the bills now before Congress—say the bill of Senator Chandler—in relation to regulating immigration?—A. I

have not read a bill that has been presented to the present Congress; I haven't seen any of them.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. There are several bills. There has been one introduced by Representative Oates; another by our chairman; another by Senator Chandler.—A. Well, I haven't seen any of them.

By the CHAIRMAN:

I have introduced a bill that provides for a three months' notification to be made the American consul at the port from which the immigrant proposes to sail; some time between that time and the time of sailing, the consul is to make an examination into the condition of the health of the immigrant, into his moral standing, whether he comes within any of the inhibited classes; that is, whether he is what we understand in this country as an anarchist, whether he has been convicted of any crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; if he has been an inmate of an almshouse; if his passage is prepaid here, or if he is under a contract for labor here, or if he is suffering from any infectious disease. If not, and he is in good health, the consul makes a statement of the fact, which certificate the immigrant brings with him, but which, however, shall not be conclusive evidence on his arrival here, but only prima facie; and he must pass through an examination at Castle Garden, on arriving, as heretofore. If one comes in in violation of the inhibition, he shall be returned, and at the expense of the steam-ship company; and if an examination shows that the company connived at the man's coming they shall be subjected to a fine of \$500 in each case. That, in brief, is the meaning of the bill.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Now, Mr. Powderly, would you personally indorse a measure of that kind?—A. I would not want to answer that question off-hand. I would want to study over the bill first. I would regard some of the offenses named in that bill as virtues. A man who might be a law-breaker in this country, I would call a patriot abroad, and if he strikes a blow for liberty there, just as we did here a hundred years ago, I would not keep him out.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. There is no political test in this bill of Mr. Owen's.—A. Well, I would define the offenses more accurately than that. I have no hesitation in saying that, for instance.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Well, the general feature of making an investigation into every case by the United States consuls abroad. So to speak, establish a detective force all over Europe, to examine into each individual case for a month or two ahead. The law contemplates a very thorough investigation.—A. I believe there should be a notice, and yet there are some things a man has to leave for that he could not give two months' notice; if something should arise where it was necessary for him to get out suddenly; they should be very closely scrutinized on landing here.

Q. Immigrants who are now landing here come in at the rate of two or three a minute; the whole examination does not take over fifteen or thirty seconds; that is all there is of it, and then they are passed through. Don't you think if there was a more careful examination, with men of good understanding, men of good judgment placed in these

positions, that considerable of the undesirable immigration could be kept out in that way, without subjecting these people to a great deal of trouble and annoyance on the other side, perhaps deterring the best of the immigrants from ever making an application or of thinking of coming to this country, and that this very system of employing United States consuls on the other side would tend to the bringing over here of the most undesirable immigrants, while the good immigrants, probably, would not go to the trouble—would remain on the other side, rather than be subjected to the annoyance of a detective bureau?—A. I don't think there would be much trouble in that. Of course, the particular offenses a man would be guilty of, I am not prepared to say anything about that; but I believe there should be an examination; if I wanted to go to Europe, I would go and get a passport from this country to do so, and I would not feel a bit hurt about it. I see no reason why they who are coming here should not have a passport to come on.

Q. Do you think a passport would be necessary in this country?—A. Well, I mean a certificate of character; it really amounts to the same thing. If we are allowed, or were allowed in our labor organizations to look somewhat after the enforcement of the law, we would not have so much complaint to make; we will then know whether it is the law that is to blame, or the laxity of the officials; heretofore we have been prevented from having an opportunity of seeing into the matter at all; every time we have made an effort to look into the practical workings of the law, we have been denied that privilege, and our members here in New York haven't been slow in the matter; they have been persistently active whenever they could make the effort.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Would the young, active men of Europe, who are liable to military duty, go to procure these passports from their Government?—A. Not at all.

Q. And wouldn't that very thing deprive them of the opportunity of coming to America?—A. I have no doubt it would, sir. If these regulations that I have suggested here, and that our organization favors, were enforced, that is, making it a fine and imprisonment for advertising for a man abroad, there is no necessity for that; they can get men here, all they want. I believe Mr. Oates, of Alabama, introduced a bill some two or three years ago, preventing aliens from owning lands in this country. We want to go further than that; we want to prevent the vast holding of lands; take them out of the clutches of corporations, and allow immigrants to go on the lands; to-day they come here, expecting the land, but it is controlled by syndicates and corporations, and good, desirable land can not be gotten by the immigrant for any price that he can afford to pay; those who are farmers at home tell me they would not stay around Scranton and Napico and those places at all, if they had the means to go on land, but that is out of the question; they can not get land anywhere.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You don't think the five or six hundred people coming in here to-day would be a damage to the country, providing it was the right kind of immigration?—A. Not at all, sir.

Q. What per cent. of the immigration is undesirable; say four hundred thousand land here in one year, how many of that four hundred thousand would you think ought not to be permitted to land?—A. I could not answer that question, unless I had made an examination.

Q. But you think there is a considerable amount coming here in viola-

tion of the contract-labor law?—A. Yes, sir; I have no doubt but what at least one-third of that is stimulated immigration. I consider the stimulated immigration as bad as the rest.

Q. And you think about one-third of it is undesirable?—A. Yes, sir; I think one-third is harmful to the country.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Powderly, what is your view on the question of the landing tax?—A. That is so much per head?

Q. Yes.—A. I don't favor it; many of the best men we have in this country don't have 2 cents when they land; I know when my father got here he had a two-shilling piece, and if he had been kept out until he had more, I don't know whether I would be here or not, and for my own sake——

Q. But the practical operation of it is the immigrant don't pay the tax, the steam-ship company would pay it. One of the commissioners of emigration who has had some seventeen years' experience said that when the landing tax was a dollar and a half, and when it was two dollars and a half and now that it is fifty cents a head, there has been no change in the rate of passage; the rates of passage have, of course, changed at different times, but not at the time when the tax has been changed; his judgment therefore was that within any reasonable bonds, say three or four dollars, that it would make no difference to the immigrants—that the steam-ship company would pay it anyhow—and that this surplus could be used to pay the expenses of Castle Garden and to pay for the care of the immigrant for a year after he has landed here, should it become necessary?—A. The immigrant pays his tax after he lands; pays it well. It is not against immigration so much, we are not opposed to that—to the man who comes here—but we believe these regulations should be observed, so as to prevent the advertising abroad for these men, such as has been spoken of here; we think *that* immigration ought to be stopped.

Q. The difficulty the commissioners have had is to devise methods by which the intent and purpose of the law can be carried out. The object of this investigation is into the workings of the law, to the end that we can better carry out what we all feel is the desirable thing to do, and we are wanting suggestions. Let me give you a suggestion that one of the gentlemen now at the table (Mr. Post) has recently made as to the matter of inspection: That is, that there should be detectives under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall board each immigrant ship when it sets sail from the foreign port, unknown to the shipmaster, come over as a steerage passenger, mingle and live with the immigrants; quietly, during the ten or twelve days' passage, interview each one of them, find out under what conditions he shipped to this country, what his business will be in this country, how much money he has, whether he is under contract, what his previous life has been, everything, in fact, with reference to that, so that when the vessel lands here he can give that information to the inspectors at Castle Garden. Do you believe that would be a wholesome and valuable adjunct to get at the desired end?—A. I never heard that idea advanced before, but it strikes me, at first sight, as a very good one. As you put it, I think it would be a good thing to do.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. He would soon become known, would he not?—A. Well, you need not have the same one go all the time.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Mr. Powderly, have you much experience in relation to the Italian immigration that comes here, whether they make any progress after they come to this country? The Italians have been spoken of frequently as being undesirable, coming here under contract, that they are under the control of padrones. Now, have you ever noticed that after they have lived in this country four or five years there is an improvement? Do you think there is an improvement?—A. I have as yet to witness any; I have not seen any yet.

Q. How about the persons who have settled around your country in the mining district? After they have been there from one to four years is there any improvement in their condition?—A. I see none, with the exception of the Polanders. They make very good citizens after a time; these other people don't seem to. In other places, though, I have seen Italians who are very good citizens, and who improve wonderfully. In our place we have not so many of them as we have of the Slavonians, and, as a consequence, we don't know so much about them; but the Italians we have who have come lately are not very good citizens; I was going to say that the Italians who came to our place several years ago, on the whole, are not.

Now, about these Canadians—this Canadian border—I would like to speak a word about that. We have found in our organization a vast number of men have been brought over—have been landed in Canadian ports and get into this country and take the places of our workmen here. We believed they were engaged abroad, in fact a good many of them have admitted it afterwards, and that they were brought through to Canada; it is an easy matter to get over in that way. We think there ought to be a corps of inspectors along the Canadian borders, where the railways touch our borders, and that there should be inspectors there as well as at our ports here, or else annex Canada to the United States, one of the two.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. I understood you, Mr. Powderly, to say, after the cablegram was read here, that you have been making investigations in Boston with regard to the condition of affairs there?—A. No, sir; I was there lecturing, and heard those people talk that thing over.

Q. Who is the member of your organization there having that in charge?—A. He lives in Worcester, Mass.

Q. What is the nature of the difficulty up there?—A. Well, I was trying to remember where it was that I was told about it. It was in Springfield, Mass. A young man by the name of James Donohue, of Springfield, Mass., told me he didn't belong to the union, but he said they had this difficulty with the men that were brought over here, that they raised the initiation fee on foreigners from ten to fifteen dollars, and from fifteen to twenty, from twenty to thirty, and from thirty to forty, and from forty to fifty, and on up to one hundred, and finally the men would come over here and pay one hundred dollars initiation fee, and go home when the working season was over, and come back here again the next year.

Q. And why is it that these firms named in this cablegram are advertising for stone-cutters abroad? Can they get them in Boston?—A. They could get them anywhere in this country, if they would pay them the wages and give them practically the same terms they are offering the ones abroad.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. From the cablegram it does not seem to be a difference in the wages, but rather a difference in the regulations; do you know what the difficulty is?—A. Well, it first appeared to be a question of hours of work, but I see by that cablegram that they are giving them so much per hour to work, that is, they work by the hour.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Isn't it really the locking out of American workmen, and supplying their places by foreigners?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your experience in regard to that throughout the United States, on the part of manufacturers?—A. Well, my experience is wherever they can get the cheapest work they will get it. I will say it is better than it was a year ago. You see this organization has spread out so much and into so many places that even those who are not in organizations don't snap as readily at such offers as that as they used to; they hesitate and, as a consequence, they advertise abroad more than they used to.

Q. What is the experience of your organization, with regard to the benefit to working people in the matter of raising or lowering the tariff on articles?—A. Well, I can't enter into a discussion of the tariff here.

Q. When goods in this country bring good prices, do wages raise correspondingly to the workmen?—A. The only protection the workingmen have in this country is through their organizations. The tariff is a good thing for the manufacturer, but—

Q. But if they are not organized, the manufacturer will take it all?—A. Yes, sir, and more too, if he can. I suppose that is human nature, though.

Q. So far as that is concerned, then, the tariff laws have no effect on the wages paid in this country?—A. Well, I don't think I would be willing to say that much, but I do state the other side of it, that the workman don't get the protection that is promised to him.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How many idle men are there in the United States to-day, by reason of inability to find work?—A. I could not answer that question.

Q. Your organization does not keep any record of men who are in enforced idleness?—A. No; we have throughout the coal regions, that is the anthracite region, all the miners have been idle for about eight months out of the year.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. This last year?—A. For the last two or three years. During the month of February, many of the mines in the city where I live worked for sixteen hours the whole month; the men are too poor to move away from there, and they must be classed among those who are in enforced idleness.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is there any statement, Mr. Powderly, you would be pleased to make, other than you have already made? If so, the committee would be glad to hear it.—A. I don't know of any just now.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Before we close, Mr. Chairman, I think Mr. Starr ought to be questioned concerning a statement made by Mr. Powderly—as he is evidently the commissioner referred to—for fear an injustice would be done.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE STARR—Recalled.

GEORGE STARR, after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Are you director of the Second Avenue Horse-Car Company?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember the strike on that railroad?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were the men furnished from Castle Garden; to take the place of conductors and drivers on that road?—A. No, sir; not drivers nor conductors.

Q. Were the men to take places in the stables?—A. Yes, sir; to take care of the horses.

Q. How many?—A. I think about a dozen; the strikers had left, and the horses had to be fed and stabled and kept clean, as well as they could be under the circumstances. It was necessary to do that, in order to attend to the feeding and watering of the horses.

Q. Who sent the men up there?—A. I did, sir.

Q. Are you connected with the railroad in any way?—A. At that time I was vice-president of the road; I am not connected with it now, however.

Q. Not now?—A. No, sir.

Q. You were at that time?—A. Yes, sir; all the officers of the road themselves were feeding horses and taking care of them. The people we sent up there only were sent to feed and water them and clean out the stables.

Q. About fifteen was the number?—A. I don't remember the exact number, but about that.

Q. What wages did you pay them?—A. Two dollars a day.

Q. The same as the old ones?—A. Yes, sir; the same as they got.

Q. What was the strike for, higher wages or shorter hours?—A. No, sir; there was no occasion for a strike on the Second avenue road; the men working on that road desired to remain, but it was on account of another road, I think it was on the Third avenue; that was where the trouble was; it was on the Third avenue and all the employés on our road desired to remain with us, but the society——

Q. They ordered the strike?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your men were out on account of sympathy for the others?—A. No, they were ordered. They had no sympathy with the others.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN HUGHES.

JOHN HUGHES, after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Were you an employé on the Second Avenue Street Railroad?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At what time were you employed there?—A. I was up there until the 26th of last January.

Q. Were you an employé at the time of the strike which Mr. Powderly has spoken of, concerning which Mr. Starr has just been testifying?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you one of the drivers?—A. Yes, sir; on the street car.

Q. You remained with the road during the time of the strike?—A. No, sir.

Q. Please explain what your action was.—A. What my action was personally?

Q. Tell us what your connection with that matter was.—A. Well, my action was as a representative of the men; they tried for months to settle the difficulty that was raising in regard to an agreement between the company and the men; I tried for a couple of months, prior to any trouble taking place, to have the company sign an agreement for the continuation of the conditions we were already working under. I could not get the president to get the directors together to sign any agreement. I told him we were willing to stay under the same conditions we were working under at that time, but they would not or could not get the board of directors together, or did not want to get together; I don't know exactly what it was; I can't say.

Q. You were willing to continue at the prices you were receiving, but you wanted a contract drawn up and signed by the directors of the board and the representatives of the men, that you should receive that wage for a given length of time?—A. Yes, sir; for another year, and I could not get them together, and all the other roads in the city, they all had an agreement signed, the same as we had.

Q. You had a signed agreement prior to that?—A. Yes, sir; but the railroad companies would not sign this one.

Q. What reason was alleged for not signing it? Simply the failure of the directors to meet?—A. Well, that was the only reason we could get.

Q. Then, on that, the men went out?—A. Yes, sir; and quit work. We had no guaranty whether they would live up to the past agreement or not.

Q. But the agreement, the wages you had received under the former contract, had been maintained until you went out?—A. The wages had; yes, sir.

Q. Was there any act of mistreatment on the part of the officers of the company that precipitated your going out just at the time you did?—A. Well, no; I can't say there was, only they would not sign the agreement. We wanted an agreement for them to live up to.

Q. When the men went out, were there any men sent from Castle Garden, who were immigrants, to supply your places?—A. Well, that is what the immigrants told me themselves.

Q. How many were sent up?—A. I could not tell how many there were; there seemed to be about twenty-five or thirty of them all come down that street. It was worth your life to try it.

Q. How long were they kept at work there?—A. As long as they could use them.

Q. Do you know anything about the wages they paid them?—A. Well, I heard some people say they weren't getting after a time what they had at first.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. What work did they do?—A. They went into the stable, took care of the horses, and groomed them, and everything else.

Q. And watered the horses—took care of them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did the company have anybody to do that work for them except the immigrants?—A. No, sir; they cleared everybody else out.

Q. Were the company locking you out?—A. I claim it was a lock-out.

Q. The company didn't want you to strike, did they?—A. It seems that they did; they formed into a scheme to freeze us out.

By Mr. LEHLBACH :

Q. Did you go back on the road then?—A. No; I am black-listed by every road in New York City, and can't get a day's work.

Q. State, if you will, what particular relation you held to the workmen on that railroad line; were you the head of some local assembly?—

A. I was master-workman of that local assembly, and am to-day.

Q. Did you order the men out?—A. No, sir; they went out on a vote; no man in our organization has power to order them out.

Q. But there was no difference at that time in regard to the wages?—A. We wanted the old agreement signed.

Q. Do you think that the sending of these twenty-five men up there from Castle Garden to take care of the horses was really against the interests of your organization?—A. I think it was against the interests of everybody.

Q. Of all working-men?—A. Yes, sir; not particularly my organization.

Q. You think your men would have taken care of the horses?—A. I was willing to pick out men to go into the stable and go to work.

Q. Then the sending up of these fifteen or twenty or twenty-five men, whatever the number was, was entirely unnecessary on the part of the board of directors?—A. Well, I looked at it as a breach of trust with the laboring classes of people.

Q. The horses would not have suffered?—A. Well, they would, as long they would not accept any help from us.

Q. Your men were willing to take care of them?—A. Yes, sir; some of them were crazy to go in in that way; they would not go in, and didn't go in, because they wouldn't let them come in that way.

NEW YORK, *April 17, 1890.*

The subcommittee met at 11 a. m.

Present, Hon. Herman Lehlbach in the chair and Hon. Herman Stump.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH GALLO.

JOSEPH GALLO, being called and sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Were you ever employed in the Garden here?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was your brother?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he discharged?—A. No, sir; he was not discharged. He was discharged by reducing the force; that is what I heard; that is what he told me.

Q. Were you ever engaged in assisting men to immigrate to this country?—A. I never did, sir. I have been here twenty-five years in the city of New York, and I think I am just as high as Mr. Stephenson; he spoke about me. I have references here and all over the United States that I can give where I have been carrying on my business.

Q. What is your business?—A. Broker. I send money to Italy for all those people and I do railroad business.

Q. Are you a money-broker?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What kind of railroad business do you do?—A. Build railroads.

Q. Where?—A. I work now for the Norfolk and Western, Norfolk, Va. Blufield.

Q. What people do you use in building?—A. We have colored men, we have Italians, and we have Hungarians there, too.

Q. How many?—A. Five hundred.

Q. How many Italians have you got?—A. Three hundred and fifty.

Q. How many Hungarians?—A. About seventy-five. They have been working for me four years.

Q. Have they been working for you ever since they arrived here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where do you get them—direct from Castle Garden?—A. No, sir; never got a man from Castle Garden.

Q. Where do you get them from?—A. City of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Boston.

Q. Do you advertise for the men?—A. Yes, sir; in the Italian paper; and sometimes I do not. As soon as they hear that I have got work they come to me. I built 4 miles, from Alexandria to Carbondale, for the Norfolk and Western last year.

Q. Did you do the work yourself?—A. Yes, sir; me and a partner of mine. I do the work myself.

Q. Are you a practical railroad builder yourself?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you superintend the construction of the work yourself?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When were you last in West Virginia?—A. I left West Virginia Saturday night.

Q. How long did you remain there?—A. I remained there twenty-two days.

Q. You have a foreman?—A. Foreman, clerk, wagon bosses.

Q. How much do you pay your men?—A. One dollar and twenty-five cents a day.

Q. How do they live—in houses?—A. They live in houses. I hire small houses all around, and we build our own tent.

Q. You build shanties?—A. Shanties.

Q. How do they get their living?—A. Anywhere they like. We have a store on the line ourselves, and we have got to sell cheap to beat any store around in town.

Q. Do they buy all their goods of you?—A. Mostly buy of us, except some goods we have not got; they buy them where they like.

Q. What is the average earnings per month of a man under your employ?—A. Well, they average 24, 25, 23 days, at \$1.25 a day. They get from \$28 to \$30 a month.

Q. Twenty-eight dollars a month is the average?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of course, if it is good weather and don't rain, they get a full month?—A. They make more.

Q. What is the average cost of their living?—A. It costs from \$5 to \$8 dollars a month. The colored men it costs from \$15 to \$20. They spend everything, mostly.

Q. What do your men eat?—A. They buy the beef for themselves. We don't sell the beef, but they eat maccaroni, beef and rice, and all that kind of food, and beef they buy outside, eggs, and such kind of things.

Q. How many times in a week do they eat meat?—A. About three or four times a week.

Q. All that it costs them to live is about \$1.25 a week?—A. Yes, sir; with us; without what they spend on the outside; that I can't tell. They have a board bill of \$5 to \$8 a month.

Q. You board them?—A. We don't board them.

Q. That is what they spend in your store?—A. Yes; and then they buy other stuff outside that we don't know.

Q. Do these people that you employ become citizens of the United States?—A. A good many.

Q. Or do they go back?—A. Yes, sir; some goes back and some stay here.

Q. How long have you been in this business?—A. Eleven years.

Q. How many men do you think you have employed in this eleven years—Italians?—A. Five thousand about.

Q. Of that five thousand how many do you think return to Italy after they get through their work here?—A. May be five or six hundred return to Italy; and they come back again. Now I have got seventy-one come back from Italy. They worked for me last summer and they came back again and went to work in West Virginia again with me this year.

Q. How many of these five thousand men who came over have been advanced money for the passage?—A. None as I know.

Q. You don't believe that a good many of them have their passage advanced?—A. Yes; I believe they do that. They do here in New York. Yes; there is plenty here in New York that does that.

Q. How do these people that advance the money get it returned to them?—A. They run their own risk. I can't tell you, because I never did.

Q. You have never done that?—A. No, sir.

Q. You think there are many who do that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you give the names of any parties in the city of New York that advance money to Italians and then have it paid back out of the wages they earn?—A. I could not do that, unless I asked the men on the line myself, and then I could. I never have bothered my head with anything of that kind. I never did any of that business, to send to Italy and give my money away. I am afraid I never would get my money back. I am too much of an American to do that. I came here when I was thirteen years old. All I have done in this railroad business I contracted here in the city of New York Inspector Williams (he was my head man); and I had five hundred men under contract in this city; I had it for three years, and I had it under Coleman.

Q. You say you never, in all your experience, had an immigrant who came directly from Castle Garden to work for you?—A. No, sir; I never did.

Q. But did you never get any immigrants who had passed through Castle Garden and entered your employ within two or three days?—A. Yes; a good many.

Q. Many of them?—A. No, sir; I don't believe I got out of the five thousand twenty-five men that way.

Q. The men that you employ are people who have lived here for a length of time?—A. Yes, sir; Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh. Just now I took over three hundred men from Philadelphia, because it was the nearest from me—the nearest I can get them it is better for me.

Q. The statement has been made, as near as I recollect, that your brother was employed here as an interpreter. Was he in Castle Garden?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he was discharged because it was discovered by the commissioners that you were engaged in importing immigrants into this country?—A. It is not true, sir; it is nothing true; I can prove it is not. My brother was not discharged for any such thing, sir, because I never came in Castle Garden. My brother has been there for eight years, and I don't believe I came in Castle Garden six times.

Q. You say it is not true that your brother was discharged for that?—
A. No, sir.

Q. And neither is it true that you ever imported or assisted any immigrants?—A. No, it was never done; my brother is not interested in my business.

Q. No; that you did?—A. No, sir; never had any man from Italy; never paid a dollar to any man to come here. I never had any business with Castle Garden at all; all my business is outside.

Q. Do you ever arrange in your business as broker or contractor for employing men for other railroad contractors?—A. Yes, sir; sometimes they told us——

Q. State the firms you have assisted in getting men.—A. Peter Wright & Sons, in the city of New York; Jones & Thorn, Baltimore, and John H. Waddell, West Virginia.

Q. Any others?—A. That is all, sir.

Q. Where were these men used, on the construction of railroads?—
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were large numbers of men sent to these people when they were calling for men?—A. Only a very few. They had work on the Erie Railroad from Susquehanna to Carbondale, about 17 miles. I furnished them about five hundred men.

Q. What was the average paid?—A. They used to pay \$1.45 a day. That is three years ago.

Q. Were you compensated in any way for furnishing these men?—A. No, sir.

Q. You took the trouble without compensation?—A. I just done it to increase my business, because the men, if I got a little work for them in that way, they sent the money through me to Italy.

Q. You did send some money for them?—A. Yes, sir; that is all the profit I had, advertising my own business.

Q. Are there any other Italians in this city who are engaged in a business similar to yours?—A. In my business? No, sir.

Q. Not with your business, but in the same line of business—broker?—A. Yes, sir; there is about fifty in the city of New York.

Q. They do work for railroads?—A. No, sir; they do not.

Q. I mean are there any others that are engaged in the same kind of business that you are engaged in?—A. One man I know of; he was working, I think, two years for the Long Island Railroad. He lost so much money he is out of it now. He is in Mulberry street. He is in the same business as I am. He lost about \$10,000 in a piece of work he took three years ago, and I guess he aint going back any more.

Q. Do you know the names of any of the class of people called padrones, who control the wages of these men who come here?—A. I do not, sir.

Q. Do you believe there are such?—A. No, sir; I don't believe that. I believe they really do pay the fare for men that come over to this country and charge \$10 or \$15 more than that for lending the money. There was, fifteen or eighteen years ago, padrones, but no more now.

Q. There are not any now?—A. No, sir; I have seen them fifteen years ago.

Q. You think all the money they make out of them is by charging them 10 per cent. or even more? You think it is as much as double that sometimes?—A. They pay \$25 to \$28 for passage to New York, and then they charge them \$33 to \$35.

Q. A large number of Italian immigrants came in this morning. I

noticed, as I was coming in the gate, that they seemed to go in troops?—
A. All together.

Q. They seemed to know where they were going. Don't you believe these people are under instructions from some one to go to a particular place, and that they were hired before they left the other side?—A. No, sir; those people belong to one town. If you discharge one or two of those people, they all go away. It has happened many times to me. My foreman discharged two out of twenty-five, and they all left.

Q. Do you mean to say they come over two hundred from one town?—
A. Yes; and more too.

Q. From one town?—A. Yes, sir; I have got seventy-one men in one shanty, in Falls Mills, Va. They belong all from one town.

Q. They all came over of their own accord?—A. Of their own accord. They have been in this country three years; all that time together.

Q. Do they save money?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are they good workmen?—A. Yes, sir; good workmen. I prefer workmen of Italians to anybody else for railroad work. You can depend upon them, because if pay-day is to-morrow, and you have three hundred Italians working, you find two hundred and ninety-nine at the work; but if you have any other class of people you don't find fifty sometimes.

Q. Do you mean to say that without some preconcerted action on the part of some one who directs the movements of these men, that from a village or a town there are as many as three or four hundred who start out on the same ship, come to the same place, and go off in squads together, without having been engaged or hired by any one?—A. I never saw three or four hundred. The most I have seen is seventy-one; that is the most I have seen from one town come. They are all together—fifteen, twenty, twenty-five.

The CHAIRMAN (addressing Commissioner Stephenson). This is Mr. Gallo. Let me see whether I understood you correctly in your testimony when you said that a brother of this gentleman had been discharged because it was found that he was engaged in importing or assisting immigration to this country. Did I understand you correctly?

Mr. STEPHENSON. No, sir; not quite.

The CHAIRMAN. What was it?

Mr. STEPHENSON. The cause of the discharge was brought about by myself on the representation made to me by Mr. Ford, the chairman of the committee, who stated a ship-load of Italians had arrived here at a time when Mr. Ford was present and examined them. Mr. Gallo, who is a brother of this gentleman (this gentleman I do not know; I have never met him), acted as the interpreter. Mr. Ford said to me, "Mr. Stephenson, have not you any other interpreter than this man Gallo?" I said, "This is the best man we have got in the Garden." He said, "Don't you know that his brother is one of the padrones in New York?" I said, "No; I never heard of such a thing;" and then he said, "You ought not to have this man in your employ." And when I read the Ford testimony, in which this man agreed to employ six hundred men to go into the Hocking Valley, I thought his brother was not the proper man to inspect the Italians. I never had any charge against Mr. Gallo while he was here as clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. Then his dismissal was brought about——

Mr. STEPHENSON. By the fact that he had a brother engaged in this business.

The CHAIRMAN. And at Congressman Ford's request?

Mr. STEPHENSON. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Gallo, you have been engaged in sending men to Hocking Valley?—A. No, sir.

Q. You have sent men to railroads, or helped other contractors?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever do that when the men who had been working on these railroads were engaged under a contract?—A. No, sir.

Q. For the purpose of helping out?—A. No, sir.

Q. You never did that?—A. No, sir.

Q. Never furnished men for Jersey City?—A. Yes, sir; I did to Peter Wright & Son in New York, when the 'longshoremen strike was, and I did not have no immigrants go there to work. They had to be experienced men to handle the stuff on the docks. I have furnished three hundred men to Peter Wright & Son of the Inman Line and Red Star Line. That is the only men I furnished at the time of the strike. I never did before. I never took any men from Castle Garden. My men I got all over the United States.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You say there are no padrones now here?—A. No, sir; not as I know.

Q. How long since they went away?—A. As well as I remember, it is about eighteen or twenty years ago.

Q. Do you mean eight years, or twenty years ago?—A. I mean twenty years ago.

Q. Where did they live?—A. That time they used to live some few in Crosby street.

Q. And in Mulberry street?—A. And some in Mulberry street.

Q. And what is the other street?—A. I did not know any other street with any Italian at that time.

Q. Then, in Mulberry street, you say?—A. Mulberry and Crosby streets.

Q. How many were up there at that time?—A. I know two men were arrested at that time.

Q. I didn't ask you how many were arrested. How many were up there?—A. How many Italians?

Q. How many padrones?—A. Only one I know.

Q. Then in eighteen or twenty years you only know of one padrone living in New York?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the business of the padrone; what did he do?—A. He had some little boys from Italy playing music along the street, and they arrested him.

Q. You are sure that you never saw but one?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he was the man that employed boys?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that is your definition of a padrone?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You would not call a man a padrone who took men in the same way and farmed them out?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You would?—A. Yes.

Q. I understood you to say there was quite a number of these now—about fifty—who farm out men in the manner in which you speak of this man farming out boys?—A. I said where they sell tickets coming to this country, I didn't say anything about padrone.

Q. You did not?—A. No, sir.

Q. What is the difference between an Italian broker and a padrone?—

A. I think there is a great deal of difference.

Q. Tell us the difference?—A. I don't send for any men.

Q. I don't ask what you do. I ask you what the difference is between an Italian broker and an Italian padrone?—A. A padrone is a man who brings men from the old country and makes a contract with them; and a broker, he exchanges money; he does a banking business.

Q. Then you are a broker?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You do a banking business?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. A banking business with whom?—A. Myself; with a house on the other side; I draw all my drafts there from Brown, or Peter Wright & Son, wherever I can buy it.

Q. You said when you commenced to testify that you sent money; to whom?—A. All over the world, if you wish to.

Q. You also stated you advertised in the papers for men?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Italian papers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where?—A. Progress.

Q. In Italy or in this country?—A. Right in this country.

Q. You never advertise in the old country?—A. No, sir; my advertisement has been in the paper for five weeks, regular.

Q. You say a great many of the Italians who came over here had money advanced for them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. By whom?—A. That I can not give.

Q. How do you know they had it advanced?—A. That is what they told me on the railroad, that worked there.

Q. You say that many did this—that you are too good an American to advance your money on any such security?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you still say that many do it?—A. They are doing it now, yes; send the passage to Italy to bring friends to this country here, and then maybe they make them pay 10 or 15 per cent. more than what the fare costs.

Q. You know this of your own knowledge?—A. Yes, sir; I know it to my own knowledge.

Q. Tell us how you know it, and where you know it from?—A. They told me, because people paid their passage here. They asked how much passage to New York. I say \$25. They say "my friend say the charge was \$35."

Q. Give us the name of the friend saying so?—A. I could not tell you.

Q. Is it that you don't know, or that you won't tell?—A. I don't know; I can not remember so many people alike.

Q. How many is it that you can not remember?—A. I say I can not remember how many, so many.

Q. Couldn't you tell some of the many persons who did it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Don't you live in Mulberry street?—A. No, sir.

Q. Where do you live?—A. 14 Marion street.

Q. How far is that from Mulberry street?—A. Two block.

Q. Did you ever go to Mulberry street?—A. Yes, sir; some times.

Q. Do you know the names of the firms who do this business?—A. There is Cunier, there is Capinegro, Lord. Why, there are six or seven there.

Q. Do they advance money for the purpose of bringing immigrants to this country?—A. No, sir; I don't think so. I don't know nothing about that.

Q Did any of these persons who told you that they were charged in this manner name either of these firms as persons who advanced money?—A. No, sir; their own countrymen do that.

Q. You say you are working about five hundred men down on the Norfolk and Western Railroad?—A. Virginia, yes, sir.

Q. And that you have, altogether, handled about five thousand?—A. No, sir; I have got five hundred working now.

Q. But you say that, altogether, you have handled five thousand?—A. I have handled five thousand.

Q. In how long a time was that?—A. Ten years.

Q. About five hundred a year?—A. Yes.

Q. How long have you had this contract on the Norfolk and Western?—A. Since the 22d of January.

Q. Is it a new road?—A. No, sir; a double track.

Q. Are they just building a double track?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where else have you men employed?—A. No where.

Q. Did you work former years on the Norfolk and Western?—A. No, sir.

Q. What do you do with these men there?—A. He asked me how many men I have handled in ten years; I says, I have handled five thousand men.

Q. You have not handled, though, five hundred men as a contractor, doing work yourself?—A. Yes, sir; I have done work myself.

Q. For your own purposes?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I understood you furnished Peter Wright & Sons?—A. I did, yes, sir.

Q. Did you have a contract with them?—A. Yes, sir, I did.

Q. What for?—A. To put the coal on board the ship.

Q. You did not furnish them to Peter Wright & Sons, then, you furnished them for yourself to carry out a contract?—A. Yes, sir; and then, at the same time, I gave Peter Wright a couple of hundred men to work on the dock to load the ship.

Q. Do you mean to say that all the men you used, you used yourself; or have not you furnished other men to other contractors? Is it not your business to furnish other men to other contractors?—A. I furnish men to others and do work myself.

Q. You do both?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So your business is to furnish men as broker?—A. If it is a responsible party, yes, sir.

Q. What is your profit in that?—A. My profit is just to advertise my own business.

Q. What advertisement is that; and how is it a benefit and profit to your business?—A. My business giving these people work, they send money back and all that.

Q. What for?—A. They send money to Italy, to family.

Q. How does that money profit you?—A. Why by sending money to Italy don't I make my exchange?

Q. That is where you make it? What exchange do you make?—A. Well, it depends on how the exchange is; I can't tell.

Q. That is your sole business?—A. Yes, sir; that is all; and I worked for the city of New York three years.

Q. What were you doing?—A. I had a contract for unloading scows for the street-cleaning department.

Q. How many men did you engage for that?—A. About four hundred. I didn't engage; they were appointed by the city.

Q. What was your arrangement with John H. Waddell? What is

his business?—A. He is a man in New York to-day. He is a contractor.

Q. Where?—A. He lives in West Virginia, but he is in New York now.

Q. Where does he live?—A. In One hundred and forty-seventh street.

Q. Where does he live?—A. 145 Alexandria avenue.

Q. At what price did you furnish him men?—A. I furnished him men for \$1.45 on the Erie.

Q. What portion of \$1.45 was he to pay you, per head, for getting those men?—A. He didn't pay me anything.

Q. What did you charge the immigrant for getting their positions for them?—A. I didn't charge them anything.

Q. Did you furnish them on that contract with their clothes, provisions, etc.?—A. No, sir; they furnished their own provisions. They have their own stores.

Q. Jones & Thorn, you said, of Baltimore. How many men did you furnish there?—A. Well, we furnished, I think, about one hundred and fifty on the Erie three years ago.

Q. What was their business?—A. Railroad business—contractors; they are the largest railroad contractors in Baltimore; very good, responsible men.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You are in that business. Are there many idle men in New York now, or is there plenty of work for all?—A. Plenty of work for all.

Q. Those that come on now—there were over fourteen hundred came over this morning—there is no difficulty in their getting a place to work?—A. No, sir; I do not believe so; there is plenty of work for Italians in this country.

Q. Are you furnishing laborers for any other road at this time?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Have you a partner in this business?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is he?—A. F. Patello.

Q. Only one, or more?—A. Only one; been together five years.

Q. How much of your time is occupied in West Virginia?—A. Well, about twenty days in the month.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You keep a banking establishment in New York, too?—A. Yes, sir; me and my brother;—the smallest brother.

Q. Where is that located?—A. No. 14 Marion street.

Q. You change money?—A. Change money and send money to Italy.

Q. Do you ever send out tickets for parties?—A. No, sir; I never did. We sell tickets, but we never send any tickets.

Q. Did you ever send any money to any persons for the purchase of tickets to come here?—A. No, sir.

Q. You just send money from these laborers who send money to their families?—A. Yes; to wife, or father, or mother.

Q. What does your business amount to in a year?—A. I handle a million dollars a year, about.

Q. And in that way you get a profit by assisting and being kind to these men, to get their money trade?—A. Yes.

Q. And that is all the profit?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Have you a boarding house connected with your place?—A. Got nothing; never had, that, any boarding-house.

Q. Have you a saloon?—A. No, sir; I own the property; I live up stairs myself; have been living eighteen years right in that.

Q. You do not sell whisky or anything of that kind?—A. No, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you collect the wages for any of these men?—A. No, sir; I don't collect no wages; I don't take the responsibility of that.

Q. The men who are under your employ on this railroad, do you pay them every month in cash?—A. Yes, sir; every month, in cash.

Q. Do you keep an account?—A. No, sir; we pay them every 20th of the month.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You say some of these Italian immigrants come here and earn some money and go back?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How often have you known men to come and go back?—A. I received a man to-day that came in here yesterday. He sent money to Italy, and he left yesterday for Pittsburgh, Pa.

Q. How often has he been here?—A. He has been here once before.

Q. Have you ever known any of them to come back as often as three or four times?—A. No, sir.

Q. They generally come once?—A. They do not go back.

TESTIMONY OF LOUIS HEYMANN.

LOUIS HEYMANN being called and sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You are connected with the Staats Zeitung?—A. I am.

Q. Do you consider the inspection of immigrants at Castle Garden satisfactory, and complying with the intentions of the law?—A. I do not.

Q. What objections have you to make?—A. In the first place, the employes who act as registry clerks are entirely inefficient; hardly any of them speak the language required; they usually have learned the questions furnished by the commissioners by heart, and are able to ask the immigrant when he arrives all these questions. If the immigrant simply answers yes or no, they understand that, but any other answer they do not understand, and therefore it is hardly possible for them to get a full knowledge of the character of a person. They frequently do not even understand the answers given to the questions themselves.

Q. What suggestion would you make in relation to the examination?—A. I think, in the first place, more intelligent men should be employed, persons who understand the different languages, who would be able to converse with immigrants; and I do not think it is of very much value to have a schedule of questions. Clerks ought to have discerning judgment themselves, and ought to make their questions according to the immigrants before them. There is one question on the schedule—asking the immigrants whether they have any money, or how much money they have. Well, that question is very frequently put so as to create a suspicion in the immigrant. If he has money he does not say so. He is detained, and it afterwards appears that he has money. There is another question, whether the immigrant has ever been in prison. I think that is entirely uncalled for. It is an insult to a person who has never been in prison, and the immigrant who has been in prison will very likely not state so.

Q. When the immigrants are detained affidavits are made; do you think they fulfill the purpose?—A. No; by no means; the affidavits taken here do not present the case of the immigrant. The immigrant is compelled to sign a document which does not state what he has told. It has appeared here, in the meetings in the board room, that the immigrant gives answers different from the affidavit.

Q. Is not that due to imperfect interpretation?—A. Yes, sir; I think so; but I think more properly it should be taken in the language in which the immigrant speaks, then read to him, and signed. After that I think it would be better to have the clerk or notary public who takes the affidavit, translate it, and add thereto his own conclusions. The affidavit that is taken now only shows the conclusions of the interpreter and not the case of the immigrant; still, the immigrant has to sign it.

Q. Do you think that an immigrant who lands here without any money should be classed as a pauper and sent back?—A. Not necessarily. I consider an able-bodied man who is willing to work, who has never been a public charge before, a valuable acquisition to the country. I think this country needs more development, and we need men who are willing and able to do manual labor. Besides, the labor bureau here is ready and able to furnish work to such people. The fair way would be, as it was in former years, when the immigrant arrived here without money, the commissioners used to send him, if he was able-bodied, over to the labor bureau, and if he did not obtain employment on the same night, he was furnished by the labor bureau with a ticket for food, which the commissioners paid for, and was permitted to stay here over night. Usually the next day the man got work and it very rarely occurred that the man fell back on the bureau. I think that is conclusive evidence that the man was not a pauper.

Q. What evidence would you recognize as showing a man to be a pauper?—A. In the first place, when a man has been a public charge in Europe——

Q. How can that be ascertained?—A. I admit that is a very difficult thing to ascertain; only proper questioning by intelligent clerks would elicit those facts. Then the appearance of the man ought to indicate something of the kind.

Q. Wouldn't you be chiefly governed by the appearance of the man—his address?—A. Certainly. I think it is a very hard thing to put down certain conditions under which the person is to be assisted. I think the general appearance of the person ought to indicate that more than anything else.

Q. But paupers should be excluded?—A. They should, undoubtedly.

Q. What others should be excluded, in your opinion?—A. The present law excludes idiots, insane people, unless they have relatives here to take care of them, convicts and persons coming here with the intention not to recognize the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

Q. Do you know of any unjust detentions?—A. I do.

Q. Many?—A. I have only noted down a few. There is the case of Johannes Rammer. The case was fully before you yesterday. Then there was a woman by the name of Basje Gustenfeldt, arrived here on the 3d of January on the steamship *Edam*, with her four children. Her tickets were paid by her husband, who had employment here as a butcher, and earned \$12 a week; besides, a son of the woman is employed here who earned \$8 per week. When the parties arrived they were originally detained for the purpose of waiting until the husband should call for them. Through a mistake, when the husband or some-

body called for them, they were directed up here. Commissioner Stephenson was here, and he ordered the detention of this woman. I think it was a very severe case. The husband, and woman, and children were very affectionate towards each other. There was very little doubt about the woman being the wife of the man, although Mr. Stephenson thought the man was not the husband. He detained them two or three days, and then they were dismissed. Mr. Stephenson himself relented and let them go.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. I would like to ask, through the chairman, whether the gentleman was here and knows of his own knowledge?

The WITNESS. I was present when they were separated.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. No; I would like to ask if he was present and knows what I did?

The WITNESS. I was not present when you gave the order.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. I would like to ask whether you were present at any time when I made the investigation; whether you were present, or got your information from outside talk?

The WITNESS. I was not present. I got my information from the man himself and the woman. I know of another case; a man by the name of Joseph Sazan, wife and children, passengers by the *Circassia*, the beginning of December. The man was a machinist by trade, and had 250 marks in his pocket in American money. He was detained here by one of the commissioners; it was stated at the time by Commissioner Stephenson; but I was not present when he detained them, so I could not tell from my own knowledge. There was work offered to this man by three different persons through the labor bureau—competent persons. I was present when one party offered the work. Still, the man was detained until a full board meeting. I thought that was an uncalled-for hardship.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How long?—A. Four or five days. Sarah Cohn, Fannie Hayden, and Sarah Price arrived here the beginning of the year. Their husbands were tailors employed here. The women were sent over by the Jewish Beneficial Society of London, and that reason was the only one sufficient to detain them. The husbands offered to give bonds. They were detained until the board meeting, which was several days afterwards. They were then discharged. Then there is a case, Johan Bolleano, a young and able-bodied immigrant, arrived here with his wife and two children, one eight years old and the other fifteen months. They were detained for some reason or other, and brought before the board. In the board's meeting the man was asked whether he emigrated of his own accord, or whether the agent where he procured his ticket advised him to go to America by telling him that he would earn more money here than he did in Europe; but the question was not put very properly by the interpreter, and the man, although he stated he had not been working in Westphalia, and went from Westphalia to Hamburg with the intention of there buying his ticket and coming to this country, still he answered the question that the immigrant agent did tell him that he would do better here. That was considered sufficient reason to order the return of this man; while the man really went from Westphalia to Hamburg with the intention of emigrating, and the agent, as it appeared to me, only in a business way told him, "It is a very good idea of yours to emigrate." These are all the cases I have taken down. I do not remember of any others.

Q. Are there many other similar cases?—A. I think that more persons are detained here unreasonably than are permitted to land who should be debarred from landing; and I still further think, that persons who really should be debarred from landing are not detained; they usually slip through, while persons to whom no objection should be raised are detained.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. I was going to suggest, whether or not, in his opinion, immigrants have been allowed to land that should not have been?

The WITNESS. Oh, yes; I have no doubt about that.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. And in all cases where immigrants are stopped, are they not stopped by the examining officers, and not by the commissioners at all?

The WITNESS. Usually by the examining officers.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. And then they are re-examined by the commissioners, and usually discharged?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; but I stated that their affidavits are not taken correctly. The person taking the affidavits shows bad judgment.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. That is correct. That very often appears in the examination. That is true.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Are the immigrants, after they are landed, properly protected, in your opinion?—A. I do not think they are; I have heard of many cases, where immigrants who have arrived here to go out west, and with the intention of starting on their travel the same evening, who are induced by immigrant runners to stay here over night. They tell them they are fatigued from the long journey, and they need a rest, because they travel so many miles, etc.; and people who go out west usually have money to spare to stay over night here and take a rest. That in itself would not be a hardship on the passenger. But after he is out of the Garden once, the immigrant runner does not content himself with getting 25 or 50 cents from the boarding-house keeper for bringing him there, but he induces the immigrant to buy all sorts of useless articles. He tells him he needs blankets, warm clothing, fire-arms and ammunition, and even tooth-powder and insect-powder; and the immigrant usually does go and buy more or less useless articles, for which the runner gets a percentage.

Q. Have the commissioners of emigration any control over them?—A. Not so long as they are not notified of the fact; when they are notified of such occurrences, I have no doubt they would immediately suspend the party doing it; but still such things occur frequently.

Q. Do you consider the landing of the immigrants on an island to be preferable to landing them on the main-land?—A. I think, for the same reason, that the people who intend to start on their journey the same night could be kept from any contact with the representatives of the immigrant boarding-houses, and the immigrant runners themselves, and therefore it would be a benefit to them. My experience goes to show that the immigrant runner does not care very much for the immigrant who is going to stay in the city, because he only stays there over night—perhaps two or three days and they can not charge him any more than the prices prescribed by the commissioners. A person who goes out West, whom they know will be away the next day or two afterwards—they can charge him anything, because a person would hardly stay here two or three days merely for the purpose of getting back the money he has paid out too much.

Q. Do you consider the labor bureau a necessary and useful department at a landing station?—A. I do. I think it is one of the most important departments. The immigrants there obtain work. They obtain it there at reasonable prices. I think the interests of the immigrants, as well as of the laboring classes are considered there in hiring out people. The labor bureau has been hampered a good deal. The commissioners have refused to permit the employés of the labor bureau to enter the rotunda, and I know that the employés who formerly told the immigrants that such a department existed have of late years not done so; whether by order of the commissioners or not I do not know. At any rate they were induced to do it because they knew that the commissioners did not think very much of the labor bureau.

Q. Do you think the employés in the rotunda should be permitted to hire out immigrants?—A. Not by any means.

Q. Is that done now?—A. I have heard of cases where it is done. Affidavits have been presented to the commissioners. I think that leads to corruption on the part of the employés, and it leads to other evils. In the labor bureau a registry is kept where the immigrants go to when hired out. Frequently relatives who have not been able to meet the immigrants on their arrival, ask for their whereabouts afterward. If they are hired out in the labor bureau, such notice can be always given. While if they are hired out by the employés down stairs, they can not. The commissioners have passed a resolution in which they prescribe that any employé of the Garden who hires out any persons, shall present the names to the Secretary so that a record can be kept. I have never seen any such record; I don't think there is any; but the resolution was passed, but never carried out. There are a great many bureaus around in Greenwich street, Washington street, and Battery place, where unscrupulous men hire out laborers to railroad contractors, who send them to Cuba, Brazil, and anywhere. Now, I think by a proper direction of immigrants to the labor bureau, it could be very easily attained that these laborer bureaus outside would have to be stopped altogether. In the labor bureau here people are never hired out to places where the contract is binding, while in the labor bureaus outside, it does not make any difference to them, once they get their commission.

Q. Have the privileges in Castle Garden been sold in an impartial and just manner?—A. I do not think so. Now, I think it is very improper for the commissioners, after they were legislated out of office, to give contracts for the privileges for three years; but besides that, I know of one case at least. There is the money exchange, which, as far as I know, holds this contract without its being renewed, and pays \$1,800 a year for the privilege, as far as I know. Now, I know that an offer has been made by a German banker, about a year ago, to take the privilege of the money exchange for \$2,400 per year for him alone, or else to take a second stand with this man and pay \$1,200 per year. This offer was referred to the Castle Garden committee and never heard of.

Q. Have you any knowledge of any other irregularities? Have you a knowledge of any irregularities at all in dealing out these privileges?—A. Well, I don't know of any; no.

Q. Or other irregularities?—A. I do not know, with the exception of the irregularities connected with the registry of immigrants, and then I have been told, but I never have been able to ascertain, that almost every one of the employés of the Garden get railroad tickets, etc. I have never been able to see that.

Q. Do you think the privileges ought to be sold in this way, or do you think the immigrant should get everything at the cheapest price?—
 A. That is a pretty hard question to answer. The commissioners formerly gave the privileges away. Then the State senate ordered an investigation of Castle Garden, and during that investigation the commissioners were very severely chastised for giving away these valuable privileges. They thereupon concluded to sell them. Now, I think, as far as the railroad and express, and even the money exchange is concerned, it would be very difficult to make a contract so that the immigrant should derive the benefit; and I therefore think that it would be quite fair that they should pay a rent, always provided that they do not charge higher prices than are charged outside. But, as far as the bread-stand is concerned, I think that might be regulated better not by giving it away, but putting the prices at the lowest limit, so that the immigrant would have the fullest benefit.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Does not the immigrant get the benefit of the rents for the privileges?—A. The immigrant?

Q. Yes.—A. I don't think he does.

Q. Doesn't it go into the immigrant fund which is a fund for keeping in repair these buildings?—A. It has not gone into the fund so far, but it was expended for the immigrants by making repairs, etc.

Q. In keeping up Ward's Island and the hospital, etc.?—A. In that way, of course.

Q. In that way, has not the immigrant derived all the benefit from them?—A. That is true.

Q. Now, in regard to the money-changers, is there any great profit in that?—A. Well, I don't know. As far as I know, the money-changer does not charge a higher price than in Wall street.

Q. Why would it be in the interest of the immigrant to have two money-changers, any more than one?—A. A higher rent would be derived therefrom. I say the man now pays \$1,800, while an offer was made to pay \$2,400 to have it alone, or \$1,200 with the other man.

Q. That is the only complaint that you have to make in regard to the exchange of money?—A. That is all.

Q. As to who should do it, and the amount of money paid for the privilege?—A. That is all.

Q. What remedy would you suggest to this committee for the reception of immigrants, and the prevention of the landing of contract laborers?—A. I think the contract-labor law can be stretched very much, and it can be administered in a different way.

Q. You speak with regard to its administration?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are there any defects in the law itself that you think should be remedied?—A. No; in the administration. The law ought to be more specific in its provisions.

Q. The chief fault is in its administration?—A. In its administration.

Q. Tell us how it should be more properly administered?—A. I think if the law would be made more specific the administration would be made better. I think the same abuses are here as are with the register clerks. I don't think the parties employed by the Government are competent men. They have here inspectors who receive \$5 or \$4 per day. They can only speak the English language. They may be intelligent men, but they have to rely upon interpreters who get \$2 per day. I think the interpreters ought to be as intelligent men as the inspectors,

and should be paid more. I think that is the main fault, the incompetency of the employés.

Q. If the law, as it provides now, gives into the control of the Secretary of the Treasury the whole of this matter, and gives him, also, power from time to time to administer the law under such rules and regulations as should be found most expedient, what better law could be devised?—A. I think the law would be perfect, if it would be more specific in its provisions.

Q. Could not the specific matters that you complain of be entirely regulated and administered by by-laws and instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, he being clothed with ample power to make any such rules and regulations as he saw the emergency of the case required?—A. I think that would be fully adequate. An amendment would not be necessary, if the Secretary of the Treasury has such power.

Q. With regard to naturalization. What is your judgment with regard to having immigrants declare their intention of becoming citizens, on landing; or would you leave it entirely to their own volition, as it is now, to make application as they see proper?—A. I do not think the institutions of the United States are in favor of exerting any force in favor of a person becoming a citizen. I do not think it would be just, demanding a person should, after landing, make his declaration. I think the naturalization laws are about as good as they can be.

Q. Would not that have a tendency to stop persons coming here in summer, working through the summer, and going away again to return the following year?—A. I hardly think it would. I think these persons would be unscrupulous enough to make this declaration, and I don't see how they could be stopped.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. I would like to ask, through the chairman, whether, in the witness's opinion, if a labor bureau is to be maintained under the commissioners of emigration, or the superintendent of emigration, whether that should not be maintained directly under him and not by voluntary societies; whether the management and control should not be directly under the commissioners of emigration as it was in former years, or under the superintendent of emigration?

The WITNESS. To answer that question I would have to go into old history. The labor bureau was formerly conducted by the commissioners of emigration. When they were short of funds, and thought themselves compelled to abolish the labor bureau, the German and Irish societies volunteered to pay the salaries of the bureau and still the bureau should be conducted under the approval of the commissioners, the commissioners to be allowed at any time to control the bureau. In the present years, now, the commission has more money—well, do not know whether it would not be——

Commissioner STEPHENSON. What I want to get at is whether the employés under that labor bureau should not be under the direction and control of the commissioners of emigration?

The WITNESS. They should be under the direction, most undoubtedly, but I do not see, as long as the German and Irish societies volunteer to bear the obligation, the obligation of the United States to have that expense put on it. I think as long as the emigration societies permit the board to have the control and power, I think that is all that is required. As long as the commissioners prescribe the rules under which the bureau should be conducted, I don't see any objection to not taking the control away from the societies. It has just occurred to me: last fall the steam-ship *City of New York* ran aground here before entering

the channel. Mr. Wright, of the Inman Line, came over here and asked permission of the commissioners to land the passengers, as he feared the weather might become rough and be dangerous for them to stay on board. Commissioner Ulrich, who was here at that time, and no other commissioner to be found, gave this permission, under the circumstances. He thought it was necessary for these people to be transferred to Castle Garden. That was about half past 4.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Those were immigrants only?—A. Well, I believe the cabin passengers had been taken off already. There were about three or four hundred immigrants on board. A short time after, Commissioners Ridgway, Stephenson, and Starr came here and telegraphed for the Inman man to come over. The representative came over, and he was told that he could not land the passengers that night; it was against the rules and they could not permit it. I think that was a great hardship for the people. The representative of the line sent boats down to take them off, and take them over to their dock in Jersey City, and provide for them in the steamer which laid there. They had offered to pay all the expense connected with the landing of these people. It was inhuman to do such a thing.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you think passengers should be landed on Sunday?—A. Not always; I do not want to say that.

Q. Are they landed now?—A. They are. I mean, that in winter they might be kept on board; but in summer it would be a hardship for the passengers, after they have arrived in port to keep them on board.

Q. They are, now?—A. They are when they arrive up to noon.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. A vessel that passes Castle Garden before 12 o'clock will invariably land its passengers. A vessel that passes Castle Garden after that hour—1 or 2 o'clock, we do not take them off; although sometimes we do, where there is a large number of vessels in. I have worked here until 12 o'clock Sunday night to take them off.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS C. MAGUIRE.

THOMAS C. MAGUIRE, called, and being sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Are you a resident of New York City?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you connected with the Knights of Labor?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was your position, formerly?—A. I have formerly been district master workman of District Assembly 49. Later on a member of the board of Knights of Labor, and later on, I have been general lecturer of the Knights of Labor.

Q. Have you given particular attention to this contract labor which comes in here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Since the passage of the act to prevent it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has your organization taken steps to prevent the illegal landing of persons who come in violation of that law?—A. On four separate occasions we undertook to prevent the entry of parties whom we believed to be contract laborers, at this port; and on each occasion we were not permitted to do so.

Q. Who prevented you?—A. In one case we were refused admission to the Garden.

Q. By whom?—A. By the parties in charge. We undertook to have a committee to get admission to the Garden. They applied for admission to the Garden, but were refused. This was in the case of the glass-workers. We were notified by Local Assembly 300 that eleven men were coming from Belgium to take the places of Knights of Labor, who were locked out in Pennsylvania. They wanted a reduction of wages. We applied here and asked permission to look at the laborers as they arrived in the Garden; that was refused. We appointed committees to wait on the docks to see and watch these men. They also refused to permit them to board the vessel. We then hired a tug and went down the bay and tried in that way to get on board the vessel, and again were refused. We came back again to the Garden and were not admitted. I myself was hustled severely, and was told that if I did not get away from here I would be arrested and put in jail.

Q. By whom?—A. The policeman, under the instruction of the door-keepers.

Q. You made an effort to get in here to prevent what you thought was the illegal landing of people who come here under contract?—A. Assuredly, sir.

Q. Did you appeal to the proper authorities?—A. A letter was sent from District Assembly 49 asking permission to do it.

Q. To whom directed?—A. To the commissioners of emigration. We have received no answer to that document.

Q. When you came here on the day you attempted to get into the Garden and were refused, who refused you?—A. The door-keepers.

Q. Did you make any effort to place yourself in communication with the commissioners?—A. A letter was written from District Assembly 49 to the commissioners; under my direction that letter was written, and it was never answered.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. When the door-keeper refused you admission, did you then request him to send a note stating who you were?—A. We told them who we were. A telegram received by me from James Campbell and Mr. Denny of Pittsburgh—I have brought it with me. We showed it at the door, and said we have instructions that a certain number of men are coming by the White Star Line to-morrow, to take positions of our people. We asked to go inside and see that they are stopped under the law. He said "Get away from here." I insisted on getting in, and was told if I didn't get away from there I would be put in jail.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Was the excuse by the door-keepers, who were certainly acting under instructions, of such a nature as to make you believe they were instructed by the commissioners, or their superior officer?—A. Such seemed to me to be the case, because it was on three separate occasions that we made the attempt.

Q. I ask whether the man prevented your entering merely as an arbitrary act of his own, or whether it was done in such a way as to lead you to believe that it was the instructions of a superior officer?—A. It was my belief at the time.

Q. Did you make objection?—A. The letter was never answered. Then we telegraphed back to Pittsburgh: "We are unable to do anything here; authorities will not permit us to interfere. We would advise you to have these men looked after, after they get into Pittsburgh."

Q. Did you make any complaint to the Secretary?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why not?—A. I will be honest with you; I want to say this. I have very little faith in political parties, that is, the heads of them, as far as labor is concerned.

Q. What year was this?—A. 1885, I think.

Q. Who was the Secretary at the time—Manning?—A. I think Manning was.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Had this law been passed at that time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What time in 1885 was this?—A. I think it was the latter part of the year.

Q. The act was passed February 26, 1885?—A. I think it was the latter part of the year.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. If the officials of your organization had been treated in that way and your organization did not take the trouble to notify the authorities at Washington, who are authorized and directed to carry out the provisions of that law, how could you expect that they would take any notice of it?—A. Let me put that matter right. It might be well to have you understand, or perhaps Mr. Powderly told you yesterday, that the Knights of Labor aided in the passing of that law. We had expected that workingmen would be appointed to look after the enforcement of that law—men who were in sympathy with labor organizations. On several occasions letters were sent asking that the law be enforced under the Democratic administration, and we have yet to find that a man was appointed to look after that even by that organization. Later on Powderly himself wrote to President Cleveland, asking to see that those offices were filled. They were not filled under that administration so far as I know. Further, we thought there was no desire on the part of those people to enforce the law.

Q. Is there another case that you wish to speak of?—A. There was the case of the marble people, who went to Massachusetts. That matter is, I believe, fresh in your minds. They were not held here. There was another case of the jute mills here, where the 26 girls were that struck—I am not positive about the number—I think there were 26, who were brought here from England and Scotland. They, too, were permitted to land. There were a number of women permitted to land who were sent here to work in Duden's lace factory. Those four cases are all that I know anything about.

Q. Had you any knowledge of an attempt to land these parties before they were actually landed?—A. Yes, sir; committees were appointed.

Q. Have you any knowledge that efforts were made to prevent it?—A. Yes; I know it. Mr. Mulvey was chairman of one committee, in the case of the jute works; afterwards James McKenna was one of the committee and claimed that there was very scant courtesy shown them, and those people were permitted to land.

Q. Was that after these inspectors had been appointed?—A. No; before.

Q. Prior to that time?—A. I believe that was in 1886, if my memory serves me right. I did not take the dates in this matter.

Q. Did your organization at that time make another attempt to gain admission to the Garden?—A. The Central Labor Union at that time passed resolutions denouncing the management of the Garden. Our reports were made in our district assembly showing the same condition of affairs, and claiming that this Garden was under the interest of the employing classes.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. When these people came, was there any law to prevent the landing?—A. The jute people?

Q. Yes; or other?—A. There was certainly the same law in existence then as now; that is, the law to prevent the landing of contract labor. The contract labor bill was passed in 1885 and those cases took place after that.

Q. But was not that law so framed that it was difficult to be carried out, until there should be such acts passed as to make it operative?—A. That is true. But even under the faulty law that existed, the right to stop those people was conceded—even under the faulty law that existed.

Q. Have you any further cases?—A. Those were the only four that came under my attention. Now, I want to say a word or two about my travel through the country. I was in Maine lecturing a year and a half ago. I got down as far as Eastport in Maine, and up by the way of Calais I found a large number of men going from Canada into the United States under contract to chop wood, or chop timber. I found that the United States Government paid very little attention to the men, but a great deal to the axes that they carried on their shoulders. In one instance, while in Calais, some of the Treasury officials followed a number of men to a camp to collect the duty on the axes, but there was not a word said about stopping the men coming into the country. That is being done all along the Canadian border. Men are coming in there every day, under contract. Again, I find in that direction that men come into the United States to work for three, or four, or five, or six months; then they will return home and come back the next season; and so they go on season after season, and the effect of that is, to reduce the wages on this side. In fact, it is a question of competition between the cheaper labor of Canada and American labor. Now, they come under contract.

Q. Are there not a great many women coming in in the same way?—A. Assuredly, sir. They come into St. Johns and come into our cotton mills and so reduce the wages. You will ask me how this is to be prevented. There is but one way to prevent it, and that is, to pass a law that no person will be permitted to work here a season and then go back and come here again the next season. You will say that is unconstitutional. Well, I can not see that it is, for this reason: This is a Government for the American people, and not a Government for Canadians or foreigners. Therefore a law should be passed prohibiting those people from coming to America and then returning and spending their money. Again, I found in West Virginia a large number of Italians who had been assisted there by the padrones of New York. I found along the West Virginia Central Railroad a number of men who had been brought there who had paid \$5 apiece for the employment. When they got there they would be discharged after a few days, and then those men drifted to the mines and to the railroads. A few years ago the gentleman you had here this morning was engaged in building some tracks for the West Shore Road in Weehawken. He brought workmen there from New York City who were unable to speak any language but Italian. It was an open secret that those men had been landed to-day and employed there to-morrow. The men purchased clothing in a store in Mulberry street from one of the understrappers of this Gallo, and another man by the name of Mygat, who kept an office in Mulberry street. These men would be employed for a few days.

I got that information from the men themselves; made it my business

to have men who spoke the English language; one of our organization was Italian, and related to me they would work a month and be discharged; they would go to the intelligence office and pay \$5 and go to work the next morning, and so it kept on. I am told by the men known as the drillers here—men who drill stones, men who use steam drills for drilling out the basements—that men who land here from those vessels are brought here and their passage paid in Europe; brought here, and then they pay so much apiece for employment, and drive out the labor that was formerly employed here. Well, this gentleman who was on the stand to-day—I sent a messenger up to Mr. Gallo's place in Marion street. The man who brought the information went in there, and the firm is willing to supply help, all the help they need, from \$1.25 to \$1.45 per day. He made the statement that there was any quantity of labor for Italians; I have here the official journal of the Knights of Labor, and I have the statements of people in our organization, I will count them from twenty points in the United States, information as sent to people in our organization: "Do not come here as men are idle and can not get employment." If you desire me, I will read those for you.

Dallas, Tex.—Mechanics and laborers are requested to stay away from here, as the place is crowded with idle men.

Aspen, Colo.—Miners and mechanics are requested to stay away from this city, as the place is now crowded with idle men.

Caryville, Fla.—Saw-mill and steam-boat workers are requested to stay away from this part of the South; there is no work and the town is crowded with idle men.

Bernice, Pa.—All miners and mine laborers are requested to stay away from this place, as men are only working half time at present, and the outlook is not very encouraging.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Mechanics and laborers are warned to stay away from this place, as work is at a stand-still until spring. There is nothing doing during the winter months.

Sacramento, Cal.—Mechanics and laborers are warned to stay away from here; the place is crowded with idle men, and there is no immediate prospect of a change for the better.

Galveston, Tex.—Mechanics and laborers are warned to stay away; contractors are cutting down wages in all branches of trades; there are crowds of idle men here at present.

Cañon City, Colo.—Mechanics, miners, and laborers are requested to stay away from here; the Santa Fé mines are closed, and there is not work to be had. Idle men are plentiful.

Moss Point and Scranton, Miss.—Mechanics and laborers of all kinds are requested to stay away from these places, as business is very dull and there are hundreds of idle men on the streets.

San Bernardino, Cal.—Laboring men are warned from southern California, as the country is crowded with idle men. There is no work to be had, as everything is dull and at a stand-still.

Savannah, Ga.—Mechanics and laborers are requested to stay away from this city, as it is crowded with idle men. There is no work to be had, money is scarce, and the outlook is gloomy and discouraging.

Pierre, S. D.—Mechanics and laborers are requested to stay away from here. There are over six hundred men out of employment, and it impossible to secure work at even \$1 a day. Everything is at a stand-still.

Edgecombe, N. C.—Mechanics and laborers are warned to stay away from here, as as there are many idle men with us, and wages are at starvation point. Those who are employed receive, men, \$8 per month; women, \$5 per month.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Mechanics and laborers are warned to stay away from here. The place is overrun with idle men. It is estimated 1,800 are out of work at present, and there is no immediate prospect of a change for the better.

Lockport, N. Y.—Machinists are warned to stay away from here; the Holly Manufacturing Company have advertised for a hundred machinists, but the concern merely wants to crowd the town with men; there is no work to be had and there is plenty of idle men around.

Kensee, Ky.—Miners and mine laborers are requested to stay away from Jellico Mountain District, as the mines are crowded, and men are working half time only.

Beware of misleading advertisements in the newspapers. Intimation will be given in the Journal when times improve.

Spokane Falls, Wash.—Mechanics and laborers are advised to stay away from here; the town is almost entirely destroyed; the season is late for commencing building operations and material is scarce. There are crowds of idle men around. Give no heed to advertisements, they are paid for by schemers who desire to be benefited by crowding the city with an army of unemployed.

I need not go over the list, it simply gives you an idea of the position the workingmen in America are in.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Is there any scarcity of labor around here?—A. We have got any quantity of men in New York City who would be willing to accept employment in those places. Here is the position: an American can not live on \$1.25 a day; he has got a family to support—a man with his wife and five or six children, he must have a room and two bed-rooms to be decent. The landlord will ask, for that, \$12. How can a man support a family and pay \$12 a month for rent and live as an American citizen on those wages? But an Italian—he comes here to-day and will take that position, and pay \$5 a month and get the job, and consequently our people are forced out of employment and made to live in this locality.

Q. Who do you think gets this \$5?—A. Let me be polite—the brokers, not padroni.

Q. You think such a man as Mr. Gallo gets the \$5?—A. Yes, sir; indirectly, through his agents.

Q. As I understand you, the way it is done is this: They get a man and work him for a month; they pay him for a month's work, and then discharge him; then he is asked to give \$5 for permission to work another month, and that is repeated and repeated, so that they make \$5 out of his work for each month?—A. That is true. In the twenty-third, some time ago, there were a number of men employed as cleaners under the contract system; the political gentlemen of this town are very much afraid that the working people will get on to their tricks, so they hire Italians and give the high-sounding name of Mulligan, and Thompson, and so on, that the people will not imagine that they are hiring non-citizens. This thing is done every day.

Q. And these men give part of their wages to the foremen or the bosses?—A. Certainly. Now you ask me the names of the parties perhaps.

Q. How is it paid?—A. The street cleaner I will suppose to get the job. It is let under contract. Now, since this new man has come in, they propose to stop the contract business, and give it by day's work.

Q. What does the city pay men who are employed by the day?—A. Two dollars for laborers; and, of course, mechanics get the wages paid to mechanics in the different branches of trade.

Q. Do you think where the city employs men directly by its agents, and they are paid out of the city treasury direct, that those men have to pay a certain part of their salary to political foremen or bosses?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that your impression?—A. That is my impression.

Q. Do you think that is done at this time?—A. More so in the last five years than ever before.

Q. Is that the way in which part of the political funds are created, in your opinion?—A. I believe there is something in that, sir. There is one thing more I want to bring to your attention, and that is this: Some years ago, during a strike in the stone-rubbing business in New York City—it began in Harlem, in Ninety-second street—papers were

shown to us, printed in Europe, having glowing advertisements something in this style, "Stone-cutters and rubbers in the city of New York receive enormous wages; a stone-cutter in New York receives 36 shillings a day." Now, that would mean 72 shillings of ours; but they take our shillings and print them, misleading, in the British papers. An English mechanic came here with his newspapers. One of the paper was shown, and there was the advertisement advising all the mechanics and laborers in Europe to come to America, where there was every opportunity to get rich in a few years, and if they did not desire to remain here they could take their wages and go back to Europe and live there like gentlemen. The Caledonian Society has been on the verge of bankruptcy in aiding men who came here through this advertisement. It is known that the Caledonian Society has written to those papers; but one paper in Scotland has published those articles all through, the advertisements of the steam-ship and railroad companies, asking men to come here. You may say that has nothing to do with the present question, and yet the law should be required to prevent that. In other words, the consuls in the European ports should have instructions to prevent the people from coming here who have been fooled or misled by those advertisements. I believe it comes under the head of the contract business.

Q. Do you believe that the immigrant laws ought to be changed?—A. Only in so far that labor organizations should have the naming of the inspectors, subject, of course, to the appointing power, and that all reputable labor organizations should have permission to send their delegates to the landing-place, to look after those people who come here. That is, that there should be no hindrance to the reputable delegates of the labor organizations going in and watching in Castle Garden, or the landing-place. The law should be so framed that that would be given.

Q. Do you think the law ought to be so amended as to exclude persons landing in this country who are unable to read and write in their own language?—A. No, provided that they are not assisted. The working men of the world have a right to get permission to live, I care not where they are born. My father was born in Ireland. Of course he could write, but if he could not, it was unfair to keep him from coming to this country. Provided he came to earn an honest living I would put no bar in his way.

Q. Then you would be opposed to the change of the present immigration law; and only desire the change to be made so as to prevent what is now illegal immigration?—A. That is about my idea. The present immigration law would suit us well enough, providing you give us the right to look after the people who are coming here illegally. Our Knights of Labor in Baltimore will write from time to time such men are coming to America under contract. As it is now, we have no voice in preventing them. We can not prevent them, in fact. In Philadelphia our local assemblies state that such and such men are coming over. We have no voice in the matter. We can not stop them. The matter is in the hands of the political leaders. And of course they look upon the laboring men as opposed to their schemes; and therefore we are looked down upon and pushed to one side.

Q. Are there any suggestions that you would make, how the law preventing the importation and the landing of people who come here under contract should be perfected or altered, so as to make it more stringent; or do you think the only remedy necessary is to take for inspectors men who are in sympathy with the labor organizations?—A. And give them the facilities to stop doubtful people until investigation can be made.

Q. Do you think there is a necessity for changing the law in any respect?—A. Well, you might add to the law that men be appointed in the European ports to come by each vessel, as proposed by Mr. Post, and give us the right on this side to look after these people—the Treasury officials to make a record or where those men go, for a certain time. Obtain on the other side every man's name, his occupation, where going, and what to do, and let that be forwarded to this country before that steamer would leave, if you please.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Have you not already got an amendment to the law which covers that? I read here, under an amendment to the original contract law, which was approved October 19, 1885, these words, "That the act approved February 23, 1887, entitled, 'an act to amend an act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia,' be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in case that he shall be satisfied that an immigrant has been allowed to land contrary to the prohibition of that law, to cause such immigrant within the period of one year from landing or entry, to be taken into custody and returned to the country from which he came, at the expense of the owner of the importing vessel, or, if he entered from an adjoining country, at the expense of the person previously contracting for the services."—A. That law is there, but who is going to enforce it?

Q. We are speaking about laws now, and I am asking your suggestions in regard to laws. This embraces two matters: First, to have a law enacted; and second, the administration of the law. Now, I understand Mr. Lehlbach to ask you with regard to a provision of law. I asked you whether you have not already exactly what you have stated, in that law? If not, state how it should be amended?—A. That is right as it is; but the point I want to make is this, that more Treasury agents should be appointed to keep track of those people.

Q. That is a regulation of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the law which has armed him with sufficient power to do now what you think he neglects to do. You want an efficient administration of the present law, don't you?—A. That is it, precisely.

Q. I am asking you with regard to anything you would suggest in an organic law, a new law?—A. The law will suit me as it is, provided that you act; that men will be appointed to European ports to look after those; that the consul in every port will send a list of the people that are coming here, and that he gives their occupation, where going to, and so on, so that we may keep track of them, and that accredited delegations from labor organizations may be permitted to visit the landing places from time to time, as they are disposed.

Q. Would not that be a regulation under the Secretary of the Treasury?—A. No, sir.

Q. Or would you have it under the law itself, compelling him to do so?—A. I would have it under the law, because that is optional, and can be thrown aside at any time. If it is in the law, he is bound to respect it, and unfortunately we find that a greater influence is exercised by the employing class than is exercised by the employés. It is unfortunate, but it is true. Proof of that is where men have been shot down and no attention has been paid to it.

Mr. Maguire was requested to come before the committee on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, to complete his testimony.

TESTIMONY OF J. JUDELSON.

J. JUDELSON, called, and being sworn, testified as follows

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Accountant.

Q. Have you given consideration to the immigration question?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you give the committee your views of the classes of the immigrants, the character, and numbers?—A. I have made up statistics for the last ten years, from 1880 to 1890; I think the immigration in the last two years has improved over the previous eight years.

Q. You mean has increased?—A. No; it has improved in character. I find that from 1879 to 1887 there arrived in this country, of the total percentage of Italian immigrants, 79 per cent. males, 21 per cent. females. By this number I want to state that I see that these men are coming here to work for a short time and then return to their country, and leave their families behind, whereas I find the Germans and Irish, they come here nearly 50 per cent. males and 50 per cent. females; and they come with their families to stay. The same case in the Italians I find in the Hungarians, 78 per cent. males, 22 per cent. females. From Hungary and Italy in 1888 and 1889, the female immigration from those two countries has increased, so that they bring their families over from there at last.

Q. What do you know about the detention of immigrants?—A. I will produce statistics to the committee. The detention of immigrants at Castle Garden—it was the fault of the employés, because they were not acquainted with the character of the immigrants—from every nationality—and it was a surprise to all interested in immigration that the commissioners, who are a body who do not get paid for their work, that they should stand in the way of the charities societies and immigration societies of assisting the commissioners in finding out—the commissioners have always been in the way of allowing charity or benefit societies, who know the character of the immigrants better than the commissioners do.

Q. You think that the action of the commissioners has been due to want of knowledge of the character of the immigrants, and also of the faulty interpreters?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You agree in that statement with the other gentlemen who have testified to that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your observation of the contract labor and its importation here?—A. Of course, we have the law to-day. We have only to speak in order to carry out the law; the law is there.

Q. You think the law is a liberal one?—A. Yes; the law is very good; but only to carry it out they need the proper management. It can only be carried out in a proper shape by the registering of the immigrant, and the questioning should be done on board the steamer from the day it starts. Every steamer should have a registry clerk and an interpreter, and they should do all the registering and the questioning on board the steamer during the voyage. During that time they have ample time to find out everything. He is to report if he finds anything doubtful. Then they can be detained.

Q. Your idea is that the United States Government should send an official with every steamer that comes over here?—A. Every steamer that comes over, sir.

Q. What do you know about the incompetency of the employés in Castle Garden?—A. Well, in every way. In the way how they treated the immigrants all the time. From the stand-point of humanity it was shameful, and sometimes I have to leave the Garden with tears; I could not look at it. And there was no one to rebuke them. Whether it was done with the knowledge of the commissioners or not, I can not say.

Q. Did you ever make personal complaint to the commissioners?—A. No; I did not, because I did not think it was necessary, because they are around here longer than I, and if they do not see themselves my complaint would not be heard.

Q. Have you any complaints to make of the action of the commissioners?—A. I don't see any necessity to do that, as they are going out of office. What is the necessity of making complaints of them? If I knew it would be an improvement I would do so. But it is not necessary to do; it is too late.

Q. What is your opinion concerning the present naturalization laws; would you advise a change in them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what way?—A. A man should be able to become a citizen only when he is here ten years; because I have my own experience with myself.

Q. How long have you been in this country?—A. Eleven years—twelve years. Every immigrant who comes here—it is very seldom that capitalists come here—every man comes here to struggle for a living. It takes him five years to be able to work for himself to make a living. During these five years he has no time to pay attention to political affairs, but only to his own affairs, to make a living; and after five years, when he makes a living and he is able to speak the language and read the papers and become acquainted with the forms of the country, then he knows the politics—it takes him five years to learn them; then he knows, when he is ten years here, about what to do; as I have noticed in many cases, the last four or five years, how those greenhorns are hustled up to the City Hall to make them citizens; they don't want to become citizens—they didn't thought of it yet; only by making them vote for one ticket or another. But no immigrant at five years is voting with his own knowledge; only what he is told to think. Then, when a man is here ten years, then he is sure to be competent, and he is able to vote with his own knowledge.

Q. And you would advise the amending of the naturalization laws in such a way that only a man who has declared his intention to become a citizen and has had his residence here for ten years can do so?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would you advise a material difference from the manner we now have by which immigrants can be protected—in what way they should be protected?—A. Yes, sir; I would add to it when a man intends to become a citizen and is here two years he has a right to make his application for citizenship. At that time the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States should be handed to him, and when he comes eight years after to take out his citizen paper, that he has to be examined in—a few items—whether he knows anything about the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence; whether he has any feeling for the United States.

Q. And your idea is, that when a man declares his intention to become a citizen of the United States he should be furnished with a copy of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States?—A. Yes, sir; in his hands.

Q. And when he finally applies, or is to be sworn as a citizen, he must first, having had eight years for studying it over, be examined in the English language; whether he is able to interpret the Declaration of Independence in its meaning, and also whether he is able to expound the Constitution of the United States properly?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And if not, you would exclude him?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. About the protection of the immigrants, what have you to say about that?—A. About the protection of the immigrants? I believe, so far as I have seen the Constitution myself, that the immigrants ought to be protected by the United States, and that the commissioners of emigration up to to-day have not done it, and therefore that we need more protection for the immigrants, and not as much for the United States as for the immigrant. The United States can protect itself. The immigrant is shipped from the old country into Castle Garden. When the man advertises for the steamship company for the immigrant to come, it is not the immigrant's fault. He sells all his goods he has there; he sells his house; he sells all his property. Sometimes he comes from a country as Russia. It takes more than two hundred dollars for one person; if a family, it takes a thousand dollars. It was not his fault; it was the fault of the other party, and when that party comes to the United States, and it is found out that he is not a desirable citizen, other parties want to send him back; so of course it is not his fault. He ought to be protected.

Q. In what way would you protect him?—A. If that man is able to work, even if he has no money, he should be allowed to land; and we should establish bureaus to obtain labor for him.

Q. What do you say about the charitable societies; would you allow them admission to the Garden?—A. I would allow them in the Garden. They know their own people; they have seen plenty of their own people and know their character.

Q. What about the labor bureau?—A. The labor bureau in Castle Garden ought to do a great deal of work, but this was not sufficient yet. If the labor bureau could be started under the management of the Government throughout the United States, then this would be a means of settling the whole question. That is, every city that has a post-office in the United States shall have a labor bureau, started by the Government, and every person who is out of employment, from the lowest to the highest profession, shall apply there for work to the labor bureau, which should report to the capital of the State every day what kind of labor they have on hand for employ, and what kind of labor they do not have. And the State should report from time to time to Washington, so as to know every day and every month how many hands we have unemployed in the United States and what kind of hands. This information to be published from day to day, so everybody will know where to go to. And if in Europe, they will see that in New York there are two to three thousand unemployed men, you won't have to prevent immigration; it will prevent itself. If they see that the country is crowded with laborers they will not come.

Q. Your idea of a labor bureau does not extend alone to immigrants? You would make it extend to every one?—A. To every one; and this will stop immigration, because everybody will know from week to week and month to month that there are so many laborers in the United States.

Q. Do you think there are more people coming over here than can be employed properly?—A. Sometimes they crowd one city; they don't go any further; they don't know where to find work; there are many

towns where they need employés, but they do not go there; but we have no means of communication to-day, only private communication.

Q. Is there any other statement you would like to make concerning this subject. We have only five minutes more to get the train.—A. One thing I want to call attention to—the labor bureau, and about the landing of immigrants—that the registry should be done on board the steamer.

Q. Yes, you have already stated that.—A. Yes, sir. Then another thing: To-day, when the immigrant lands, he is in America, and can not be sent back. This should be extended to one year. The immigration laws are perfect to-day, but sometimes, in the investigation, it is not done right, and it is found out that the man came under the immigration laws—that is, he was a pauper, or a criminal, or a lunatic, and if that is found out after one year he should be returned.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. There is law for that now?—A. Only the contract labor. But the pauper, lunatic, and the criminal can not be landed; but when these are landed sometimes they can not be sent back if they are landed. If it should be found out within one year that he is either a lunatic, or a pauper, or a convict, then he should be sent back.

Q. You say the contract labor law should be extended, too?—A. This is another law. It should be made the law.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. Is there any other suggestion that you would like to make?—A. If you would carry out these things you have sufficient to stop immigration.

Q. Do you think it is advisable to stop immigration?—A. It is not advisable. The country is big enough, but they crowd up in the big towns, and they don't go where they are wanted, because they don't know.

Q. Is there any paper you want to file?—A. Yes, sir; I will file them later on. I would like to call your attention to what one of the commissioners—I believe it is Commissioner Starr—says of the low character of some of the immigrants. I find that he specially names the Poles and Russians and Hungarians. I find the Hungarians $2\frac{1}{2}$ of the total immigration last year; Russians, $7\frac{1}{2}$; Polish, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

BOSTON, MASS., *April 18, 1890.*

The subcommittee adjourned at Castle Garden, New York, on Thursday, April 17, to meet at the State House, Boston, Mass., at 11 o'clock a. m., Friday, April 18, to continue their investigation, with especial reference to the advertisement by New England contractors in foreign papers for freestone-cutters.

The meeting was held in the Green Room in the State House.

Present: Hon. W. D. Owen (chairman), Hon. Herman Lehlbach, Hon. Herman Stump.

TESTIMONY OF FREDERICK C. MARKHAM, PRESIDENT OF THE FREESTONE CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION.

FREDERICK C. MARKHAM, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State your full name.—A. Frederick C. Markham.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Stone contractor—freestone contractor.

Q. Are the stone contractors an association?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please tell us something of your association; how many members have you?—A. There are about thirty members; I am not positive exactly how many; between twenty-five and thirty members.

Q. Of whom is the membership composed?—A. Most all of the stone contractors in New England; nearly all.

Q. Describe to us a free stone contractor; what is his special business?—A. He takes a contract to deliver to the building, cut freestone as a rule.

Q. Does he own the quarry?—A. No, sir; not generally; the contractors, as a rule, do not own the quarry. Some of them do. He buys the stone, cuts it, and delivers it to the building.

Q. Your association is confined chiefly to New England?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you a corporation?—A. No, sir.

Q. What are the objects of the association?—A. Well, it is for our mutual protection.

Q. Make your answer a little fuller?—A. Our object in forming this association was probably in relation to the stone-cutters, the journey-men stone-cutters; that was one of our principal objects.

Q. The journeymen stone-cutters' union called into existence your organization?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What had they been doing to call your organization into existence?—A. We thought they had been using arbitrary and unjust means to stop us from doing our work.

Q. How could they do that?—A. By curtailing the number of men; we could not get sufficient men to do our work.

Q. What means did they use to keep men from working for you?—A. They would not admit members to their union.

Q. Could not you employ men outside of the union?—A. They refused to work if we did.

Q. Who refused to work?—A. The union men.

Q. That is, if you had non-union men engaged and employed, your union men would quit work; is that it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The union men were so much stronger than the non-union men that you could not supply your wants with the non-union men?—A. No, sir.

Q. Tell us how you proposed to protect your interests by your association.—A. We proposed, in the first place, to call the various journeymen freestone cutters' associations together, and see if we could not settle this by arbitration. We thought that they would, certainly, if we brought the facts to their attention that we were short of help and needed more men, that they would consider it.

Q. It is possibly not a matter which you are competent to testify about, still I will ask you the question, Why would not these journeymen stone-cutters admit into their association men whom you wished to employ, who were competent stone-cutters?—A. The only reason I have heard given was that they wished to prolong the work into the winter more; that is all that has been given me, so far, as a reason.

Q. You work only in the warmer weather?—A. As a rule we are not very busy from Christmas to April.

Q. Then your work is rushed during the remainder of the season?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has your organization resulted in a better understanding with the stone-cutters' association?—A. It has not, sir.

Q. Have you made overtures to them?—A. We offered to arbitrate, but they refused to do so.

Q. How did you propose to arbitrate?—A. We proposed to arbitrate by selecting three of our members and have them select three of their members and the six thus selected to pick some disinterested party, preferably some judge of one of our high courts here in New England.

Q. And to leave the decision of the matter to this arbitration board?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they refused?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any reason alleged for it?—A. In their answer, they thought it did not call for any disinterested party; they thought no disinterested party was suitable to judge in the matter.

Q. What are your present relations to the stone-cutters' association?—A. We locked our shops to union men.

Q. Why did you do that?—A. It seemed to be the only way we could fetch them to any agreement or understanding.

Q. If they were willing to work for you at the wages you offered, weren't you willing to have them work?—A. If they would work with men whom we hired, non-union men; the shops are not closed to any man to-day, to any man who wants to come in under our rules.

Q. What I mean is this; if you employ non-union men, and the union men will refuse to work with them, and go out, why do you lock your doors against them; there is no need of locking the doors, is there, if they go out?—A. Well, we lock the shops for the sake of an arbitration and to settle this matter.

Q. You wanted to bring the matter to a decision?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't there a State board of arbitration?—A. I believe there is in this State.

Q. Wasn't that the proper board for you to appeal to in this case?—A. I think not.

Q. Why?—A. I think the matter would have been settled to better satisfaction of all of us, with the committee of ourselves and stone-cutters, with some disinterested party.

Q. That was your opinion?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The other men weren't willing to accept such an arbitration?—A. No.

Q. That being the case, both sides probably wanting an adjustment of the differences, why weren't both sides willing to accept the decision of

the State Board of Arbitration?—A. I can say for myself I don't know as I should have had any objections to leaving it to the State board.

Q. Was there any suggestion on your part, as president of the association, that it be left to the State Board of Arbitration?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you hear any suggestions of that kind from the other side?—A. No, sir.

Q. So both sides wanted to get rid of the State Board of Arbitration?—A. I think so.

Q. Isn't it a good board?—A. I don't know anything about that.

Q. Do you know how it is selected; can you tell me anything about its composition?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is the State Board of Arbitration frequently called in to settle disputes between employes and employers?—A. I don't know of any case, except one, where they have been called in.

Q. Do you know of any reason why they haven't been called in?—A. No, sir.

Q. The wages you pay your men aren't a matter of privacy, are they?—A. No, sir. In different parts of New England, wages have been different. Last year, in Boston, they were a little over forty-four cents an hour; outside, about forty cents; the wages are fifty cents in Boston now, and something like forty-four cents outside.

Q. Will you please describe the work these men do?—A. Well, they cut caps and sills, and do such work as that.

Q. They cut the rough blocks, and prepare them to be put in the building?—A. To be put in the building; yes, sir.

Q. Has your association a number of men employed and at work at this time?—A. Not a great number, but quite a number.

Q. You are now in what you call a lock-out?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Only doing very limited work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you making any efforts to secure any men to go to work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You will please state where you are making these efforts to procure men.—A. Well, pretty generally—it would take some time to state every place.

Q. Are you making any efforts in the State of Massachusetts?—A. We have advertised in the papers.

Q. Have your advertisements met with success?—A. No, sir.

Q. Men haven't responded and come to you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you made efforts to procure stone-cutters in New York city?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In New York State?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How have you succeeded there?—A. Very few.

Q. Have you made efforts in the various New England States?—A. We have advertised in the various New England papers.

Q. What success have you met?—A. Very poor success.

Q. What condition does that leave you in; without a sufficient number of men to do the work you have?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Failing in the United States to get the men, have you made any efforts to get the laborers abroad?—A. There has been an advertisement placed, I believe, abroad.

Q. By the authority of your association?—A. It looks so on the face of it. I believe that the name of every firm in New England is attached to the advertisement.

Q. You are the president of the Stone Cutters' Association?—A. The Stone Contractors' Association.

Q. Do you officially know anything about an effort to procure laborers from abroad?—A. Officially?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. Yes, sir; in some sense.

Q. Has the matter of procuring laborers abroad ever been discussed in your meetings?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was any action taken in your meeting?—A. It was decided to advertise.

Q. Abroad?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what country?—A. In England and Scotland and Canada.

Q. Here is a cablegram to me from Consul-General New, at London, England; I will read it. I will say in explanation before, however, that it is in answer to a cablegram I sent to him; it is not voluntary on his part:

LONDON, ENGLAND, April 16, 1890.

To W. D. OWEN,

Chairman Congressional Immigration Investigating Committee, New York:

Advertisement inserted in Daily News, 10th, in these words: Freestone cutters wanted. The following named firms, members of the Freestone Contractors' Association of New England, are in immediate need of competent journeymen. Payment will be by the hour and at an average price of 50 cents per hour. It is fair that every one should know that these firms have been obliged to close their work to the unions as at present organized on account of their arbitrary demands and action, and their refusal to submit all disputes and differences to arbitration. Boston, Mass.: Estate of E. F. Meany, Jeremiah Carew, W. J. Sullivan, Carew & Dailey, F. J. Coghlan & Co., Evans and Tombs, P. J. Campbell & Son, Norcross Brothers, Walsh & Hughes, Charles H. Dodge. Springfield, Mass.: J. P. Falt & Co., William Mitchell, Muir & Russell, A. D. Stone & Co., James & Marra. Worcester, Mass.: Cutting & Bishop. Holyoke, Mass.: Wall & McCormick, P. F. Meade. Lynn, Mass.: Shea & Donnelley. East Long Meadow, Mass.: Norcross Bros., Charles Burton. East Cambridge, Mass.: Robert S. Rutherford. Providence, R. I.: Providence Brown Stone Company. New Haven, Conn.: Obrien & Van Nostrand, Wm. Kaehrle. Waterbury, Conn.: Charles Jackson & Son. Bridgeport, Conn.: McDougall & Christie. This sent News by F. L. May, advertising agent, 162 Piccadilly, who states received same from a New York advertising agency, but refuses to give the name.

NEW,
Consul-General.

Q. Now, I will ask you to state if these firms whose names I have read are members of your Stone Contractors' Association?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that advertisement is under the authority of your association?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You will state to the committee why this advertisement for laborers was placed in the foreign country.—A. As we wished to obtain help.

Q. On the ground that help could not be obtained in the United States?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. If all the men that were employed a year ago in New England States were working to-day in your different yards you would have sufficient help, would you not?—A. No, sir.

Q. How many are employed by these different firms?—A. Probably not over five hundred.

Q. How long has your organization existed?—A. Last October, if I remember right.

Q. When did this difficulty arise between the journeymen and your different firms?—A. It is hard to state; it has been growing; some things that we stated in our manifesto at the time of the lock-out; it had been growing for over a period of two years, perhaps. It got in such position that we could not stand it any longer.

Q. Have you any objection to stating the difficulty between your organization, or the bosses and the journeymen, as to what is the matter in dispute?—A. Their refusal to admit to their union, and to supply us with a sufficient number of men to do our work. Also their restrictions to apprentices—the number of apprentices—and their arbitrary acts of not notifying us of anything they proposed to do. If they have a grievance, the first thing we know of it is they stop work instead of coming to us about it. A number of other things, which in our manifesto are set forth, which I will be glad to read here. It will explain the matter thoroughly; a good deal better than I could do.

Q. You have stated that the prices paid for journeymen last year was 44 cents an hour in Boston?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And 40 cents an hour in other places; the prices don't seem to be the same?—A. No, sir.

Q. And that the prices in Boston now are 50 cents, and in other places 44 cents?—A. There are no established rates outside of Boston to day, I don't think; there are very few men employed outside of Boston, and I don't think there is a stated price to-day, outside of Boston.

Q. Your payment last year was 44 cents for one hour's work?—A. In Boston.

Q. You advertised in the London papers that work could be obtained at 50 cents per hour?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At the same time the price paid in different places at the present time does not amount to 50 cents in all places, according to your statement?—A. I think they would pay 50 cents for good men anywhere in the New England States to-day.

Q. You have made no agreement, or you make no agreement, with the people on the other side, as to what you will pay them, do you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you advance them their passage money?—A. No, sir; we know nothing except as to that advertisement; that is as far as we have gone; we advertised that we were in need of help; if they come here, we shall hire them.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You authorized the advertisement through an agent?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Who is that agent?—A. I could not tell you his name.

Q. Where does he live?—A. In Boston here, somewhere.

Q. Didn't you advertise through an agency in New York City?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. The organization authorized the advertisement; who would be the officer of your organization to carry that order into effect?—A. Some one appointed by the organization at the time, perhaps.

Q. Was there anybody appointed for that purpose?—A. I don't remember the name, now, who was authorized.

Q. There was somebody appointed to advertise?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he make a contract with an advertising agent?—A. I can't tell you what he did.

Q. Was he authorized to make a contract with the advertising agent?—A. I hardly think he would have done so without he was.

Q. What did you authorize him to do, and how was the advertising agent compensated?—A. I don't know that he has been compensated.

Q. How is he to be compensated?—A. I suppose he is to be paid for it, like he would for any other advertisement.

Q. In what manner?—A. The same that you would pay for any advertisement.

Q. Would he be compensated by the number of hands that he would have brought over?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who directed where these advertisements are to be made?—A. The association.

Q. Have you a report of your proceedings in that respect; do you keep minutes?—A. Yes, sir; I think we have.

Q. Where are those minutes and where are they kept?—A. In the Master Builders' Exchange, 164 Devonshire street.

Q. This city?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They can be had?—A. I think they can, sir; I could not say, though, as to whether they can be had or not.

Q. Is there any place in England or Scotland where these men are to meet and come over here to this country?—A. No, sir; not that I know of.

Q. Any shipping arrangements made for them?—A. No, sir.

Q. As to what vessel they are to come on, or what port they are to come to?—A. No, sir.

Q. They just come as they please?—A. Yes, sir; if they come at all.

Q. When they arrive here is any arrangement made for repayment to them of their passage money?—A. No, sir.

Q. When do you expect them?—A. I could not tell you.

Q. How long has that advertisement been inserted?—A. I could not tell you that neither, exactly.

Q. Have you received any hands here from foreign countries?—A. No, sir.

Q. Since you inserted that advertisement?—A. No, sir.

Q. How long since you ordered that advertisement?—A. I think about a month.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Was the only object of your organization to protect yourselves against the Journeyman's Association?—A. Not entirely; no, sir.

Q. Do you make a scale of prices as to the cost of the stone per foot—certain qualities of stone?—A. No, sir; each man figures at what he feels disposed to.

Q. What are the other objects of your organization?—A. One of our objects was to secure a more prompt payment from the other contractors for our work; a better protection in the matter of getting our pay.

Q. Don't you have a scale of prices?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. When these men come over here, say twenty-seven come, and you have about twenty-seven firms, how would these men be apportioned?—A. There would be no apportionment of them. If they should come to me, I would put them to work, probably.

Q. How is your organization supported, and how are the expenses of your organization borne?—A. By the members.

Q. In what proportion?—A. Each man pays so much into the organization.

Q. Whether he employs many men or a few men, or is a large contractor or a small contractor?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The cost of these advertisements, then, would come out of the general fund, raised by membership fees?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have paid no such bill yet?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You locked your shops against the union men?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you do that?—A. February 28, 1890.

Q. You would not refuse a union man work now, would you?—A. No, sir; never would.

Q. But he must work under your rules? Have you made any rules?—A. We have made no rules that are not subject to arbitration. We advanced a code of rules, and we expected that they might possibly be modified to some extent.

Q. Is not the real object of your organization, and the action which you have taken in advertising for workmen abroad, to break up the journeymen's union?—A. No, sir; never was nor never thought of.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. In what way did you want to be protected against them?—A. We wished to have an understanding with them; we stated so in our manifesto, which I thought would be proper for this committee—

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you that manifesto with you? If you have, it may go in as part of the evidence?—A. I think I have it out here, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Have you ever brought foreign laborers over here in previous years—freestone cutters?—A. No, sir.

Q. This is your first venture?—A. We don't consider we are bringing them over now; we simply tell them there is work here.

Q. I understand that; but have you done that before?—A. No, sir; certainly not, as an organization; some individual members may have done it.

Q. Have you, as an individual member, done it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any individual members of your organization that have done so previously?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Do you know of any foreign laborers being brought here by such an advertisement as you have had inserted, by any other class of manufacturers than freestone cutters?—A. I don't know of any, sir; but I am very sure there has never been a stone-cutter brought here under contract.

Q. I am simply asking you whether, under inducements similar to those which you now hold out to bring stone-cutters here—whether any other manufacturing institutions bring people to this country to labor?—A. Personally I do not know, sir.

Q. Have you any general knowledge about that having been done at this port?—A. No, sir.

Q. Where does your general knowledge extend to? Where has it been done; what part of the United States imports such labor?—A. I don't know personally of any; my information is gathered entirely from the papers in regard to that.

Q. You say you have no personal knowledge of this thing ever having been done previously—this offering of inducements for laborers from abroad to come here and take the place of American workmen?—A. No, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Has your advertising agent in London been charged with any special information, or with the authority to give information to men

who come to make inquiries concerning the advertisements?—A. No, sir.

Q. The advertisement in the London Daily News is signed with his full name and address?—A. The same as you have read, sir.

Q. Has he any instructions from you to give information and answer inquiries to men who come to him?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why does he sign his name, then, and give his address to that advertisement, if there is no purpose for his address?—A. I could not say; I could not tell you.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Can't you now think of the advertising agent through whom you have made these advertisements—forwarded them to London?—A. I presume you can find that out by some gentleman present, but I could not tell you.

Q. Can you find out and give us the name? We are not acquainted here?—A. Perhaps Mr. Sayward might do that.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Are you acquainted with the provisions of the law which prohibits the importation and immigration of foreigners under contract?—A. I supposed I was.

Q. I will read the first section:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation, or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, under contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia.

Now, you send an advertisement to London agreeing to pay stonecutters 50 cents per hour if they will come to this country to perform work; isn't that a violation of this law?—A. No, sir.

Q. You think not?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you taken counsel?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your organization has prepared itself and considers that its action in advertising to encourage migration, agreeing to pay certain wages inducing men to come over here for the purpose of taking the places of those men who are locked out—you consider that no violation of this section?—A. I do not.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You have taken counsel upon that, and abided by the advice of your counsel?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. So the union men refused to work with the non-union men?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Aren't there sufficient workmen, not members of the union, to fill these places that you desire filled, without going outside of the country?—A. No, sir; not one-sixteenth part.

Q. How many are required to do your work properly?—A. It is according to the season. I think if there had been no trouble in the labor question this year we would have had to have a great many men.

Q. How many were employed by your association last year?—A. I think between five and seven hundred.

Q. So there is not the one-sixteenth part of non-union men?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then almost everybody must be in the union?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And yet your difficulty, as I understand you, is because you want to employ some non-union men?—A. You see how readily there would not be many non-union men when they can not join the union when they come over here. I understand some fifty went back in one vessel-load last year, because the union would not take them in; they had to go back or starve.

Q. Was there any reason why they refused to admit them; this is a special case you assign; what is the reason for refusing the admission of that fifty to the union?—A. Their books were closed.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Did you endeavor to employ that fifty?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did any of these firms endeavor to employ them?—A. Well, I don't know as they did, that special fifty; I know I had a number of men come along last year who said they were greenhorns, but I could not set them to work, for, if I did, my men would have stopped.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. There is no difference in the wages?—A. No, sir.

Q. It is merely the regulations and rules this organization makes that are obnoxious to you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Could not your organization and the organization of the journeymen, as sensible men, get together and regulate this thing?—A. Well, we offered to.

Q. You offered to do it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they refused?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What offer did you make?—A. I stated the offer at the beginning of my testimony, that we offered to meet them, that is, three of our men and three of their men, and the six to select some disinterested party, preferably, as we stated, some judge of one of the high New England courts; but that wasn't necessary at all.

Q. Was that offer refused?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What proposition did they make?—A. They refused simply to have a conference, after answering all the questions we had asked them by practically refusing them; then they proposed a conference.

Q. Why didn't you accede to that proposal?—A. Because they had already answered and refused what we had asked.

Q. Would not a conference been likely to have brought about a result that would have been more satisfactory than the locking out of those men?—A. I think not.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. If you were right in your refusal to accept their answer and had complete confidence in the justice of your proceedings and the stand which you had taken, why weren't you willing to risk a conference?—A. They had already decided what we had asked.

Q. I know, but your position then would have been doubly buttressed by such action, would it not?—A. I don't understand you.

Q. You state they answered you and refused your offer; they called for a conference and you refused that conference because of the answer they had given?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If you had conceded that much and the conference had been called, and the result of that conference sustained you, you would have been the stronger in your position, would you not?—A. We considered

that matter very thoroughly, and we were perfectly aware from conversations in different ways with them that a conference would not do any good, simply a waste of time.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Their answers to your questions might have been thought positive, yet the very fact of their asking a conference with you showed a disposition on their part to compromise?—A. They didn't ask for a conference; if you will please allow me a minute, I will give their answer about the arbitration; here it is:

In reference to your proposition to submit all differences arising between us to arbitration, the Journeymen's Stone Cutters' Association is willing to arbitrate, the board of arbitration to consist of an equal number of employes and employers. The union does not believe it is wise or necessary to bring into this controversy judges or other persons who are not familiar with the business.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. That was their reply; but we want to know what you were going to state in reference to the conference?—A. That is the only conference that has been proposed to us; in answer to our proposition of arbitration.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You made a proposition?—A. To arbitrate.

Q. And in that proposition you said you would appoint three men representing the Stone-cutters' Union?—A. The Stone Contractors' Association.

Q. And they were to appoint three men representing the Journeymen's Union?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And those six were to select the seventh man, who was to be a judge of one of the higher courts here in New England?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The stone-cutters accepted?—A. No, sir.

Q. One moment right there; they agreed to the appointment of three men from your organization and three men from their side, but objected to the clause which provided for the seventh man, who understood nothing about the business; is that the way of it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you refused those terms?—A. I should like to ask you if you ever knew of an arbitration consisting of an equal number on each side?

Q. What damage would it have done to your organization; in what way would you have been hindered in making an agreement suitable to your organization by getting three on a side?—A. They had already decided the important question which we had asked them, and refused to change it, and, with that condition of affairs, what could we do? We could not arbitrate the matter certainly, with an even number.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Is there anything now that would prevent a conference between your different associations in regard to this matter, in order to endeavor to come to some reasonable understanding?—A. I should think—well, I will say for the contractors that they are certainly willing at any time to come to a reasonable understanding, but we have some men in our employ who are not union men; we stated to those men, as an association, that we would protect them, and that they should not be discharged in case any settlement was made with the union, and we intend to stand by what we have said.

Q. And you think this difference can not be overcome by a conference?—A. I think so.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Have you advertised in other countries than England ?—A. England, Scotland, and Canada ; that is all, I think.

Q. Are you proposing to pay the stone-cutters in this country the same wages that you advertised to pay to those from abroad ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are the wages paid to freestone cutters in England and Scotland ?—A. I believe about 20 cents an hour, I am not positive, but I think that is about the price ; 20 cents an hour.

Q. Twenty cents an hour is paid to freestone cutters in Scotland and England ; your association pays 50 cents an hour in this country ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I should think that they would want to come over ?—A. They would if they dared.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM H. SAYWARD, SECRETARY MASTER BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION.

WILLIAM H. SAYWARD, after being duly sworn, testified as follows :

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Please state your full name ?—A. William H. Sayward.

Q. Your residence ?—A. Boston, Massachusetts.

Q. Your occupation ?—A. Builder.

Q. Are you a member of the Stone Contractors' Association ?—A. No, sir.

Q. You belong to another organization ?—A. I am the secretary of the Master Builders' Association, of Boston.

Q. Does that have any connection with the association of which the gentleman was a member who was just on the stand here ?—A. No intimate connection ; members of that Contractors' Association are members of our body. I suppose you want to know how I happen to be connected with this matter.

Q. Yes ?—A. I have been acting as their counsel and helper in this particular difficulty that they have had, and in the formation of their association.

Q. Are you an attorney at law ?—A. No, sir.

Q. You were simply a friendly counsellor ?—A. Yes, sir ; being connected with the Master Builders' Association, and as anything connected with the freestone business, of course, is material to us.

Q. State the object of your association ?—A. In the first place, the object was to establish a rendezvous for a common meeting every day, for members to meet in the form of an exchange ; I think it was to establish a uniformity of practice among members in their relations to each other, and in their relations to the public, in order that there might be more system and more honorable dealing every way.

Q. The members of your association are builders ?—A. Well, they are masons and carpenters and granite cutters and freestone cutters and painters and plumbers and everybody connected with the building trade. They are not builders, the same as you know them out in Indiana. A builder so called in other parts of the country, comprehends all of the various trades, probably in one, as a builder. It is different here ; each one of these trades is admitted to membership.

Q. So the brick-layer, the stone-mason, the painter, the carpenter, the plumber, and all these trades are all members of your association ?—A. May be, if they choose to.

Q. And the man who takes a contract for the erection of a building is also a member?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. A man who does the work, as the freestone cutter does, is he admitted as a member?—A. You mean the employers?

Q. No, sir; I mean the employés—these men for whom an advertisement has been made in those foreign countries?—A. No, sir; ours is an association of employers, only contractors; not the workmen.

Q. What do you say is the name of your association?—A. Master Builders' Association, of Boston.

Q. So it is an association, therefore, of contractors and not of practical workingmen?—A. Not the manual worker.

Q. How many members are there in your association?—A. About two hundred and fifty, all told.

Q. Is it confined to the city of Boston?—A. Oh, no; Boston and vicinity; we have some from outlying towns who have a good deal of business in Boston.

Q. Have you any association, or any connection with the employment of freestone cutters?—A. No, sir, not as an association.

Q. You say you have acted as counsellor for the contractors in the differences that have arisen here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please state in your own way, taking your own time, the differences, and the part you have taken in the consideration of this matter?—A. Well, the interest that I have in it runs back to the formation of this Contractors' Association; the Freestone Contractors' Association, being intimately connected with the associations of employers in the building trades, not only in Boston, but all over the country, for I am also Secretary of the National Association of Builders, it has been our desire that the employers in the various trades should be associated together; the freestone contractors in Boston and vicinity have not been associated until recently, and my part has covered over perhaps two or three years in argument with them as to the desirability in forming an organization for their immediate protection, for the advancement of their own interests, and for the setting up of uniformity in their business on business principles. This culminated in the organization of their association some months ago, and I participated in that to the extent of helping them frame their by-laws, prepare their constitution and such rules as they adopted, which were very simple ones, indeed; and since then in any matter that has come up, where they have desired my advice, I have been very glad indeed to give it, as I stated before, for the reason that our Builders' Association was desirous that it be formed in proper manner.

When these present difficulties arose I also acted as their adviser in preparing and working with them in whatever they were doing, using my best judgment to see that matters went in a just, fair, and reasonable manner. The condition seemed to me to be one that warranted the action they have taken in all its parts, not because the particular thing which brought about this particular movement at this particular time was in itself anything more than what we are very apt to consider the last straw; it was one of the series of things which, from the contractors' point of view, could not be sustained for the proper and safe conduct of business, and as a halt had to be called some time it was considered as well to call it now, and try to have all these matters settled at once.

Q. State definitely to the committee how the difficulties between the Freestone Contractors' Association and their men have developed through a series of months.—A. The culmination was in the bringing

before the Freestone Contractors' Association, by one of its members, of a purpose, on the part of the union, to stop marble-cutting of a particular kind; that is, the kind that enters into the constructive portion of a building, from being cut by certain marble-cutters this firm was employing. They called the matter to the attention of the Contractors' Association.

Q. Will you name the firm?—A. Evans & Tombs; they brought the matter to the attention of the Contractors' Association, stating the case as thoroughly as they knew how, and the Contractors' Association took action by approving their refusal to discharge those men.

Q. The union had demanded the discharge of those men?—A. The union had said "if you continue to employ those marble-cutters in cutting this particular kind of marble, instead of having freestone cutters to cut it, we shall draw off our men," or words to that effect.

Q. Freestone cutters were doing the work which the marble-cutters claimed they had the right to do?—A. No, sir; just the reverse; marble-cutters were cutting a certain kind of constructional work, marble that is used in the construction of a building; these men, as I say, were in the employ of Evans & Tombs, and the union waited upon them and informed them that that sort of work should be done by freestone cutters, and that if Evans & Tombs continued to employ marble-cutters, the marble-cutters that they had, who were not members of the Freestone Cutters' Union, and the freestone cutters who were employed by Evans & Tombs also for freestone work would be withdrawn. Evans & Tombs were perfectly willing, but the books being closed these marble-cutters could not be admitted to the union; therefore the only alternative was to either discharge those marble-cutters, or else keep them at work and have the freestone cutters drawn off. The firm chose the first alternative and kept the marble-cutters at work, and referred the matter to the association as to whether they had done right in the premises. The association decided that they had done right in the premises, and that they would support them in their action.

Q. Was there any difference between the wages paid to the marble-cutters and what the freestone men demanded?—A. That is a question I would not be competent to testify upon, not being a freestone or marble cutter.

Q. You heard no description of that?—A. No, sir.

Q. The matter has finally culminated in the Freestone Cutters' Association locking out all the union men from work?—A. The Freestone Contractors' Association.

Q. And seeking to have men who are not union men, and men from foreign countries, to be imported here, to perform this work?—A. I don't think that covers the ground exactly. If you will permit me, I will endeavor to explain it. I only went so far as the fact that the Freestone Contractors' Association took, in the matter of the action, the special action of Evans & Tombs; then we went to work, I went to work with them, and we overlooked the whole condition of things that had come to exist through the practice of many years between the workmen and the contractors, and we prepared, in the form of a manifesto, a statement of the whole matter, which I think you have there.

Q. Yes, sir; it is here.—A. We prepared it in the form of a manifesto.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Is this the manifesto?—A. Yes, sir.

(On motion of Mr. Lehlbach, the document referred to was introduced

in evidence, and authorized to be made a part of the report of this investigation.)

The WITNESS. I wish to say, gentlemen, this lock-out is not wholly caused by this particular thing, but to bring about, if possible, a condition of conduct of business upon the part of the contractors that will be safe and proper for them to conduct business; that is quite comprehensive.

By Mr. LEHLBACH :

Q. Is it a fact that as between the employer and employés there has never been much of a difference about wages, the difference between the two being more a matter of regulations and rules which the Journeymen's Association have adopted and which were considered obnoxious by the bosses; isn't that it?—A. That is a large part of it; it is not a question of wages but a question of hours; that was comparatively a small matter.

Q. Isn't the object of the bringing over of these men, and having this lockout—isn't it the object on the part of the bosses to break up the journeymen's union?—A. No, sir.

Q. To compel them to change their rules?—A. To compel them to change their rules, yes, sir; not to break up the union. The union is an admirable institution, and properly run and kept within its proper functions, it is a very great help and a desirable thing to exist, and the contractors will all tell you so.

Q. Then the object of the contractors is not to break up the union, but to break up the rules which the union makes?—A. Yes, sir; exactly that, so that the contractors can carry on their business with safety.

Q. Let me ask you what would be the object of these journeymen's unions if they did not adopt some uniform rules, and say that they were their rules, and see that they were enforced? What other object has the union or could it have?—A. Such rules as are for their own government and their own particular purposes, of course, is an affair that no one else cares to interfere with but themselves; but when they make rules which improperly trench upon the province of the manufacturer, the employer, then they have disregarded a certain condition which the employers have to take cognizance of, and that is all they are trying to do now.

MANIFESTO OF THE FREESTONE CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION.

[Boston, Mass. The Master Builders' Association of the city of Boston, 164 Devonshire street. Secretary, Wm. H. Sayward.]

The following is the manifesto issued by the Freestone Contractors' Association, and mentioned as prospective in last month's letter. The lockout and strike, which began upon the promulgation of the subjoined, are still in force, and but few men have been found who are willing to work, thus bringing everything in the cut stone department of building to a dead halt:

To the public:

At a meeting of the Freestone Contractors' Association, held February 17 last, Messrs. Evans & Tombs brought before the members the fact that the journeymen's union had ordered all the freestone cutters at work for Evans & Tombs to stop work because marble cutters were employed by them to cut and carve certain marble. The firm replied that they were perfectly willing to employ union freestone cutters to do the work if competent men were available, but as they were not they must go on with marble cutters. The freestone cutters stopped work, and Messrs. Evans & Tombs asked the advice of the association.

The association gave lengthy consideration to the question, and unanimously passed a resolution indorsing the action of Evans & Tombs in refusing to discharge the marble cutters, and also agreed not to employ any of the freestone cutters leav-

ng their employment under such circumstances. A committee was appointed to convey the action of the meeting to the union and demand that the action in relation to the marble cutters be rescinded.

This committee reported back on the 20th of February following that the union would not change its action.

The association then passed resolutions condemning the union for not allowing other journeymen to join or marble cutters to cut marble, and decided that all members of the association should lock out February 28, as well as appointing a committee to prepare a "code of practice" for the future conduct of the freestone business.

At a meeting of the association held this day the committee appointed on February 20, reported as follows:

We find that the Journeymen Freestone Cutters' Association of this vicinity, acting in general harmony with other associations of the same trade throughout the country, has been able to establish many customs and practices in the yards and on the work of their employers most arbitrary, oppressive, and improper.

We find that the customs and practices have been deliberately formulated by the workmen in all cases without consultation with their employers, and have often been enforced without even the courtesy of a notice.

We submit herewith a partial summary of these practices, beginning with the most recent and going back to those longest suffered, well knowing that it will be impossible to name them all, for each individual contractor has had experience which, if recorded, would stretch the list out to an unnecessary extent, but we are thoroughly convinced that the indictment here drawn will satisfy any unprejudiced person that the freestone contractors have been subjected to such intolerable conditions by the workmen that the ordinary relations of employer and employed have been almost reversed, and that the time has come to "call a halt."

STATEMENT OF GRIEVANCES.

First. The union has refused for many months to admit any man to membership, no matter how good a workman he might be, although it at the same time would not permit any of its members to work with a man unless he did belong to the union. This course which the union has adopted is unquestionably actionable, but our purpose at present is only to state the facts, the remedy will come later.

In making this statement, it is proper to mention that during all this time the employers have been very much in need of workmen, therefore the intent of the union may plainly be seen to be to create an artificial scarcity in the supply of stone-cutters.

Second. The union has declared that no marble-cutters not members of the Freestone-Cutters' Union shall be permitted to cut marble work that enters into the structure of a building; that all such work must be done by freestone-cutters. This declaration is made in face of the fact that there are no such marble-cutters, or substantially none, in the Freestone-Cutters' Union.

It must be also borne in mind that the marble-cutters all belong to a union of their own and claim the right to cut the marble.

Third. The union has decreed that all workmen must be paid "a level price;" that is, each man, however incompetent he may be, so long as he is a member of the union, must be paid the same price as the very best workman in the yard. If an employer engage one of these poorer workmen at such price as he may deem him to be worth, the employer is fined.

PAYMENT ON THE MINUTE.

Fourth. The union has in many cases ordered that all workmen be paid at a certain hour of a certain day, which order has been so stringently enforced, that, in several cases, a few moments' delay beyond the stipulated hour, although the workmen all received their pay within one hour of the set time, has resulted in heavy fines being imposed upon the unfortunate employers, and payment thereof enforced by the withdrawal of all men until the sum was forthcoming.

Fifth. The union has often used and is still using its "might is right" doctrine to interfere with the manifest prerogative of the employer to select his foreman, and has procured desired results by ordering all men to refuse to work under a certain foreman, so that it is frequently the case that men not the choice of the employer are foremen and directors in their yards; in point of fact, the direction of their own work is taken deliberately out of their hands. In some cases even the employer himself has not been permitted to order a stroke of work done on his own premises.

Sixth. One of the most offensive attempts against the rights of the individual, and one which has resulted in quite as much harm to the public as to the contractors, but which the latter have felt more keenly because brought more closely in contact with it, has been the action of the union in regard to apprentices.

It has openly expressed the determination to practically prevent American youths from learning the freestone business, by restricting the number of apprentices which

a contractor may take on to such narrow limits that in a comparatively few years the supply of artisans would be even more limited than now.

This effort to restrict the liberty of the individual to engage in any pursuit which he may choose to follow is surely contrary to the American idea.

Seventh. The union has encroached upon a trade or profession distinct from that properly comprehended in its scope, and forced those following it to abandon their work whenever it was the good pleasure of the union to order a strike.

Artists and carvers in stone, whose work is of an entirely different character, not interfering in any way with the work of the freestone cutter proper, have been obliged to drop their tools whenever a demand was made by the union, although the demand in no way affected their work or their labor. The absurdity of the proposition, though great, is not comparable to the deliberate and malicious intent to cripple the employer in order to force him more quickly to terms regardless of right or reason.

BANISHMENT OF WORKMEN.

Eighth. The union has "banished" from all stone-cutting employment in Boston and vicinity (and sometimes the territory included the whole country) workmen suspected of working at less than the union prices, although totally failing to prove that the men were so working. The term of banishment has varied from seven to twenty-five years, and the workmen accused have never been given an opportunity to be heard in their own defense; neither was the testimony of their employers permitted. The banishment was effected by the withdrawal of all other workmen if the "banned" man was employed in any yard in the territory named.

Ninth. The union has established a rule so that if a member happens to journey out of the country he is treated as a perfect stranger on his return, no matter how short his stay, and regardless of the fact that he may have paid all his dues while absent. If the books of the union be opened on his return he must pay anew his admission fee, but if the books be closed as now, he is denied admission altogether, and thus prevented from working at his trade.

Tenth. The union has frequently supported its members in infractions of agreements with their employers, by forcing the latter to ignore such infraction.

Eleventh. The union has arbitrarily fixed the amount of work which a man may be permitted to accomplish in a day, and has in several cases severely fined workmen for going beyond this limit.

FINALLY.

Finally. The union has established its hold over the conduct of work so firmly that for the most trivial causes—sometimes for purely imaginary ones—tools are dropped without ceremony or notice, work delayed, and the employer's interests sacrificed, while they are denied all opportunity for hearing and redress.

THE BLAME AND THE REMEDY.

Having thus recited some of the more prominent of the improper acts of the unions, your committee desires to call attention to the fact that the blame for this aggravated condition of things does not rest entirely upon the workmen, for had the employers been wise enough, several years ago, to form an organization of their own, they would surely have been able to prevent many of their overt acts, and by this time have secured a more harmonious and safe relation between the workmen and themselves.

The present situation is an impressive illustration of the extent to which a strongly organized body of men may override the rights of others, and becoming arrogant, through lack of organized opposition, finally produce a reaction, and seriously weaken their just claims for recognition.

Your committee trusts that in the emergency which now confronts our special calling that the spirit of crushing, conquering, retaliating may not have any place in the minds of the members of this body, but, while exhibiting a proper indignation, that we simply permit ourselves to insist upon a readjustment of our relations with the workmen on lines which shall fairly represent the rights of all concerned, unbiased by acts of the past.

With these conclusions in view, and following out the instructions given them, your committee now present an outline of the policy and practice which they believe should prevail in the future between employers and workmen in the freestone-cutting trade, for the safe and proper conduct of business and the protection of all interested, covering certain points at present in dispute, which policy and practice may be amplified and enlarged so as to comprehend other relations between the two parties not herein set forth.

DEMANDS OF THE CONTRACTORS.

First. The supply of artisans not to be artificially restricted by the denial of membership of the unions to competent journeymen applying for admission.

Second. Foremen not to be necessarily members of unions, at all events not to be subject to rules and conditions of the unions, which shall prevent employers from having free choice of foremen, and from having sole charge and direction of their acts. Workmen to have opportunity for redress in case of improper treatment by foremen.

Third. The number of apprentices which each employer may put at practice not to be limited, but each employer to be required to take on at least one new lad for instruction each year, the limit of the term of apprenticeship being understood to be four years, and the compensation for the same to be regulated and fixed by the Contractors' Association.

Apprentices not to be eligible to membership in the unions, and during their term of service not to be interfered with by the unions. Apprentices abandoning the work of their employer during a strike, or at any time, to forfeit their positions, and no members of the contractor's association to employ them or put them at work. Apprentices to have opportunity for redress in case of improper treatment by their employers.

Fourth. Admission fees to the union should be limited to a sum commensurate to the ability of the average freestone cutter to pay, so that he may not unnecessarily impoverish himself by paying them. Fees should not be more than, say, \$25, but, on the contrary, should be much less.

Fifth. No member of the unions to be obliged to forfeit his membership on account of temporary absence from the country, provided it be not shown that he has regularly established the practice to enable him to reap the benefits of employment in this country and avoid the responsibilities of citizenship here.

Sixth. Artists and carvers to be considered a distinct trade, and such workmen not to be interfered with in their employment on account of any action by the freestone cutters.

Seventh. Work upon marble in any form not to be classed as freestone work, and men employed upon it not to be interfered with, or their employers embarrassed on account of having such workmen in their employment.

PAY BY THE HOUR.

Eighth. Payment for all labor performed (except apprentices) to be adjusted at a price "per hour," instead of "by the day," and no labor to be paid for that is not actually rendered.

Ninth. The price per hour paid to workmen to be a matter of agreement between the individual workman and the individual employer, it being annually agreed and understood between the contractors' association and the unions what the "average price" for competent workmen shall be, allowing that manifest superiority or manifest inferiority of workmen may permit occasional deviation either above or below the average price. No withdrawal of workmen to be countenanced on account of such proper deviation, or because employers may not chose to employ certain workmen at any price.

Tenth. The laws of the commonwealth being sufficient to secure all workmen in obtaining payment for their services at short and regular intervals, no further arbitrary effort to be made by the unions to force payment at a certain hour of a certain day, but each and every workman to be given opportunity for redress in case he does not receive his wages with reasonable promptness on regular pay days, agreed upon with his employer. The ordinary custom as to regular pay-days to be a matter of mutual understanding between the contractors' association and the unions.

Eleventh. No further attempts to blackmail or blacklist a man so that he cannot obtain employment at his trade.

Twelfth. The number of hours labor that will be required in the limits of a day to be annually and mutually agreed upon by the contractors' association and unions.

Thirteenth. Whatever the number of hours agreed upon may be, it to be understood and agreed that when workmen are engaged "fitting" stone for stonemasons, they are to work the same number of hours as the stonemasons, whether the fitting be done at the yard or at the building. This is to prevent embarrassment or delay to stonemasons in the conduct of their work.

Fourteenth. No arbitrary limit to be fixed as to the amount of work which a workman may do in a given time, but all workmen to be given an opportunity to develop superiority, either in quality of work done or speed of accomplishment.

Fifteenth. The employer to have equal rights of hearing and redress with those of the workmen in all matters where they may be cause to demand them.

WISH THE UNIONS WELL.

Your committee recommend that it be plainly stated that in this undertaking of the Freestone Contractors' Association to establish a system for the conduct of work, which shall be more just and equitable, no attempt is made to injure or destroy the journeymens' association or union; that, on the contrary, it is the wish of the contractors that the union should grow and flourish and that it may so grow and flourish. The present effort is simply to prune away certain rank and noxious growths, which not only threaten the safety and prosperity of employers as business men, but which also menace the welfare and even life of the unions.

Your committee also recommend that the association claim for all men employed during the settlement of this dispute, that their rights, if they be already members of the union, shall not be disturbed, and if they have not previously been members, that they shall not be debarred from membership under usual and ordinary conditions. It should be distinctly understood that the contractors propose to give all such workmen proper protection in their employment, in accordance with any agreements made with them.

ARBITRATION FOR THE FUTURE.

Your committee now reaches the most important part of the duty assigned to it, namely, the recommendation of a plan by and through which the reform suggested may be achieved without ignoring the rights of either workmen or employer, and without neglecting the advantage which the assistance of organization on both sides secures. Disputes and differences of opinion are bound to occur as long as the two relations exist, and the manner of settling the present accumulations of grievances should be so just and fair that it may be used as the key to unlock all future complications.

Your committee recommends that a permanent court of arbitration be established, to which all of our present grievances and all grievances of the workmen (if any such exist) be presented for settlement.

This court to be formed of three members of the contractors' association and three members of the journeymens' association, with a seventh man as judge or arbiter, to be selected by the six first named from some profession or business in no way connected with the freestone business or any of the builders' trades—this arbiter to be preferably a judge of some one of our higher courts in New England. This arbiter or umpire to sit in all meetings of the committee, and to have the deciding vote, when the balance of the committee can not agree.

The umpire to be paid a proper fee for his services, the expenses to be fully divided between the two associations interested. All findings of this court of arbitration on matters submitted to it to be accepted as final by both parties, as associations, and by all members of each association as individuals.

Whatever disputes occur in the future to be immediately referred to this permanent court of arbitration, and no withdrawal of workmen to be permitted, but work to go on undisturbed, and the judgment of the court to be assented to, when announced, without disturbance of any kind.

CUTTERS CONSIDER IT TO-DAY.

BOSTON, *March 3.*

This statement was, after a long session, adopted unanimously. It was ordered sent to the Freestone Cutters' Union for its consideration. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Evans, Sullivan, and Carew was appointed to convey the statement and proposition to the union, which will consider it at its meeting to-day. On account of the length of the report, a decision will probably not be reached until late in the afternoon.

Secretary W. H. Sayward said that the plan of arbitration proposed was in successful operation in Chicago during and since the general lockout of the building trades two years ago.

We publish herewith the reply of the stone-cutters as it appeared in the Boston Globe, under date of March 7.

The Journeymen Freestone Cutters' Association yesterday afternoon adopted a reply to be sent to the contractors.

It takes up the manifesto submitted by the bosses, and answers their demands one by one. The reply reads as follows:

REGARDING MEMBERSHIP.

ART. 1. This union decides that the members of a craft are the only persons to determine who are suitable to become members of any trade organization. It is not the aim of this union to injure any persons or person, but it is to advance the welfare of the entire community; and for such noble purpose the union must reserve the unrestricted right to judge as to who is a competent person to become a member.

FOREMAN.

ART. 2. In reply to this demand, the union must stand by its old rule, the foremen shall be members of the union for the reason that a foreman must be a practical stone-cutter, and as a consequence must be a member of the union in order to have been appointed as foreman. The foreman is liable to become a journeyman any moment. We believe it is an advantage for the foreman to belong to the union, and by so doing much trouble is saved both employer and employé.

APPRENTICES.

ART. 3. This union can not adopt said rules, for the reason that to do so would result in flooding the market with a large number of incompetent workmen, who would lower the wages of competent tradesmen. The union has never interfered with apprentices, excepting in so far as to limit the number, and we believe, from experience, that our existing rule is equitable, and such as will best conserve the interests of the owners of buildings as well as the interests of the trade.

INITIATION FEE.

ART. 4. This union does not recognize the right of persons outside the union to dictate as to what its initiation fee shall be. Possessing the undoubted right to say who shall or who shall not be a member of the union, we have the absolute right to say what initiation fee shall be paid. The contractors place their initiation fee at \$100, without qualification, without asking any one's opinion; while this union admits some members having a card, on payment of 35 cents, and others upon payment of \$10, and apprentices serving their time in Boston for \$5, we believe that an intelligent person will decide that your organization, in its laws governing initiation fees is far more arbitrary than the Journeymen's Freestone Cutters' Union.

"BIRDS OF PASSAGE."

ART. 5. This union can not, and has no cause to adopt such a rule, as the union does not restrict members leaving the country, excepting those who make a practice of coming here during the busy season, and upon the decline of business returning to the old country, thus avoiding citizenship and spending the entire savings in other countries, and by so doing lowering wages and diminishing the wealth of the United States.

ARTISTS AND CARVERS.

ART. 6. This can not be adopted, as the artists and carvers desire to, and do now, affiliate with the Journeymen's Freestone Cutters' Union.

MARBLE BUILDING WORK.

ART. 7. This can not be adopted, as the freestone cutters believe that marble building work should be classed as stone work, and the marble-cutters and freestone cutters will and are competent to mutually adjust any difference and agree as to who is entitled to cut any and all portions of marble building work.

PAYMENT BY THE HOUR.

ART. 8. The Journeymen Freestone Cutters' Association adopt this proposition as a rule of the union unanimously.

INDIVIDUAL CONTRACTS WITH EMPLOYERS.

ART. 9. To adopt this rule would destroy the value of any trade organization. The first principle of trade unionism is to regulate the hours of labor and the prices which shall be paid for such labor. Without these regulations and restrictions the wages would not support artisans in decency, and, as has been the case in the past, the hours of labor would be excessive. The corner stone of a trade union is the fixing of a standard rate of wages for the average workmen, who are in a vast majority. Special privileges are always granted sick or aged members.

REGULAR PAY-DAY.

ART. 10. It is unnecessary to adopt this rule, as there is now, and has been for years, a regular pay-day, mutually agreed upon between the freestone cutters and their employers.

BLACKMAIL AND BLACK-LIST.

ART. 11. The request that this union adopt such a rule is not worthy of notice, except by quoting this rule of the contractors' association :

"No member of this association shall buy stone from a wholesale dealer who shall sell stone to any person or firm doing a stone-cutting business in New England, not members of this association."

It is the height of absurdity for the contractors to ask the union to cease practices not so arbitrary as those indulged in by the contractors themselves. The Journeymen Freestone Cutters' Association deny that any attempt, direct or indirect, has ever been made by it to blackmail any person or persons.

ANNUAL ADJUSTMENT OF HOURS.

ART. 12. This rule is unanimously adopted, as such a method of fixing the daily hours of labor has always been advocated by the Journeymen Freestone Cutters' Association.

FITTING STONE.

ART. 13. This union will agree that whenever any necessary "fitting" shall be done at the union by members of this union that their hours of labor shall conform to those of the stone-setters. Fitting done in the yard shall be performed during the daily hours of labor, annually agreed upon by the employer and the union.

SUPERIORITY OF WORKMEN.

ART. 14. It is useless to notice this proposed rule. All persons are aware that the contractors want quantity always, quality rarely.

REDRESS FOR EMPLOYERS.

ART. 15. The freestone cutters heartily agree and adopt this as a rule of their union.

COMMENT ON THE MANIFESTO.

In relation to your expressions of sympathy for members of this craft, we would thank you, but the comfort of our families must be placed above all other considerations.

But were the Journeymen Freestone-Cutters' Association to be governed by your expressions and anxiety for its welfare, the comfort of our families would be a thing of the past, our union would be destroyed, and one step toward absolute slavery would have been taken by the workers themselves.

ARBITRATION.

In reference to your proposition to submit all differences arising between us to arbitration, the Journeymen Freestone-Cutters' Association is willing to arbitrate, the board of arbitration to consist of equal numbers of employers and employes. The union does not believe that it is wise or necessary to bring into this controversy judges or any persons who are not familiar with the business.

It is stated by several prominent members of the union that co-operative yards are under consideration, as several builders want the men to finish unfinished jobs.

Ten more men left town last night for New York.

The WITNESS. In plain words, it is simply this: There are certain things that everybody ought to acknowledge it is right and proper that unions of workmen should have and should do, but it would be better if common ground could be agreed upon to decide hours of labor and prices and things of that kind. When it comes to going further than that, creeping on by almost imperceptible movements, encroaching on to one side or the other—and that seems to be the condition here—the contractors thought they had done all they could do to get out of it, by suggesting a perfectly clear, fair, square, and easy and impartial method of arbitration. Failing in that they have to look somewhere for help, and so they have advertised for it.

Q. You are acquainted with the provisions of the law?—A. I am in a general way; I heard you read it here a while ago?

Q. Don't you think the action of this association is a violation of the law?—A. Well, I should never have drafted that advertisement as I did if I had thought so; I drafted it myself in exactly those words, and submitted it to the very best counsel we could find in Boston, and he said not a word should be changed. We have not intended to violate the law, and I don't believe we have. It is simply a statement of facts and nothing more.

Q. The law was made for the purpose of preventing contractors from going to Europe and bringing over men under contract, to take the place of American laborers in the mines and elsewhere and reducing the price of the wages. While I admit, and I suppose every one must admit, that is not the object of your organization to reduce the price of the wages, still you violate the law in this way, according to my interpretation, in bringing over men to take the places, inducing them to come here by stipulating the price they shall receive for their labor, to take the places of men who have done that work.—A. Well, that is a difference of opinion. You asked a while ago in regard to through whom that advertisement was placed. I will say it was through Mr. F. R. Niles. He is the advertising agent here, and he is the only one we had anything to do with. The advertisement appeared in the St. John's Globe, New Brunswick; in the Lamonde, of Montreal; the Leeds, England, Mercury; the London News, the Liverpool Mercury, the Manchester Times, and the Glasgow, Scotland, Herald. It appeared three times in each paper, but you are a little misled by your cablegram, for this is not signed. I have the Mercury of Thursday, April 1, here, and it is not signed by an advertising agent there, and it is not signed by anybody. It simply states "the following named firms" with their addresses, and does not give the name of any advertising agent.

By The CHAIRMAN:

Q. F. L. May, the advertising agent, 62 Piccadilly street, states he received the same from a New York advertising agency but refuses to give the name?—A. I thought you stated that he had signed the advertisement.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. But appended to that advertisement is the name of this Mr. May, giving the number of his office in London?—A. But that is simply, I guess, for information as to who placed the advertisement; if you will notice, it is not in the advertisement.

Q. Have you the advertisement there?—A. Yes, sir; I will read it.

FREESTONE CUTTERS WANTED.

The following named firms, members of the Freestone Contractors' Association of New England, are in immediate need of competent journeymen; payment will be "by the hour," and at an average price of (50) fifty cents per hour; it is fair that every one should know that these firms have been obliged to close their work to the unions, as at present organized, on account of their arbitrary demands and actions and their refusal to submit all disputes and differences to arbitration. Boston, Mass.—Estate of E. F. Meany, Jeremiah Carew, W. J. Sullivan, Carew & Dailey, F. J. Coughlan & Co., Evans & Tombs, P. J. Campbell & Sons, Norcross Brothers, Walsh & Hughes, Charles H. Dodge. Springfield, Mass.—J. P. Falt & Co., William Mitchell, Muir & Russell, A. D. Stone & Co., James & Marra. Worcester, Mass.—Cutting & Bishop. Holyoke, Mass.—Wall & McCormick, P. F. Meade. Lynn, Mass.—Shea & Donnelley. East Long Meadow, Mass.—Norcross Brothers, Charles Burton. East Cambridge, Mass.—Robert S. Rutherford. Providence, R. I.—Providence Brown Stone Company. New Haven, Conn.—O'Brien & Van Nostrand, William Kaehrle. Waterbury, Conn.—Charles Jackson & Son. Bridgeport, Conn.—McDougall & Christie.

Q. Do you know whether your agent here has employed that Mr. May in London?—A. I imagine he may have done that, because he has to have some one there to attend to the details of his advertising.

Q. You placed this advertisement at Toronto, St. John's, and Montreal, too, did you not?—A. At St. John's; not Toronto.

Q. Are not the stone-cutters in the habit of coming here to this section from Canada, year after year, working here in the summer season, and returning home again in the winter?—A. I presume they do; almost all the trades that can travel do; carpenters do, sir.

Q. Do many come here in that way?—A. I imagine so; it is more than likely. No one objects to that more than we do; we don't like it any better than anybody else.

Q. And a number come to work in cotton mills and shoe factories and such places, during the winter months?—A. Well, I am not informed of the matter, but I should judge your idea is correct.

Q. Don't they come here, year after year, with the understanding that they shall receive employment here by certain individuals at certain prices?—A. I can not say for anything but the building trade. They come here and take their chances for employment after getting here, just the same as in the matter of this advertisement; if anybody comes here, he will have to take his chances when he gets here.

Q. How do you know that, if it is a fact that you have never pursued this plan before?—A. Well, we know that that is our attitude about it; we don't agree to it at all.

Q. Haven't stone-contractors been brought here from foreign countries in former years?—A. I don't know.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Are all of these shops idle now?—A. All of those in Boston, do you mean?

Q. All around here?—A. Not all.

Q. There is plenty of work for all?—A. Yes, sir; I am so informed. As you came up the street you must have passed by several buildings that have stopped at a certain stage, because the freestone-cutters are not working, and that has stopped work on the balance of the buildings; they had to wait, of course.

Q. These men have been out over a month?—A. I think it is over five weeks—seven weeks, I guess.

TESTIMONY OF ORLANDO W. NORCROSS.

ORLANDO W. NORCROSS, after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State your full name?—A. Orlando W. Norcross.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. Worcester, Mass.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am a contractor.

Q. Are you a member of the Master Builders' Association?—A. I am, sir.

Q. How long have you been a member—since its first organization?—A. Over five years.

Q. Have you had anything to do with the negotiations that have been pending from time to time between the Freestone Cutters' Association and the Master Builders' Association?—A. I have simply attended the meetings. I am a member of the Freestone Contractors' Association, also.

Q. Have you had anything to do with the trouble between the Freestone Contractors' Association and the Freestone Cutters' Union?—A. I have, sir.

Q. You will please state what your relations have been and what you have done in that matter?—A. Well, our relations are that we probably employed as large a number of freestone-cutters to cut the stone as any firm in New England.

Q. What is your firm?—A. Norcross Brothers. We have done that not only in New England, but in the Western States to some extent; and, if I may state what the trouble is, it is about as Mr. Sayward stated; it is not this particular trouble, but it is a general series of troubles, which have extended over a long term of years that have brought about this state of things. We found it quite impossible to enter into any contract to do work for the future; for instance, if a building contract is made, which is to last over a year, at present it is impossible to enter into that kind of contract, on account of the uncertainty with which the freestone-cutters run the union.

Q. Have they ever run the union, at any time, in such a way that it has seriously crippled your contracts?—A. To-day I am under a forfeiture of \$1,000 a week to finish a building up here on the corner of Washington street; on the 26th of February my men dropped their tools and walked out; they were not locked out; we have locked no men out; we have advertised for them.

Q. You mean Norcross Brothers?—A. Norcross Brothers.

Q. You don't mean the Freestone Contractors' Association?—A. I mean the Freestone Contractors' Association as I understand it, are advertising to-day, and then our firm has also advertised as follows: "Fifty journeymen stone-cutters wanted immediately;" then we say apply to our office here in Boston; no "discrimination made between union and non-union men."

Q. When did you place that advertisement?—A. The day after the men left our employment.

Q. Why did they leave your employment?—A. Because Mr. Evans employed a non-union man; he is a carver; he does what may be called an artistic part of stone-cutting.

Q. Because Mr. Evans employed a non-union man, then all the freestone-cutters who were working for him, and were members of the Stone-cutters' Association quit work?—A. No, sir; working for us—Norcross Brothers. I will state it like this: because Mr. Evans, who had a perfect right to carve stone hired a man to do it, a man who was not a member of the union, and put him in the end of the shop three hundred feet long, forty men who were getting forty-four and four-ninths cents an hour stopped working.

Q. They weren't in the employ of Mr. Evans at all then, but in you employ?—A. Why, they came around and kicked me because of what somebody else did. I have been fined \$50 in the city of Chicago for buying \$100 worth of stone in Joliet, 20 miles from Chicago. We are working now eight hours; the Stone Contractors' Association, rather than be under any suspicion of using men unfairly, said we would agree to work eight hours in Boston, and pay 50 cents an hour. Now, the fact is, two hundred men in Boston are refusing to work eight hours a day for 50 cents an hour, and are forcing lots of other men into idleness and claiming the sympathy of the public in addition, on that account.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Of course, if those two hundred men stop work, it stops the car-

penters work, the masons, and all the rest from working. How many men do you suppose these two hundred men keep from working?—A. Well, if we are not able to supply their places, it will stop one hundred men on one building for me; we have work enough to employ two hundred men right here now.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you any union men working for you now?—A. No, sir; they refused to work.

Q. How many non-union men have you?—A. We have eleven in Boston.

Q. What wages do you pay them?—A. Some 50 cents and some $44\frac{4}{9}$ cents an hour.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Before this trouble came up, you had only union men working for you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. One of the rules of the journeymen is they shall work only in shops with union men, isn't that a rule?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't you think it would have been better if your association had selected three members, and the stone-cutters had selected three members and come together for the purpose of making some agreement, as sensible men ought to have done?—A. If you will read that little manifesto over again, you will see that it is quite impossible; I will say I have talked with the president of the association, and the rock on which they all split is they say they won't work with any man who does not belong to their association, and they will not let any man belong to their association. Now, what are you going to do about it?

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You certainly mean something more than that, don't you?—A. That is what I mean.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Let me ask you if they say the membership is full and can not be increased because the union men now here are able to do all the work? Is that the position they take?—A. No; as I understand it, and I think I know all about this matter, they shut out everybody; if a man would come here from England or Scotland to work they would shut him out.

Q. They are keeping out the foreigners, but not the American citizens, isn't that it?—A. Oh, yes. I will say to you right here that it has been the custom for some years, for a great number of years, ever since I have been in business, in fact, for more or less masons and stone-cutters to come here from England and Scotland in the year; a good many of them stop here after awhile.

Q. Aren't there a great many members of this journeymen's union who are not citizens of the United States; are not they Scotchmen and Englishmen, many of them?—A. Most of them are Scotchmen and Englishmen.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. They came here and joined the organization and staid here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The stone-cutters' trade is filled up with Scotch and English, considerably, isn't it?—A. Yes, sir. I asked one of them why they put that unreasonable law on their books, first charging \$50 and then \$100 for an initiation fee, and he said: "To keep out the greenhorns." I asked him how long he had been in this country, and he said five years. I

asked him then what a greenhorn meant. A greenhorn is a man who has been here no more than one year.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Who gets the proceeds of this fine you have paid up?—A. Well, we don't know; nobody knows anything about this stone-cutters' association; they have a way of formulating a law and enforcing it.

Q. If a man came here and applied for work, stating that he came in answer to that advertisement, would not that indicate that he had been induced or encouraged to come by reason of the advertisement that you had put in the paper?—A. Well, I hardly think you could construe that into any violation of the law, any more than considering advertisements contracts.

Q. Does not that indicate that he has been induced or encouraged to come by reason of the advertisement that you have put in that paper?—A. Well, I hardly—you could construe that into—well, I don't think you could construe that into any violation of the law any more than you could construe an advertisement into a contract.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Isn't it a fact that your organization took legal advice about that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And isn't the advertisement so framed as to evade the law?—A. Well, I should think very likely it is; I propose, if I can, to get workmen enough to carry on my business, and if artisans refuse to work for 50 cents an hour, eight hours a day, I propose to get men that will.

Q. I don't know what the other members of the committee may think, but I have thought that the advertisement was framed in such a way as to circumvent the law—for the purpose of evading the spirit and intent of this law.—A. Well, very likely it is.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Are there many people coming from the provinces here, year after year, and going back?—A. I have never known of any, but I suppose they do come. I will say this, as a matter of information, I have been sometimes obliged to send to England to get some stone; but I consider it better to bring a stone cutter here who brings a body to eat and a body to clothe, rather than to send over there and have the cutting done in England.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. I can also say the conditions seem to me to be such as to have forced you into that, on account of the position and rules adopted by the Journeymen's Association?—A. Not only that, but I was forced to cease making contracts for cutting stone, and, of course, that forces me to cease quarrying stone.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. We want you to distinctly understand, and also the Freestone-cutters' Union, that this committee does not propose to arbitrate or settle this difficulty.—A. No, and if this committee will get this thing before the public right it is all right.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. I want to ask in regard to persons going backwards and forwards, foreigners coming from the British Provinces here, whether they come here and interfere with American workmen, year after year, returning to their own country to spend the winter?—A. I never

knew of such as that year after year; I have known of them coming here and trying it, and as far as the stone-cutters are concerned, the second or third year they bring over the wife.

Q. You have known them to come two or three years in succession?—

A. Well, not that I particularly know of.

Q. I understood you to say they bring their wives over about the third year?—A. Yes, sir; I have a man working for me now who paid \$50 to join the union in New York City. He came here to Boston and worked for me as a stone-cutter; last year he went back and brought here a wife for himself and one for his cousin; he has been working for me, and he can not go to work to-day because he happened to join that association, and is so conscientious that he won't go back on his fellow workmen; he is now idle and out of employment.

Q. Isn't that carried on to such an extent that the persons who come here in that way have a nick-name attached to them, such as "birds of passage?"—A. Well, I have always supposed this union was open to any decent man.

Q. To come to this country under contract for labor, spend the summer months and return, spend the money abroad; do you think that is the character of immigration we should encourage to this country?—A. No, sir; I don't think that, I don't think that amounts to that as far as playing on the industry of the country.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You have about two hundred stone-cutters here in Boston?—A. I suppose.

Q. Take them individually, they would not be hard men to get along with, would they? Is it not the fact that these rules and regulations were made by a few who have the influence in the organization?—A. Yes, sir; that is a fact.

Q. And prevent the others from getting in? Do you suppose this organization of two hundred or two hundred and fifty stone-cutters here in Boston, that a large number of them would be willing to do the work if they were allowed to by their own organization?—A. I think perhaps they would. I wish to say here that I have to deal with all the trades, and of all that I come in contact with the Journeymens' Freestone Cutters' Union is the most arbitrary; they are against the employer all the time. I get along well enough with everybody else, but here you meet with an association in which there is too much rum, too much of the bummelement governing it. I make this statement, that although they get the highest prices of any of the stone-cutters in Boston, yet I think there is not a half dozen of them that own a house—the house they live in—and inasmuch as this seems to be a sort of inquiry into this whole thing, I give you this information.

Q. Is stone-cutting a healthy occupation?—A. It is an unhealthy occupation; that is why we are perfectly willing to work eight hours a day; I don't think a stone-cutter ought to work more than that.

Q. Is marble-cutting more unhealthy than freestone-cutting?—A. Well, I should not think it was.

Q. Is the stone-cutting done in the open air or under a roof?—A. Partially both.

Q. How about ventilation?—A. Oh, there are windows all around, well ventilated.

Q. Wouldn't it be a good deal more healthy to work in the open air, in open sheds, merely with a roof covering them?—A. It would, and it is done so in most cases.

Q. Here in Boston ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I will ask you what they drink ? You say there is too much rum in it. Do they mostly drink beer or whisky ?—A. Well, I don't know that, sir.

Q. Do they drink during working hours ?—A. Oh, yes, if you will let them. In Chicago they had a rule to go off and get a drink about 10 o'clock.

Q. Do you allow them to drink during working hours here ?—A. No, sir.

Q. Don't allow them to bring in beer in kettles during working hours ?—A. No, sir.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN J. MURPHY, PRESIDENT OF THE FREESTONE CUTTERS' UNION.

JOHN J. MURPHY, being first duly sworn, testified as follows :

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. State your full name ?—A. John J. Murphy.

Q. Your residence ?—A. South Boston, 483 Third street.

Q. What is your occupation ?—A. Freestone-cutter.

Q. Are you a member of the Freestone Cutters' Union ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are president of the union, I believe ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been president ?—A. A year and seven months.

Q. Where were you born ?—A. Boston.

Q. Of American parentage ?—A. No, sir ; Irish.

Q. How old are you ?—A. Thirty-three years.

Q. Married ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your union has been having some trouble with the Freestone Contractors' Association ?—A. Yes, sir ; since the 28th of February.

Q. How did your trouble come to a culmination at that time ?—A. About the middle of last December we passed a rule in our association stating that we should demand of the employers eight hours after the 1st of January ; that we would throw aside the hours paid until the 1st of February ; that then we would expect 50 cents an hour ; that was giving them plenty of time to complete the contracts which they had on hand. We went around, a committee of us all went around, to all of the contractors, all of the employers, and they all said they did have time, except one, and he was the member of the firm of Norcross Brothers. He said it probably didn't make much difference ; that is the only shop that stated that they did not get notice enough ; no, it was the 1st of April.

Q. What wages were you getting up to February 1st ?—A. Forty-four and four-ninth cents per hour ; that would be \$4 a day for nine hours' work.

Q. What wages were you wanting after January 1st per hour ?—A. Forty-four and four-ninth cents per hour.

Q. You were only asking, then, the same wages per hour ?—A. Until the 1st of April.

Q. And what did you propose to ask after that ?—A. Fifty cents an hour, as we notified them.

Q. You say the trouble culminated on the 28th of February ?—A. Yes, sir ; well, really there was a little trouble before that in regard to Mr. Evans ; he had those marble-cutters working there on that marble

building work, and that class of work is and has always been done by freestone-cutters in all large cities. Marble-cutters never do it; it is not their business at all. They do the marble inside building work and anything that is used in the wall or to support the wall. We considered that it was the business of the freestone-cutter to do that work, but Mr. Evans started the marble-cutters to work in the vestibule of the public library, and he had two weeks' notice before I went to see him by the steward, who is appointed to see that the rules are lived up to in each shop. Evans paid no attention to it, and I went and told him that if he kept on doing that that the union men would quit working for him.

Q. Then your Freestone Cutters' Union has no marble cutters as members?—A. We claim to be marble-building workmen besides freestone-cutters.

Q. Have the marble-cutters an association?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then this was something of a war between your associations as to who should do this work?—A. No, sir; the marble-cutters notified the men not to go near the works; I mean the association notified them. The marble-cutters work is all inside work.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. What wages do the marble-cutters get?—A. All the way from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a day.

Q. They get less than the stone-cutter?—A. Yes, sir; we get \$4 a day.

Q. And were the marble-cutters doing this work as well as the Freestone Cutters' Union men would do it?—A. Well, I really could not tell you, sir.

Q. Your association claims the absolute right to do that kind of work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that what you would call a monopoly over that kind of work?—A. Well, it is, in one sense of the word, certainly.

Q. Now your troubles culminated with the association on the 28th of February?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What action was taken by your body or by the Freestone Cutters' Association at that time?—A. I might say after the cutters withdrew from Evans & Tombs' employ, the contractors' association sent a notification to our association stating that if we did not immediately allow our men to go back to Evans & Tombs, and to let the marble-cutters stay where they were working, that they would lock us out. Then about a week after that we got that manifesto, about a week after, in which they set forth their position.

Q. Your union considers that its members have been locked out by the association?—A. Yes, sir. Now, I will say about this carver that has been spoken of here; they took him in just to see if the men would go out. He is now, I believe, working in Mr. Norcross's as a stone cutter. He is not a carver at all.

Q. We have had testimony here about "closing the books."—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is it to close the books?—A. Well, our idea about that is this: men will come over here in the spring and work here all summer, go back to the old country in the fall, and come back here in the spring of the next year, and do the same thing as long as we will let them do it. Finally we thought we had better do something to protect ourselves; not only that, but I have seen them come over here the 1st of April and walk right into the shops and work for half the wages the em-

ployers stated to our committee they would give. Now, the closing of the books is this: That any American citizen, no matter where he comes from, can join our association; any man coming with a card from the United States or Canada can join our association, except one association called the general union; we acknowledge their card and take them right in; they do the same with ours; an apprentice boy can join by making a statement of his intentions.

Q. What do you mean by making a statement of his intentions?—A. Taking out his first papers—his intention to become a citizen—and if he does not do that, we refuse to let him become a member of our association.

Q. There are quite a number of freestone-cutters in Boston who are not members of your union, are there not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why are they not members; are they alien citizens? Why is it that the books are closed to them?—A. I should say that one of the principal reasons is that they have violated the rules of our own organization, or one of the organizations, so many times. We have a rule that when a man violates a rule, he is subject to a fine, or, as we call it, a levy, and if he refuses to pay that he has to go out of the union and becomes a non-union man.

Q. Then do I understand you to say that this lockout is the result of your notification to the contractors' association that you were going to demand an increase of pay on the 1st of April?—A. I should state, sir, that we have received no notification yet in response to that demand.

Q. Suppose the members of your union are at work on a building and the contractors should come and put on two non-union men, would your men continue work or quit?—A. Well, yes, sir; we would immediately quit.

Q. Suppose they were men who had come here from some other State, were American citizens, or had declared their intention of becoming American citizens; had no acquaintance with your organization; would your organization, in a friendly spirit, make any effort to get those men into membership?—A. Certainly; yes, sir.

Q. So I am to understand you that every man who is an American citizen, or who has declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, and who is a freestone-cutter, may, on application, become a member of the association?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The only thing that bars him is being an alien, or else having violated the laws, until they are dropped from the roll, and are expelled, and can't, under your rules, become members again?—A. Yes, sir; that is the way I understand it.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. The trouble between you is because the contractors didn't agree to pay you the 50 cents per hour?—A. Well, I really believe that is one of the troubles; yes, sir.

Q. Don't they now offer to pay you 50 cents per hour?—A. They offered to pay union or non-union men 50 cents an hour through all the papers, but they have never sent a notification or told any of our members that they would do anything of the kind.

Q. Then it is a mere question of etiquette between you, is it?—A. Well, hardly that.

Q. And you allow a mere question of etiquette to interfere with your bread and butter?—A. No, sir; in their last communication they stated distinctly that if we did not comply with their rules that they had laid down they would refuse to recognize us as a union any more. Consequently, they didn't recognize us as a union at all.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Suppose you should walk over to Norcross Brothers or Evans & Tombs, and ask for work as a freestone-cutter, would they employ you ?—

A. I have no doubt but what they would.

By Mr. LEHLBACH :

Q. You think they would ?—A. Yes, sir ; I think they would this afternoon.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Why don't you go to work ?—A. If I were to go to work I would have to comply with all the rules they wish to lay down ; one of them is this, they wish to have any unlimited number of apprentices ; that is why all this trouble is on in Scotland, they will take a job there, they will take four or five men who are stone-cutters and forty or fifty apprentices ; they do it the same way in all the shops in Scotland. Consequently the demand for stone-cutters is not very large in Scotland, and they are therefore driven to America. Now these bosses wish us to live under that rule, and let them hire any number of apprentices that they want to, just the same as it is worked in Scotland.

Q. You want a limit on the number of stone-cutters, then ?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH :

Q. Well, wouldn't it be better to allow them to be apprentices and bring up American citizens to the trade ? Wouldn't that be better ? Wouldn't that prevent the importation of foreign labor ?—A. Well, it most certainly would, if they would do it right.

Q. Well, as I understand it, the bosses have made certain rules, and have said they won't allow you to work unless you agree to those rules ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your organization has made rules, and you say you won't work unless you are permitted to work under those rules ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't that so ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then both sides make rules without consultation. Now, let me ask you about one rule here ; have you a rule in your organization that you must be paid on a certain hour on a certain day, and that if the boss is behind so many minutes even, he is subjected to a fine ; have you such a rule as that ?—A. The first part of it only we have.

Q. What is the rule ?—A. The rule is this, that before 12 o'clock on Saturday we get our pay ; we allow the bosses to stop our work at Wednesday, and take the last three days in the week to make up the time and get the money there ; the reason why we want that is, we don't work on Saturday afternoons ; we want, when we have a Saturday afternoon for ourselves, not to wait around the shop for one of the employés to get his money ; we want the benefit of that afternoon.

Q. We have a stone-yard, three or four of them, in my city, in Newark, N. J., about a half hour's ride from the bank—I would say two miles on the horse-car—and when this rule was in force, when it was made by the organization, my attention was called to it by a contractor who was himself a mechanic, two or three years ago, and he said that if he misses one car, and comes up late, he is subject to a fine. Now, as I understood him, there wasn't a man in his yard, not a man that worked under him that thought that was a proper and just rule ; the man went down to the bank to get the money, and had to get it, of course, in proper change to pay the men ; the boss had to attend to the business, has to get work for the stone-cutters to do, and sometimes

he is not able to control his time within a minute or five minutes, but his stone-cutters were compelled to fine him because the organization had made such a rule as that. Do you consider it a just thing that the boss should be fined, if, in a case of that kind, he should be detained five or even ten minutes?—A. No, sir; that is not done in Boston either.

Q. But your rule requires it to be done, doesn't it?—A. The rule says that.

Q. Don't you think before you make a rule of that kind, you ought to look at the thing in a sensible way, in order not to make any rule that is nonsensical and arbitrary on the part of your organization?—

A. The rule does not say there shall be a fine imposed; we notify our employes to that effect.

Q. You don't fine them?—A. Well, I will tell you. In the case which you speak of there would never be any fine or objection whatever.

Q. But he would be subject to a fine?—A. Well, hardly in a case like that; but one of the gentlemen previously on the stand here I think told you that one of our employers was fined \$100 because he was less than an hour late. Now, gentlemen, when that rule was passed a committee was appointed to go to that employer and notify him, and ask him if he was willing to accept that rule, and he said yes, no objection whatever. For six weeks—no, it was for five weeks—he kept his men waiting until 4 o'clock in the afternoon; he was told to pay them or there would be trouble about it, and on the sixth Saturday afternoon he was late, as usual, and the men said, "Mr. Sullivan, a hundred dollars or no men."

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How many of your two hundred and fifty members are American citizens?—A. I should say about two-thirds of them.

Q. The others are not citizens; how can they become members of your association?—A. Oh, they have been here for years.

Q. If a man has been here a long time you will admit him into membership without his having become a citizen?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is the greenhorn you object to?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I will state, Mr. Murphy, that as we have put in the evidence this statement from the contractors' association, if your union has any statement touching that matter, it shall go into the evidence also.—A. All we have is in that manifesto there, which you have in your hand.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. How many members has your organization now?—A. I believe, as near as I can get at it, about one hundred and sixty-two.

Q. How many applications for membership have you before your association?—A. Well, I think about two.

Q. How many have you had since the first of January?—A. I think we have had just three.

Q. How many stone-cutters do you think you could find employment for in this section at the present time?—A. Well, really that is a hard question for me to answer.

Q. Have you any trouble in getting work for your workmen, if you want it?—A. No, sir.

Q. You state you supply a sufficient number of stone-cutters to do all the work that is called for by these stone-contractors in the city of Boston?—A. Take the average run; take about six weeks in the summer time, when business is good, we get along all right, and at the other times, we can supply them all right, and have some to spare.

Q. How many stone-cutters are there in the city of Boston that don't belong to the stone-cutters' union in any way?—A. I would come pretty near it if I said thirty-five or forty.

Q. That thirty-five or forty you have debarred from working in the city of Boston; you won't allow them to come into your order, nor allow the contractors to hire them?—A. No, sir; they haven't applied for admission.

Q. And you won't allow them to work unless they do? How many black balls prevents a man from joining your organization?—A. A majority of votes.

Q. What do you mean by your "books closed;" I understand you to say to foreigners?—A. Yes, sir; that is all right; they are closed against these "birds of passage" that go back and forth.

Q. Then you say these thirty-five men here in Boston can join your organization if they want to?—A. Well, part of them; I don't think they can, some of them. Some of them come from parts of the country where they could not join any organization, and we would have to investigate them before taking them in.

Q. It is discretionary with your organization to allow them to become members or not?—A. Oh, no; there is a rule laid down and we must follow that rule.

Q. And you vote by a majority of your members to admit a member?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't you practically have a close corporation here and practically control the cutting of freestone in the vicinity of Boston?—A. Well, I don't know as we do.

Q. Don't you regulate the price of labor and supply and demand entirely in your organization?—A. I don't think we do of stone-cutters; no, sir.

Q. Don't you regulate the price at which these men shall work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't you control, by reason of admission into membership in your organization, the number of men that shall work?—A. We don't control any certain number.

Q. You admit whom you please?—A. No, sir; we admit all that come along except those that we call "birds of passage;" it would not make any difference if they came so fast as to swamp the city.

Q. You would admit them if their record was clear?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You say you regulate the price of labor; you don't do that by rule; that is an agreement between you and the bosses, isn't it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You make your demand and come to an agreement?—A. We make our demand and notify the employers of it.

Q. And after that is done the price is fixed? You don't make the price arbitrarily, so the bosses have to agree to it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And is not your organization a close corporation to regulate, as all other trusts and monopolies over this country, do? Don't it come up to be about that?—A. Well, I guess yes. If we didn't do that the contractors would do it to us; I would like to say right here, though, that the real old men or the young men, all incompetent workmen, can work for less than \$4 a day.

Q. And who regulates that?—A. The employers.

Q. I want to know if, by reason of the marble-cutters working on that marble job, any freestone-cutters were prevented from working, or were

thrown out of employment?—A. There was just one freestone-cutter on the job, up to that time; they had only worked about three weeks.

Q. Were the marble-cutters put on, and freestone-cutters discharged? That is, did your freestone-cutters suffer by reason of the marble-cutters being put on that work?—A. Yes, sir; because there were men belonging to our association loafing around, who were unable to get work at that time.

Q. It has been stated here by one of the bosses that there is a scarcity of stone cutters in Massachusetts and the New England States; that if every man of your organization was employed, you could not do the work. How is it, then, that your men walk the streets idle?—A. I don't know the way they look at it; I know there was loads of them when they locked us out.

Q. Did you hear the statement of Mr. Norcross that many of your men were strong drinking men?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that true?—A. I don't believe it is. I would like to say a word about that. Norcross told us we had no right to close our books as we had done, and said that we ought not to let any man join our organization that would drink a drop of liquor, and I asked him if he wanted us to close our books tighter than they were then.

Q. What has been the average residence, here in Boston, of the members of your organization?—A. Oh, I could not answer that question.

Q. Are they mostly men who have come to this country within ten years?—A. Well, I believe they are; I believe a few of our members belong right here in Boston and stay here; I will say half or more than half of them.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Mr. Murphy, aren't there a great many persons coming into this country from Germany and various provinces up there, taking the place of American workmen?—A. There are not very many coming along at this time, but, as a general thing, they do.

Q. How do they get into this country—I mean what examination do they have for immigrants coming here under contract to labor? Take the port of Boston, for instance; do you know anything about that?—A. No, sir; I do not know myself.

Q. Have you paid any attention to that subject, whether the contract labor law of the United States is enforced in this port?—A. No, sir, I have not; I was one of the committee that had to do something else, and could not attend to that.

Q. You can't give us any information on that?—A. No, sir; I could not.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES H. LITCHMAN, SPECIAL AGENT TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

CHARLES H. LITCHMAN, after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your name in full.—A. Charles H. Litchman.

Q. Your residence?—A. Marblehead, Mass.

Q. Your occupation?—A. Special agent of the Treasury Department.

Q. How long have you been a special agent?—A. Since June 11, 1889.

Q. What division or work have you as special Treasury agent?—A. The general duties of a special agent are to investigate alleged violation of the revenue laws, or the real violation. A considerable part of

my time has been devoted to investigations of complaints of violations of the alien contract-labor law, so that I have performed both duties while being in the Government's service.

Q. What section of the country have you confined your duties to with reference to violations of the contract-labor law?—A. I am attached to what is known as the first special-agency district, which covers, with the exception of a very small portion of territory, the whole of New England. I have made investigations into alleged violations of this law in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and, incidentally, in the State of Maine.

Q. Have you found many violations of the law?—A. I think there is hardly a week passes that I do not receive a communication alleging violations of the law.

Q. Will you please describe to the committee how you perform your duties with reference to charges of violation of the alien contract labor law?—A. The committee will pardon me for prefacing my statement with an explanation of the manner in which many of these complaints come to me. From my connection in an official capacity with one of the labor organizations of the country, I, of course, have become known to the members thereof, both to the private members and those holding official positions, and when they have reason to suspect, in their respective localities, that the law has been violated, or is about to be violated, they correspond with me to see if some measures can not be taken to punish the violation or prevent the attempted violation. If a complaint comes to the office my associates usually refer the matter to me. I think in every cause of complaint thus far the matter has been referred to me by the special agent in charge. Other cases have been referred to me by direction of the Department at Washington. Those matters that come to my knowledge, by reason of the private personal correspondence to which I referred, have been considered in this way. I notify the party corresponding with me of the terms of the law as I understand them, and send to them circulars and copies of the law, which give instructions as to the evidence necessary in order to secure a conviction, and then give privately such instructions as I think the case might require. In a case coming from the Department, the manner of procedure with me has been this: I visit the locality where the alleged violation is and by a personal interview, to make me cognizant of the facts, I try to secure evidence sufficient to sustain the allegation.

Q. Have you in your investigations found any one guilty of violating the alien labor contract law?—A. I think, in nearly every case, I have established a strong suspicion of my own, but I have as yet been unable to secure the evidence that would be sufficient to convict anybody.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. How long have you been officially employed?—A. Since June 11 last. I may state also, Mr. Chairman, if you will permit me, that I was among those whose labors resulted in the enactment of this law, so I have been familiar with its operations from the time the agitation commenced and through the time of the signing of the bill, as the last act of the preceding administration, down to the present time. I am in perfect sympathy with the intent of the law, and hope to see some amendment added that will make it effective and prevent the unjust competition of foreign labor; that is, foreign labor being imported under contract.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. It is believed there are vast numbers coming in violation of that law. Now, the committee would like to know, you having been interested in the original framing of the law and now charged in a district with its execution, what is the weakness of that law that we can not keep out these contract laborers?—A. The weakness of the law, in my judgment, is, the law was very loosely drawn originally. If I were going to draw a law which would give lots of loopholes for escape from the penalties, I think I would draw just such a law as this is. In examining cases for the first three weeks of my service at Philadelphia, I first learned some of the difficulties in enforcing the law. Every immigrant that lands seems to be posted as to the answers to give to the inspectors of immigration; they all come to this country with the intention of getting work after they get here, and they come in a batch as large—in one instance, I believe, there were 50 carpenters in the cargo of 275 immigrants that came in. Still they all came individually, without inducement, not under contract, and yet, in my own mind, I was satisfied that they were lying, and had been posted as to what to say on landing.

Q. What we want to know is, how would you frame a law, or what methods of execution of the present law would you suggest to reach these people coming in in violation of the law, as you are morally certain they do?—A. Well, the present law makes it optional with the Secretary of the Treasury to pay not exceeding one-half of the fine.

Q. To the informant?—A. Yes, sir; to the party on whose evidence the conviction is made. Now, if that was an absolute sum of \$500 in each case, there would be a sufficient temptation to induce those who are brought in to turn state's evidence. Under the present law, in my judgment, that is the only way to secure a conviction. I am cognizant of one case where, previous to my going into the service, a case had been brought partially to completion and was completed by me up to its present condition, where the violation has been thoroughly proved, because the party brought in gave the evidence, and the party guilty is now a fugitive from justice; that is, he is now keeping out of the United States in order to avoid service of the writ that has been issued and placed in the hands of the United States marshal.

Q. As I understand you, you believe the only way to convict a person under the present law, is for the Government to give a reward of \$500 to the party whose testimony will convict the offender?—A. Well, I would hardly want to state it in that language. One of the suggestions that occurred to me——

Q. This committee has been sitting for days, and examining men more or less acquainted with this matter, and we are finding great difficulty in getting something definite as to the methods of operating it?—A. I intend my suggestion as one of the amendments to the present law.

Q. What other suggestion?—A. Mr. Gunther, in his report in the Ford investigation, made certain amendments with which I agree. The committee itself made certain amendments, and my suggestions are these: Embody the suggestions of the two reports in so far as consular inspection and certificates on the other side are concerned. I believe the only way to make the law effective in this country is to establish a commission of immigration; this department of immigration to which I refer to have sole charge of all matters referring to the enforcement of the alien labor-contract law as well as the collection of all information in regard to immigrants coming here. Inspectors of immigration

should be stationed at the various places where immigrants come into the country, and foreign inspection should be made of immigrants coming, particularly with regard to their coming under contract in violation of this law and the two departments I speak of working in unison and in harmony, in my judgment, would have a moral deterring effect on immigration, and bring about a more effective enforcement of the law. Of course, also assuming that there would be certain amendments to the present law to make it more effective.

Q. Don't you think we have so few foreign consular agents, that if we were to require a consul to make such an examination as will meet the inhibitory clause of the law—for instance, that an immigrant is not an anarchist, has never been in a poor-house, has never been convicted of any felony or misdemeanor, involving moral turpitude, or that he has never been the inmate of a reformatory institution, or that his passage is not prepaid, or that he is not under a contract to labor; now, if you have a consular investigation to cover all these things, aren't the consuls so few and far between in Europe that you would put a great hardship on desirable people, those who would be desirable citizens in this country, to prepare themselves with such certificates before they come here?—A. Well, the trouble with your question is, it opens up the whole labor question.

Q. What I am after is this: Whether or not a consular investigation—and it must embrace the very questions I have recited, or it is of no value, your own suggestion involves that—the question is if the operation of that law would not prove of itself a restriction of immigration?—A. If the chairman asks my personal opinion, I am in favor of the restriction of immigration.

Q. That is just what I am going to ask in the next question.—A. I will explain that by saying this: Since 1820, there have been landed in this country over 14,000,000 of immigrants; of that number 8,000,000 have come in since 1870, but the class of immigrants we are getting during the last ten years have been vastly inferior to those that came the time my father came, fifty-six years ago, and the time that the fathers of many American boys like myself came, and many of the citizens of our country at the present time came. I don't think I would pass a law that would restrict or prevent the coming to this country of skilled labor. My own judgment in the matter is, that the labor organizations of this country have not so much to fear from the skilled mechanic who comes as an immigrant as they have from the horde of Italian laborers, the sweepings, I might say, of the old country. Now, the class of immigrants that come in at Castle Garden, three-fourths of them this country can get along very well without. I think the stomach of the body politic has a heavy job on hand to digest what we have already got, and I think the anarchist classes that congregate in the large cities are due to the class of immigration that is coming here; they have no sympathy with our institutions, because they have no knowledge of them, and the only safeguard we can have is to hope that there will be no outbreak.

Q. Your position is that the immigration that is coming here now is bad for the morals of the country, and tends to lower the dignity of its citizenship?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the effect on the industries?—A. Well, a man in this country is no longer a mechanic; he is only a part of a machine; that is, he is a human cog-wheel in the machinery of life. This labor-saving machinery has degraded labor in two ways, in this, that a man is no longer a whole mechanic, and also in the substitution of the labor of

women and children for that of men. That is, women and children now do the work that men formerly did, so that in our State of Massachusetts—and, of course, we think we have the best State in the Union—in this State, I say, more than half of the population of this State are foreign born, and the lines of industry are filled with this class of immigration. I was informed by a special agent (I can give the name privately to the committee if it is desired, but I don't want to give it here in my testimony)—I was told that this present season, commencing with November and lasting around as the employment will last at which they will find work, there have come into this country, from the provinces alone, some sixty-eight thousand workmen. They find work in our brick-yards, in our lumber forests, in our silk mills, and other lines of industry in New England.

I have just returned from Maine, where I have been engaged in an investigation, and without any knowledge that the committee was to be here—it happens peculiarly fortunately—I asked certain questions there in relation to the lumber business that are pertinent to this inquiry, and illustrate the point I have just stated. Fully 60 per cent. of the help employed in cutting and driving logs is from Canada and the provinces. The manufacturing commences in Maine and lasts six months, or as soon as the river is open; three-fourths of those engaged in manufacturing are citizens, because the mills are located along the Kennebec and Penobscot Rivers, and in the nature of things they have to come there and live. That is, they get accustomed to the place, and prefer to come there; but 60 per cent. in the woods are French, and 40 per cent. in the mills. I asked the question also to find out how large a portion of those who come in here from year to year and engage in this industry, I asked how many remained, and was answered that not more than 10 per cent. of that class of immigrants, working in the woods, lived in this country. This 10 per cent. will remain here and become citizens, and after the lumber business is over they get work in the mills and other odd jobs. All along the frontier of Maine, and within easy access of Canada, almost the entire business there is done by this migratory immigration, by these “birds of passage.”

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Do you find that only in the case of lumbermen, or do you find it in the case of immigrants coming here and going into the shoe factories, the cotton mills and everything else?—A. Well, I thought I had stated that; I think I said also that they went into the mills and factories and on the farms, etc., during the season, and then returned to Canada. Now, right here comes in another point, illustrating that to which I refer. Speaking of the degradation of labor, there have been four generations, so to speak, in the genealogy of our cotton factories. When the mills were established up here, the boys and girls that worked there were the sons and daughters of the farmers, as intelligent and educated a people as you will find anywhere. They gave way to English; the English gave way to the Irish. The Irish are now giving way very largely to the French Canadians, and, in each case, there has been a reduction in the pay to the individual mechanic. As a rule the French Canadians, and, I speak of the different nationalities with all respect—I state facts and you can draw your own deductions—the French Canadians almost invariably have large families, so that it is possible, from the combined income of the father, mother, and six, eight, ten, twelve, or fourteen children to earn \$30 or \$40 a week in that family, and the wages are all bunched. The result is, at the end of three or four years, he can go back

to Canada, buy a farm where the taxes are not more than one-third of what they would be here, and live the rest of his days like a gentleman ; in other words, the most sacred relations of parent and child are degraded into a mere merchandise of human flesh, that makes them raise their children to contribute wages to the family purse.

Q. What method would you suggest to keep out those laborers from the provinces ?—A. There is no inspection, substantially, at the present time at all. There is an immigrant inspector stationed at Calais, who is also compelled to cover Bolton, but the immigrants who have been frightened away from Boston, land in Halifax, and come up through the provinces, and on my way from Bangor to Boston this week, I learned that the Maine Central Railroad has been compelled to put on extra cars, in order to accommodate the influx of laborers coming that way, many of them going to Gloucester, the Gloucester fishing vessels being manned by the men coming from the provinces.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. A good many of them land at Portland, don't they ?—A. Yes, but then they come by railroad ; they have an agency at Bangor, a boarding-house there, and I have seen advertisements in the Provincial papers calling for two or three thousand girls to be employed in the summer resorts, during the present summer, and the influx at the present time is largely in that class ; they come here and stay during the season and then go back again.

Q. You spoke about the fishermen ; let me ask you if there is not a large number of them who are Canadians ?—A. Yes, sir ; our laws compel the skippers to be American born or naturalized citizens. We have found evasions of that provision.

Q. The question I have asked was, what method have you to suggest to keep out the laborers from the provinces ?—A. Well, the consular inspection on the other side certainly can be put in force there, for there is only one line of railroad from St. John and two or three the other way.

Q. You believe, then, the inspection would meet the difficulty in the provinces ?—A. Not entirely. There would be two results : One would be a direct prevention, and the other would be the moral effect, by reason of their fear of being detected.

Q. What about the wages paid these people who come in from the provinces ; are the average wages paid the American laborers in such cases also paid to them, or are they employed at a rate lower ?—A. Well, they may or not, but they come in and get the employment. That is the complaint of the American laborers.

By Mr. LEHLBACH :

Q. Is there sufficient American labor there to do that work ?—A. There would be if those men were not brought in, as in almost every instance where they have been brought in it has been just as the case you have before you at the present time in the lockout of the freestone cutters. There has been a dispute as to wages, or some of these other various disputes. Now, I should have them come together, as I believe they ought to come, and talk this over, as you and I would if we had a dispute ; instead of that they try the experiment of how far brute force can settle this.

Q. In this particular case, there seems to be no dispute as to wages ; the journeymen stone-cutters demanded 50 cents an hour after April 1, and the bosses advertised in London that they will give 50 cents an

hour. Where is the difference in labor there?—A. There is no difference in wages, but a wide divergence in this respect; the employer desires to hire his labor at the very lowest price; that is human nature. The man who works desires to get the highest price possible for his labor; there is human nature again. Now, there you have the two extremes. Somewhere between those two extremes is the justice of the case; in this case you have here, you touch on what is considered, in my judgment, one of the fundamental principles of trade unions. They claim they have a right to regulate these affairs. They claim they have a right to refuse to work with a man who will not join their organization, but who is willing to come in and get the wages they have gotten for him. Then comes the clash of interest. The manufacturer has his association, in which he makes certain regulations. As was stated, to my knowledge, they won't buy or sell stone with anybody or to anybody that don't belong to the association, but will refuse to employ labor because the labor belongs to an organization. I believe in arbitration, and I would give, in cases like this, our State board of arbitration the right to compel arbitration. I would make State laws that would compel arbitration in cases like this.

Q. You were present this morning and heard the testimony?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't you believe if these men were sensible they would get together?—A. I am surprised that they have not.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Don't you think they need somebody to tell them that they are pretty much of the same mind, and that they had better come together?—A. Yes, sir, I do; I think they ought to get together. Now I was at the head of an organization of the Knights of Labor here twice, and I can make the boast proudly that I have never instituted a strike, nor never have I seen the time when the manufacturer or employer of labor would not meet me to talk over a dispute. Now, the difficulty is this: the manufacturer, as a rule, I won't say is a better educated man, but the average manufacturer has the means of gaining better knowledge than the mechanic; the man who worked in the past, has been in the factory ten or twelve hours a day, and has not had the time nor the inclination to get an education, he is a part of the machine, as I say, and when he has kept time with a speedy machine all day he has not the inclination to go home at night and study. I think shorter hours will produce a respite in that respect, and be a great boon; I think the gain, from rest of body and mind, will be in the nature of a desire for education.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Let me ask you one thing. You are a United States official at the present time?—A. I am, sir.

Q. The organization of which you were a member and are now a member—the Knights of Labor—caused this law to be passed by Congress, prohibiting the importation of foreign laborers under contract. You have read or have heard read the advertisement which the employers have caused to be put in the London papers. Isn't that, in your mind, providing these stone-cutters come here under that advertisement, a clear violation of the law?—A. In my judgment, yes; undoubtedly.

Q. And would you not advise the Secretary of the Treasury, whose duty it is to enforce this law, of that fact and prevent, if possible, the landing of those men?—A. Most assuredly I would, and I would try in

the courts the value of the opinion of the learned counsel that has been given to the manufacturers in this case. If my duty under my oath requires me to go against the workingman I should not hesitate to do it, no matter what my sympathies were. I would do my duty the same if it were against the employer, but in this case I go this far: If a man should come to America, in answer to that advertisement, and go to the parties and seek employment, and that employment would be refused him, I am not sure but what he would have a case in court for damages, under that law, and if he had a case in court, I should think that advertisement is an inducement to come to this country.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. In other words, you would regard it as an implied contract?—A. Yes, sir; I would. At the very mildest construction, it is an encouragement for them to come.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You have stated that you are in favor of restricting immigration to this country; that you believe that two-thirds of the immigrants that land here to-day are more of a curse to this country than a blessing?—A. I think so; yes, sir.

Q. You know what the present immigration laws are?—A. In a general way, of course.

Q. The law restricting the landing of paupers, of lunatics, and criminals?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what way would you modify or make the law more stringent? Would you apply an educational qualification?—A. Yes, sir; I think I would. That suggestion is in Mr. Gunther's amendment, and I would make the head-tax on them sufficiently large to keep them out; instead of 50 cents I would make it \$50.

Q. There is the difficulty. The opinion of gentlemen that we have had before our committee in New York differs materially from yours as to the quantity of undesirable immigrants coming to this country from Europe.—A. In answer to that I can only say this: My opinion is largely based upon my own contact with the class of immigrants who have displaced the American labor in the coal regions of Pennsylvania. I have been there and in the houses of the miners, men who like myself were born here of foreign fathers. Those boys have grown up, and when they object to paying \$2 a keg for powder that only costs 90 cents, and when they demand weekly or fortnightly wages instead of being compelled to let them run on three or four or five or six weeks or two months at a time, they bring in the Poles to take their places, and to-day there are tens of thousands of those foreigners in Pennsylvania, and the American boys are tramping the West, out of employment. I have met the same men in Wyoming Territory that I have formerly met in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, out of employment and starving to death.

Q. What class of immigrants land here?—A. I think I am right in saying that a large portion of Irish come here, because Boston, as I understand it, has more Irish in it than the city of Dublin; a young man will come here and send back home for his wife or his aged mother and bring her over.

Q. Your immigration here in Boston, as I understand it, amounts to about sixty thousand a year?—A. Well, I understand about that.

Q. What proportion of that sixty thousand, in your opinion, comes in violation of the spirit of the alien contract labor law?—A. Well, I am not prepared to answer that question, because I don't know, with-

out referring to the statistics, how large a percentage are women and children.

Q. Without giving any numbers, do you think there are a considerable number?—A. Yes, sir, I do; I think the entire force that man the fishing vessels at Gloucester come here in violation of the spirit of this law, and I think my associates in office will bear me out in that statement, and I think also that almost every man who comes here to labor violates the spirit of the law—that is, comes here in one season and goes back in the fall—doing that year after year.

Q. Would you suggest any other alteration or amendment to the present immigration law in order to restrict immigration further than you have stated, an educational qualification and raising the head tax?—

A. I have already stated that all these things ought to be done in conjunction with the department of immigration in this country, and as the exigencies of the case show amendments to become necessary, they could be made from time to time. If I could solve this question now myself, I should consider myself a very able man.

Q. Do you consider the present mode of inspection here in Boston sufficient for the officials to form an opinion as to whether the immigrants ought to be allowed to come in or ought to be compelled to stay out?—A. I think it is; yes, sir. I think Colonel Colcord could give you that information, but I will say that I don't think there is any place in America where the restriction has been more marked under this law than it has right here in Boston. Now, in this connection, I want to state, as I understand it, if an immigrant lands here with a certain amount of money, he or she would not be considered a pauper, yet you know how far fifteen or twenty dollars will carry a person in New England or in Boston, for instance, unless they had friends to look out for them. Ninety per cent., I think it is, of the inmates of our poor-houses are of foreign parentage; I won't be positive about the per cent., but it is very large in proportion.

Q. Do you think the Knights of Labor and the trades assemblies and labor organizations of this country are in favor of a restriction of the immigration laws?—A. Well, I can answer that yes and no, but I must answer it in this way—

Q. You are?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What I want to know is whether you are speaking individually or whether you are speaking as a representative of the labor organizations who have given this matter consideration?—A. I will answer that question in this way: At the session of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor, held in Atlanta in November, 1889, this resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the general assembly of the Knights of Labor hereby demand at the hands of the Government of the United States the faithful enforcement of the law adopted by Congress to prohibit the importation of foreign labor under contract, known as "The Alien Contract-Labor Law," and further, such amendments to said law as will make it fully effective for the purpose desired.

Resolved, That the general executive board is hereby instructed to present a copy of the above resolution to Congress, and to support the resolution with petitions from the assemblies of the Order in the United States and to do all in their power to secure the action of the Government.

Now, I sent a copy of that to the American Federation of Labor, which held its session here in December last, and the Federation of Labor almost unanimously adopted a resolution almost in exactly the same terms as the one I have read to you; so I have the right to claim to-day that I am voicing the sentiments of the entire labor people of America.

Q. That, I understand, is to prohibit labor coming in here under contract, but it does not say the organization is in favor of restricting voluntary immigration to this country?—A. Well, of course I want it understood that I do not speak for any organization in that matter, but myself. I remember the time when I was alone in desiring that there should be a law opposing the importation of labor under contract even.

Q. Then your opinion as to the restriction of immigration to this country by the making of laws that will make it more difficult for an immigrant to come to this country is an individual one and not the views of your organization?—A. Let me say in answer to that: There are a great many of our members who think as I do, but who are afraid of being called Know-nothings if they make the same declaration; the cry of Know-nothing is raised in the interest of those who want to employ this kind of labor. The class of laborers that are coming here we can not assimilate. It will take them almost as long to assimilate as it would the Chinese. It won't be many years before the laborers of this country will find out that they can not keep up the price of labor here so long as the ports are open to ten thousand immigrants a week.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. There are about four hundred thousand coming to this country annually; two hundred and seventy-five thousand, perhaps, of that number are what we would call laborers?—A. Yes sir.

Q. What is the effect of that influx of laborers into this country upon the wages of laborers?—A. The effect is this: The employer of labor, as a rule, hires it in the cheapest market; he always tries to get it in the cheapest market. When these laborers land there will be a percentage of perhaps 10 or 15 or 20 per cent. that are artisans that have a trade. But when we take the census we find that 50 or 60 per cent. in any one line of industry are of foreign birth, proving that the men who come here as laborers learn these trades as they get here, and proving also that the ranks of skilled labor are constantly being recruited from the ranks of the unskilled that are being brought into the country in that way.

Now, take my trade, the shoe trade. I remember the time when the only machine used in my trade was the old Howe sewing machine. To-day I think I am correct in saying there are seventy machines, and there are various duties in our trade that a person can learn in two or three weeks' time, and then get \$12 or \$14 a week for it. For instance, buffing the bottoms of the shoes. Now, all the boys or the men or the girls who do it, all they have to do is not to press the shoe too hard against the sand-paper, so as to avoid scouring through the grain, and then that individual is put down as a shoemaker. That is true in the carpenter's trade; a carpenter is a carpenter no more; machines have subdivided labor in every direction, and, as I say, in place of a man who made a whole shoe we have now seventy machines, and these large factories in these large cities do the work in that way. It is just the same in the cotton factory; the same revolution has been produced by the machinery in the cotton business, and it is going on the same in everything else.

Q. What effect does the influx of two hundred and seventy-five thousand laborers into this country annually have upon the wages of laborers here?—A. Undoubtedly to lower them. They come here just as the Italians do. I have seen advertisements myself where the padrones will hire out any number of laborers at 60 cents a day. They crowd out the American labor, or whatever class of labor may have been that pre-

ceded them, and after they have occupied the position awhile you will see strikes among the Italians for 90 cents a day, and then they will strike for a dollar a day, and then for a dollar and a quarter; and I saw a case the other day where they had struck even for a dollar and a half, and I felt like thanking God that they were getting Americanized. So long as they get men from Scotland and England for 20 cents an hour they won't pay 50 cents an hour here. I want to say one thing further: I don't want it to be understood that in what I have said I antagonize anybody in this matter; I believe in the employer and employé coming together and arbitrating their differences.

**TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM POVER, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
OF FREESTONE CUTTERS' UNION.**

WILLIAM POVER, after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State your name.—A. William Pover.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. South Boston.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Journeyman stone-cutter.

Q. Are you a member of the Freestone Cutters' Union?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you occupy any official position in that organization?—A. Corresponding secretary.

Q. How long have you been corresponding secretary of the Freestone Cutters' Union?—A. About fifteen months.

Q. Have you had anything to do with the troubles that have recently arisen between your union and the Contractors' Association?—A. I have kept the record of the meetings that have been held while this trouble has been going on.

Q. What, in your opinion, was the cause of the final rupture between your union and the association?—A. Well, my opinion is it was a blow at the eight hour movement, as we were the first in the field to ask for it. We never received any answer to our demands until they closed their shops against us.

Q. You work by the hour, don't you?—A. In some shops for the past year or two we have worked by the hour.

Q. How much an hour?—A. Forty-four and four-ninths cents an hour.

Q. What is the value of an eight-hour labor law where men work by the hour, are paid so much an hour?—A. So that we would have more time for rest, as at our business we have to work very hard; we think it is a great advantage to us to have shorter hours of labor; it would have a tendency to longevity.

Q. How long can you work in justice to your health?—A. That has never been proved as yet.

Q. How many members are there of your association in Boston at this time?—A. At this time there are one hundred and sixty-two; when this trouble commenced there were about two hundred and forty-five members.

Q. Was there work for all of you when the trouble began?—A. For some time previous to the lockout I should say that there was some thirty or thirty-five or forty-five of our men idle.

Q. Was it an enforced idleness, because there was not work enough to do?—A. Because they could not get employment.

Q. Where have they gone since the lock-out?—A. As we are in strong sympathy with all other trade organizations of a similar nature throughout the country, all these organizations endeavor to do all they can to

assist their locked-out brethren, and they have secured positions for some sixty-five of our men. Some of them have gone to Denver, Colo., some to Chicago, some to Kansas City, and scattered all over the country.

Q. What caused the Norcross strike?—A. The introduction of non-union men.

Q. Have you a right to compel a man to join your association and say he shall not work unless he does?—A. We have the right not to work with a man who takes the benefit of what our union has done for him. The union in Boston has made the wages what they are to-day, and we say that a man must join the union and help protect the wages that he enjoys.

Q. Your position is that your union has made the wages as they are now?—A. Most certainly.

Q. And therefore that a man who does not belong to your union shall not receive the present wages that are being paid to freestone cutters because, not having assisted to create that wage, he is not entitled to it?—A. If he is willing to assist us from the time that he becomes a member he can enjoy it.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. I understand you want to work eight hours a day?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And I understand these bosses don't ask you to work for less than 50 cents an hour and more than eight hours a day?—A. They never told us they would pay us 50 cents an hour. They would not do it to-day.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. We have come here as an investigating committee to prevent as far as possible the introduction of contract labor here. What brought us here was to investigate this advertisement, and nothing else. Now it does seem to me that with the endeavor of the United States at your back, in order to prevent the contract labor coming here, that the Government and all the cities of this country interested in having all such disputes settled either by compromise or by arbitration, that something ought to be done. We are not here for the purpose of meddling in the differences between you gentlemen at all, but I do believe, and I think that Mr. Lehlbach and the chairman agree with me, that the incidental investigation in this matter has shown that the differences are so slight that they ought to be made up. We will endeavor on the other hand to prevent this contract labor from coming in?—A. Well, of course that is what we want.

TESTIMONY OF P. A. BYRNE, SPECIAL AGENT TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

P. A. BYRNE, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where is your residence, Mr. Byrne?—A. Boston, Mass.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Special agent of the Treasury Department.

Q. How long have you been a special agent?—A. Since November of 1886.

Q. Are you an agent at this time?—A. I am, sir.

Q. What is your district?—A. New England.

Q. Have you known of any efforts to violate the alien contract labor law?—A. Many, sir.

Q. Where?—A. In Boston, in Bangor, in Calais, in Gloucester, West Stewartstown, in Colbrook, in Portland and in other places.

Q. Give us an illustration of one of these cases that have come before you for investigation?—A. Well, sir, I refer to the case called the Hawthorne case, wherein a manufacturer in the woods in Maine, adjacent to New Hampshire, trained under contract twenty lumbermen to cut his lumber and work for him during the lumber season and return to the provinces at the expiration of the contract, paying wages, a portion in advance, and the fares of the lumbermen from their homes in Canada to their destination in the woods, providing them with axes bought by the contractor in the provinces, and bringing them over. One of the officers connected with the enforcement of the alien labor contract law followed that case to the woods, obtaining affidavits in Canada, and finally submitted the case to the district attorney for the district of New Hampshire. The case stands on the docket of the district attorney to-day, unprosecuted. You might say, why not prosecute it? For the reason that the law officers of the Government—by that I mean the district attorney's office—feel that that law is not ample in its scope, sufficient to justify an action in the courts before a district judge. They are pinned down, as is proper, to the rules of evidence, and they say, "Where are your witnesses?" Our answer is, "They are in the woods; can't get them." But since the information was given to our branch these men have all returned to Canada. Why don't we apprehend them? We say, "Show us the law under which we can apprehend them;" and in that particular, gentlemen, the alien labor contract law is faulty, in that there is no process known to-day for the apprehension of witnesses who can be taken before a magistrate and sworn as to facts; and they can be sworn subsequently, and if they alter their statements in the second case, the evidence which can be doctored in due time, will conflict and will not be reliable; and that case stands on the docket untried, and so far as our office can ascertain it can not be prosecuted.

Q. And according to your judgment it is not worth while to prosecute?—A. No, sir. Another case was up at Calais; a stone-mason or other artisan was contracted for in St. Stephens, across the river in Brunswick, to lay the foundation of a bank. The contractor knew very well what the alien labor contract law was, but inasmuch as two-thirds, well it is safe to say one-half, of the labor in Calais is performed by aliens living across the line in New Brunswick, he said, "I can bring over that man, and he can do this work." The case was looked into by the inspector of immigration; he reported it to our office, and we to the Department, and the Department back to the Law Department, and why can't we convict that man? Has this man's affidavit been taken? No; we could not apprehend him, and in here comes again the power to make a temporary apprehension of the man and take his statement. The man now is a resident of the State of Maine, and he says he has heretofore been a transitory resident, and therefore he has entered in Calais, etc.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. I was going to call your attention to the amended act October 19, 1888, which reads as follows:

Amendment to the alien contract labor law, contained in the deficiency bill, approved October 19th, 1888, (Stat. 566).

That the Act approved February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to amend an act to prohibit the importation and immigration of

foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia," be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in case that he shall be satisfied that an immigrant has been allowed to land contrary to the prohibition of that law, to cause such immigrant within the period of one year after landing or entry, to be taken into custody and returned to the country from whence he came, at the expense of the owner of the importing vessel, or if he entered from an adjoining country, at the expense of the person previously contracting for the services.

Q. What is the trouble about the Secretary of the Treasury sending his men there to take these men bodily out of the country, and charge the lumberman, who is a resident, with the expense of the transportation?—A. There is nothing, sir, providing the law office of the Government will look at that amendatory act as full enough to cover it in the fulfillment of its duties, and of the district attorney's office I will say I have talked with them, with all of them, and they don't feel disposed to take these cases into court.

Q. That looks to the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury to send his agent where that immigrant is and transport him from the country at the expense of the parties importing him?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has that never been endeavored to be carried out?—A. No, sir; never. Lumber surveyors are brought over in that section and take the place of the American surveyors, and of course, wages are reduced. We had a case here of eighteen marble-cutters coming in; they came in New York port and came up here to work for a large marble-cutting establishment here. They admitted they were under contract, and that their passage money was paid, and on their persons we found documents showing the contract. The Law Department did not prosecute, and allowed these very immigrants, one by one, to slip back to the old country.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Was that fact disclosed in Boston or New York State or in the New York investigation?—A. In Boston, sir. A report was sent back to New York of the act of this office in that very case. In the towns of Coldbrook and West Stewartstown in Maine and in New Hampshire, the school committee, we will say, want a school-teacher. They do not get him in the vicinity, but go over into Canada and get one. Over they come and they make the arrangements and the teacher is employed. We also find that on the Grand Trunk Railroad two-thirds of their employes from the line down to Portland are aliens brought from Canada, under an agreement to employ them. The attorney for the district of New Hampshire is willing to take cognizance of these if the law is amplified.

Q. Tell us why it is that they go across the line into Canada to get these men?—A. These men are handy to obtain, and as they are wanted their services can be utilized, and when they are done with them there is no further responsibility and then they can go back.

Q. How about the wages?—A. They pay them 60 per cent. less than the Americans.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. More than half less?—A. Yes, sir, more than half. My brother inspector, Mr. Litchman, has spoken officially coming here from Canada. Through the vigilance of the officers of the State Immigration Board, they have been deterred from coming directly from Boston, but they go to Gloucester,* and yesterday while Mr. Ricketts was in our office I told him that if he had come twenty minutes before, I could have telegraphed to Gloucester and had proof of over one hundred alien fish-

ermen having been brought to Gloucester to man American fishing vessels. From 65 to 75 per cent. of the seamen and the fishermen, manning vessels sailing from Boston, are manned by aliens, who at the termination of the fishing season return to the Provinces.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Why is it that they get the fishermen from abroad?—A. They often introduce them in this way: You can fish in the fishing season on our vessels, and you can return and do farming work on your farm at the expiration of the fishing season. We will want you because your relatives living at Pemlico, for instance, in Nova Scotia, are catching fish that our fishermen will come down and buy. We will say that we will catch them. We want to call them American fish, and by that arrangement these Nova Scotians come here, ship on an American vessel, go down there to buy the fish from their relatives, and the fish are brought in here free of duty for consumption. They are alleged American fish. It is a mutual arrangement, and one that is certainly advantageous to them, and they crowd out all the legitimate people who would engage in the fishing business at Gloucester. There is a Bangor case. The agent permits this bringing in of these people under contract, and our office is given cognizance of the case, and we endeavor to obtain a conviction, but are unsuccessful by reason of the district attorney for the district of Maine saying, "Give us a new law; let us not make fools of ourselves by carrying this into court." Advertisements for places in the provincial papers. I have asked that an appropriation be made whereby we could secure all those papers, but our appropriation seems to be low just now.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You say the per capita tax on immigration is insufficient?—A. No, sir; the appropriation for custom laws under which we carry on our business.

Q. You have a capita tax?—A. But we can't reach that fund.

Q. Not through the Treasury Department?—A. Well, the collector of customs can through the Treasury Department. Here is another case. A man from Boston goes to Liverpool, and gathers there four women to play hand-organs and harps. We seized the hand-organs and harps when they came here. We find that one of the women takes a masculine name, and enters the harp at the custom-house. We bring the case of subornation of perjury. Those parties to-day are violating the alien labor contract laws, but with our experience we would not attempt to bring a case on that. Now the Connecticut River Lumber Company is employing every year from two to three hundred men that have been brought from Canada. Their teams come over and there is no way to prevent it, except this Alien Labor Contract Law will be amplified.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Why do they bring those men over rather than employ the men in their own neighborhood, who can be employed?—A. Well, sir, the wood-choppers who can be employed are no longer Americans. The French Canadians have pushed them out of the business. American farmers' sons no longer follow wood chopping for a business, and their places have been filled by the French Canadians.

Q. The American does not want that work then?—A. Well, they do want it, sir, but they have to get lower down.

Q. The cause is that they can employ the Canadian laborers cheaper than they can the American?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. To what extent do you think persons are brought here under contract? Say there are sixty thousand landed here in a year; how many of that sixty thousand come here in violation of the spirit of the law?—A. I would put it in this way: Of the total immigrants arriving in New England I should think that more than 30 per cent. have violated the alien labor contract law.

Q. More than 30 per cent.?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you mean those who come direct from Europe?—A. No, sir.

Q. What would you consider the percentage of that immigration to be?—A. Not more than 20 per cent.

Q. And out of that 20 per cent. that have been landed here how many have been stopped by the Government officials, that is, detained?—A. A very large proportion; that is, the examination has been made so strict and the measures taken with a view of ascertaining whether they were going into a calling that they had previously arranged for.

Q. You say 20 per cent. of these who land here come in in violation of the alien labor contract law?—A. That is my opinion; yes, sir.

Q. I have a statement here that was prepared by one of the officers, who says in three years ending September 30, 1889, 176,188 aliens landed at the port of Boston. Of this number 183 were detained as paupers or lunatics, and 163 of these were returned to the country whence they came?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Seventy-two persons were detained as coming within the provision of the contract labor act, of which number 37 were returned to the country whence they came. Four escaped from custody, 13 were found to be skilled laborers, engaged for a new industry, and 18 were permitted to land for want of evidence to justify their detention. Now, if 20 per cent. come in violation of the spirit of that law there would have landed here nearly or over 35,000 at this port within three years, and yet only 72 were detained, and of that 72 only 37 were returned. Now, isn't there something loose in the law and ought there not to be some alteration of the law, or wouldn't it be better that the law be wiped out of existence?—A. I agree with you fully.

Q. How ought this law to be amended, and what provision would you advise that would prevent 20 per cent. from entering here when only a small portion of 1 per cent. had ever been detected or detained here?—

A. Well, I can only reiterate the opinion expressed by Mr. Litchman, from the fact that what he said was the result of our united conference as special agents here at Boston. We think that unless a bureau be established under an officer, skilled in labor matters, and the other suggestions that he made that no effectual prosecution of that law can be had and an amendment made and the law so amplified as to cover an examination before the parties leave the old country, and a duplicate examination upon arrival here. They invariably come by slow steamers, and the consul and other officers that may be appointed can transmit the result of the questionings had in the first instance, and we can have them here before the immigrants arrive.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. It could come by the same steamer, for that matter?—A. Yes, sir; we would know then that these persons made oath that they had been, etc., at the port that he is about to leave, and when he comes here with no idea at all that he is going to be questioned again on the same

questions, he can be tripped up, and it can be found that he is coming here under an arrangement. Gentlemen have come to me and said, "We know of a lot of artisans that are coming here under an arrangement with a house. Can they be prevented from coming in?" I would say, certainly they can. How are you going to know anything about it? Well, I would tell them that unless somebody informs us of something definite we can't do anything, and the party who may know something about it, from fear of social ostracism in the community where he lives, will not enable us to get any information.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. What percentage of those 176,188 that landed here in Boston do you consider undesirable immigration?—A. I would not feel myself competent to answer that question.

Q. You have no opinion?—A. No, sir.

Q. Has it been your observation that the immigration laws ought to be amended in such a way as to restrict immigration to this country; do you think that is desirable?—A. I am not prepared to express that opinion, sir.

TESTIMONY OF STEPHEN T. WRIGHTINGTON, SUPERINTENDENT MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF CHARITIES.

STEPHEN T. WRIGHTINGTON, after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you reside, Mr. Wrightington?—A. Fall River.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am superintendent of the State Board of Charities of Massachusetts.

Q. What official relation do you hold to immigration?—A. The State Board of Charities, of which I am an agent, have a contract with the Secretary of the Treasury to perform the local duty incidental to the supervision of immigration at the port of Massachusetts, and also to provide for all immigrants who fall into distress and need public aid within five years of their landing here.

Q. Do you have charge of that alone, or is there a board in connection with yourself here that has charge of it?—A. The immediate charge is in the department of indoor poor, of which I am superintendent.

Q. Do you give any personal attention to the inspection of the immigrants as they come to land?—A. Not often; occasionally I do.

Q. Who does that business?—A. Charles A. Colcord.

Q. Do you give any attention then to the care of the poor—the lunatics or other of the immigrants that have in any way fallen into distress?—A. All that enter the institution either as poor and indigent persons or as lunatics are visited by me personally, and I see every one of them.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Does that include pregnant women?—A. It does.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Suppose an immigrant has entered your port here, has fallen in distress in the interior part of the State, and the proper county officer, who ever he is, shall notify you that this person is there in distress, and suppose the immigrant is a person who has been in this country less

than five years, is it your duty to take care of him there, or is he taken care of by the poor officers of that place?—A. It depends entirely upon the necessities of the case.

Q. Suppose it is a case of lunacy, where the necessity is absolute?—A. Well, in that case, an application is made immediately to the proper court, and he is committed to the lunatic hospital. If it is a case of simple pauperism, and liable to continue, he is sent by the local authorities to the State Almshouse; if, on the contrary, it is a temporary affair, liable to last only for a week, or for a few days, he is provided for in the place of his residence at the expense of the State.

Q. At the expense of the State?—A. Yes, sir; at the expense of the State.

Q. So you have no charge of these people outside of Boston; the State authorities care for them elsewhere?—A. The State authorities of Massachusetts, of which I am an agent, provides for all the poor that fall into distress, who have landed in this port within five years; they may be sent to our institution by local authorities, and they are supported there at the expense of the commonwealth and at the end of each month an account is made and the bills are rendered to the United States Treasury Department, and it re-imburses the State for the expense of their maintenance.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Suppose a lunatic comes across in a steamer, what becomes of him on his arrival here?—A. If his condition is known at the time of his arrival, he is forbidden to land; or he may be taken off the steamer, technically not landed, to a proper institution and retained until the steamer leaves, and then he is put aboard the steamer and is returned to the country from whence he came.

Q. Suppose a man, able-bodied, was to come here without money in his pocket, or without any railroad ticket for his point of destination, what becomes of him under the regulations here?—A. He would be allowed to land if he were an able-bodied man.

Q. So the matter of his not having money would not enter into the propriety of his landing?—A. Not necessarily; the money is not the only consideration. His health and his ability of course to work and earn his living altogether are taken into consideration.

Q. I think that some gentleman stated here that if a man was not able-bodied, but had as much as \$15 in his pocket that he would be allowed to land. Is that so?—A. There is no rule, as of course, there could not be in regard to these matters. Each case must depend on its own merits.

Q. Wouldn't that man be liable to become a charge upon this country, as soon as that money was expended, and should such a person be allowed to land?—A. If he were unable to earn his living, and had but \$15 in his pocket, or if he had \$25 even, we should not consider that that was sufficient reason for his being allowed to land. Much would depend upon his condition, individually.

Q. Suppose a woman arrived in this country without her husband, evidently pregnant or advanced in pregnancy, say three months, and had no money, would she be allowed to land?—A. She would not. I would say this is one of the great difficulties in the supervision of immigration. You can not very well ask a woman questions of that kind, even though you have a slight suspicion, so well as you could ask a man if he was afflicted with lung disease.

Q. Has not your board a woman here skilled in such matters, who

would be able to detect women in such a state of pregnancy?—A. We have no officer engaged for that purpose. The number arriving is not sufficiently large, in our judgment, to warrant the employment of a person for that purpose.

Q. A ship lands here, and they are passed on ship board and allowed to walk the gang-plank and go wherever they please, aren't they?—A. From the landing of the steamer at the dock the boarding officer takes his position at the gang-way, through which each passenger must pass. He is assisted possibly by his interpreter or some other officer according to the number of immigrants to be examined. All those who appear to be perfectly well and able to provide for themselves would ordinarily be allowed to pass without any particular question, unless there was reason to suppose that among them there was some who were landing in violation of the alien contract-labor law. All those of whom we have any doubt from their appearance or from information previously obtained, would be caused to stand apart and wait until the passengers had landed, when we would make a further and more careful examination.

Q. Suppose there were eight hundred immigrant passengers aboard the ship, how long would it take to examine and pass them?—A. I should say from four to five hours.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. How many inspectors?—A. Two.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Then you would pass eight hundred in five hours; that would be over a hundred to an hour, and more than one a minute, nearly two a minute; that would be the character of your inspection?—A. Nine-tenths of all the immigrants that land at the port of Boston, would from their general appearance, pass as persons who are not paupers or lunatics. As to the question as to whether they were landing in violation of the alien labor-contract law of course their appearances don't tell us anything, but so far as knowledge or acquaintance of those persons, whether they are desirable citizens, that fact that they are not lunatics or paupers, a very slight examination is sufficient.

Q. Wouldn't you expect to find more contract laborers with a well-to-do appearance; that is well-to-do looking people, than among those who were in more humble circumstances?—A. I should say that the contract labor men would be of the better appearing.

Q. Then you would look for the contract-labor men among the class that were apparently the best to do, and these are the very people you pass readily over the gang-plank?—A. As I explained before, unless you had information it was impossible to obtain any facts from the immigrant to show that he had come in violation of labor-contract law. If we had information in advance we could cross-examine them, and by disclosing certain information, which they would not think we possessed we could get, I think, the information we desire; but without any such knowledge, the simple asking of the question or the trying men with questions without any previous information as to that particular case that we were trying to reach, they are so thoroughly acquainted with the law and the system of examination that it is impossible to obtain any evidence from them showing that the law is about to be violated.

Q. Then, in your judgment, this examination of yours with regard to contract labor is a mere farce?—A. I don't consider that it is of any considerable value, unless we have information in advance.

Q. Is there any register of the names of the immigrants taken at this

port?—A. The purser of the vessel furnishes the United States and State officers each with a copy of the passenger list, which contains the names, age, occupation, birth-place, destination, and other particulars concerning each individual.

Q. What is done with that passenger list?—A. One is filed in the State house and the other in the custom house.

Q. And preserved?—A. Yes, sir; we have old passenger lists for the past forty years.

Q. So then a person who in five years becomes indigent and unable to take care of himself and applies to you as a member of the board of charities, he gives a name you can readily ascertain from the passenger lists, for they are in the State house, and you would know if that person is entitled to the care and protection of the United States Government?—A. We can, and I might add that probably one man is employed all the time in looking up the names of these passengers on those lists; that is, persons who have applied for assistance and claim to have landed here within five years, and whose names are being looked for on these lists.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How many immigrants landed at the port of Boston last year?—

A. I don't remember the number last year. Seventy-two thousand aliens landed last year, I believe it is.

Q. What were the expenses of your administration last year?—A. For salaries at the port of Boston \$2,800; that is about it.

Q. Give us the salaries in detail.—A. Mr. Colcord's salary was \$1,280; Mr. Billings's salary was \$1,000.

Q. What does he do?—A. He is assistant boarding officer.

Q. The next one?—A. Mr. Kearney gets \$600.

Q. What does he do?—A. He is an interpreter.

Q. That is your expense for salary?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What other expenses have you in connection with the landing?—

A. The rent of the office; it is \$240; the fuel perhaps will amount to \$25. I should say that all the expense, aside from the salary and rent, would be included in \$200 or \$300.

Q. How much did it cost to take care of the indigent, the insane, the lunatics, and all others in distress under your five years' contract last year?—A. Well, here it is: Expense of supervision, salaries of three officers, \$2,945.71; expense, office rent, etc., \$638.43; total, \$3,584.14; support of lunatics and paupers, in-door poor, \$10,703.16; out-door poor, \$8,750; total, \$19,453.16.

Q. What proportion of the inmates of the charitable institutions of your State are of foreign birth?—A. I could not say of foreign birth, but foreign birth and parentage, from 70 to 85 per cent. A large number of foreign parentage are in the reformatories and alms-houses, local hospitals, etc. I would say 60 per cent. in the hospitals, 70 per cent. in the alms-houses, and 80 per cent. in the reformatories of foreign birth and foreign parentage.

NOTE.—Mr. Wrightington subsequently submitted the following statement:

Amount charged United States immigrant fund for expenses incurred in the supervision of immigration at the ports of Massachusetts, and for the maintenance of indigent aliens landing at such ports within the previous five years; for the year ending December 31, 1889.

EXPENSES OF SUPERVISION.

Salaries of three officers.....	\$2,945.71
Expense, office rent, etc	638.43
Total.....	3,584.14

SUPPORT OF LUNATICS AND PAUPERS.

In-door poor.....	\$10,703.16
Out-door poor (estimated)	8,750.00
Total.....	19,453.16

Attest:

S. S. WRIGHTINGTON,
Superintendent.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES A. COLCORD.

CHARLES A. COLCORD, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State your name.—A. Charles A. Colcord.

Q. Your residence.—A. West Somerville.

Q. Your occupation.—A. I am deputy superintendent of the indoor poor, in charge of the management of the division of immigration.

Q. How long have you occupied the position as manager of the division of immigration?—A. Since 1881.

Q. Do you give it your personal attention?—A. I do.

Q. State how you make your inspection of the immigrants.—A. I usually board a ship with alien passengers on board on arrival in the river before she arrives at the dock. That gives me a chance to move around among the passengers and get a general idea of the character of the passengers before the ship gets to the dock. That may be an hour, sometimes an hour and a half. After arriving at the dock and the gang-ways are placed on the ship from the dock, I station myself at the head of one of the gang-ways and pass the passengers out singly. Each one passing me is questioned by me.

Q. Now state the questions, and the order in which you ask them.—A. In regard to their ability to take care of themselves—of course, the questions vary in regard to the circumstances attending different cases—but the ordinary course of questioning would be to ask a person to what place he was going, whom he was going to, what relatives or friends; if they were sent for, who sent for them, and if their passage was paid by the party who sent for them; what they intend to do on arrival at their destination, whether they have any work engaged at that time. That seems to be about the general line of questions.

Q. If they say their passage is prepaid, then you ask who paid it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Suppose they answer that John Jones paid it, how do you construe that answer?—A. I should say who is John Jones? Well, a friend of mine. Any relation? No, simply a friend. Why did he send you here? Because he thought I could do better in this country than I could at home; he is an old schoolmate of mine, or I was an old shopmate of his, or there was some particular style of friendship that caused him to pay my passage out. Now usually, in almost every case, the passage is paid by relatives. A very large proportion of the passengers arriving at the port of Boston come on prepaid tickets, the passage having been prepaid by their relatives residing here.

Q. It is a friendly immigration that you have here?—A. Yes, sir; very.

Q. What nationality of people?—A. English-speaking and Scandinavian people, almost exclusively, while we have some Russian Jews, and not a few of other nationalities.

Q. Does your interpreter speak many languages?—A. He can speak all the Scandinavian languages and German, and the Russian Jews understand and speak some German so that we rarely find a case that we can not talk intelligently with.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Does he speak Italian?—A. No, sir; he does not.

Q. How does he get along with them?—A. We very rarely have any.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You heard me read in the investigation this morning a telegram from Consul-General New, at London, concerning a certain advertisement made in the London Daily News by certain freestone contractors in Boston and the State of Massachusetts. You understand that case?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Suppose in your investigation a man should say to you that he saw the advertisement in the London Daily News, and that he came over here in answer to that advertisement, would you pass that man or detain him?—A. The fact alone of his having come in answer to that advertisement would be sufficient cause for me to detain him, and I should then report the case to the collector.

Q. Should you feel there was enough doubt to warrant his detention?—A. I should feel it my duty to hold him for the decision of my superior officer.

Q. Would you make a report to the collector—a written report?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you take the affidavit of the immigrant in the matter?—A. We don't ordinarily, in making a report to the collector. We have taken reports from persons who purport to come here in violation to the contract-labor law.

Q. What is the collector's way of doing that; does he cite the immigrant before him for further investigation?—A. No, sir; he notifies the parties in the interim, and they appear before him at a hearing appointed by him, and if it is a case of considerable importance, the parties who are interested usually appear or are represented by counsel, and are fortified by affidavit to the effect that the case is not as represented by the passenger, or that the passenger is laboring under some mistake, or some delusion or something of that kind.

Q. Suppose that a man coming in under this advertisement should land in New York, and should be passed and should come up here to Boston and go to work, and it should be found out after he had been at work here for a few weeks or months that he had come in reply to that advertisement, would your authorities here be warranted in taking any action in the case then?—A. I don't think our board would be called upon to take any action in a case of that kind.

Q. That would be under the supervision of the gentlemen just on the stand, who are the special agents of the Treasury Department?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You pass these immigrants when they land—you stand at the gang-plank?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. With any other officer?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And pass them in single file?—A. Yes, sir. And I should also say the immigrant inspector appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury stands there also.

Q. And they pass at about the rate of two a minute?—A. That

would be a fair average, taking them as they come, men, women, and children.

Q. Do you question every one of them?—A. Every one that is old enough that we consider it necessary; every adult person.

Q. Isn't it a fact that the bulk of them pass in such rapidity, one in every thirty seconds, that you are governed more by the general appearance of the individual passing than you are by the answer, especially when you don't understand their language?—A. It has always been my custom, and I have been connected with this business now more than twenty-one years, that the more rapidly that you can ask questions on an immigrant the quicker you can get your questions answered; the better chance you stand of drawing out your answers, and the better you can determine the character of that immigrant, and whether they are telling the truth or falsehood.

Q. Don't you think that a more rigid examination conducted in a different way would exclude many undesirable immigrants? If a man boarded a ship a day or a half day out and came up with it and interviewed the passengers while they were coming up through the harbor, they not knowing who he was, don't you think that would be more effective?—A. No, sir; I must say I do not. All the experience I have had in that way has taught me that you can not do any business with an immigrant passenger except at the time when you hold them strictly under your control. They don't know who you are when you are going about the ship; even if you have a badge you can't stop to explain to every one that you are authorized by the United States Government to ask certain questions. They won't answer your questions nor talk to you, and when it comes to that gangway and they understand that it is either answer the question or go back into the crowd and wait until everybody else passes out, they answer every question as rapidly as can be expected.

Q. What percentage of the immigration that arrives in this port is considered desirable and involuntary?—A. I don't think there are any involuntary, and the undesirable portion possibly 10 per cent.

Q. Ten per cent.?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The term involuntary immigration has been used considerably in our examination in New York to mean immigration that is stimulated by the steam-ship companies, by railroad officers, by people who induce persons to come to this country for the purpose of contracting them or hiring them. By voluntary immigration is meant that the person who comes to this country comes of his own volition, that he is not induced by any one, except perhaps the members of his family. What percentage of the immigration would you consider voluntary immigration, and what percentage involuntary in that sense?—A. From any knowledge I have on that subject I would have to make the same answer I made before. Our immigration here is, as I said before, largely prepaid. The passengers are sent for by relatives.

Q. I think that would come under the head of voluntary immigration.—A. That is what I was going to say; if you consider that involuntary then a very large percentage of our immigration is involuntary.

Q. What percentage would you think was stimulated immigration, at this port?—A. I should not think that any portion of the English-speaking immigration was, but the Scandinavians—I have never talked with them on the subject.

Q. Then, as far as your organization goes, or as far as any judgment you may form on that matter goes, you believe the bulk of the immigration here at this port is voluntary immigration?—A. Yes, sir; I do.

Q. Not stimulated by the advertisements nor the glowing colors which are presented to those people by steam-ship and railroad agents, whose only object is to obtain the passage money and thereby make a profit for themselves?—A. No, sir. Mr. Litchman made the statement, as I understood him, that a person having \$20 in his pocket would be permitted to land; was that statement made?

Q. Fifteen or twenty, I believe.—A. Well, never since my connection with the immigration at Boston has money been made a consideration, whether it was large or little; a lunatic arriving here with \$500 or \$1,000 in his pocket would be stopped and he would be reported to the collector, the same as if he hadn't a mill. A man without a cent in his pocket, and able-bodied and thoroughly willing to work, but having no friends in this country, would be landed after a pretty close examination to ascertain what he was made of, and a person who was defective in any way, or appeared in any way unable to make his living, without money or friends, would be kept on board the ship and returned.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. My colleague asked a question with regard to voluntary immigration or the stimulated immigration. Do you know whether the steam-ship companies coming to this port have agents abroad for the purpose of looking up immigrant passengers and soliciting persons to come to this country, and paying commissions to their agents abroad for the purpose of inducing immigration?—A. I know that they do have agents who are residents of foreign countries, who receive a commission for selling tickets for the companies, and in the same manner as the agents are paid a commission in this country by the same companies. Every steam-ship company has agents in every town of every size in New England, and in the West, in all large places; Chicago, St. Louis, and all large places there are agents of the various steam-ship lines.

Q. What proportion of immigration comes here with railroad tickets to their destinations?—A. Well, about one-half of the gross number have tickets beyond Massachusetts.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL B. EDWARDS, IMMIGRANT INSPECTOR.

SAMUEL B. EDWARDS, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your residence.—A. Brookline, Mass.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Immigrant inspector for the Government.

Q. How long have you been immigrant inspector of this port?—A. I was appointed the 24th of last March.

Q. What are your duties?—A. To examine the passengers to ascertain whether they come in under contract.

Q. You were appointed the 24th of last March?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have not had a very large experience, have you?—A. Well, I was an inspector of customs for twelve years, and know a great deal about it.

Q. In that time have you found many persons coming in whom you have reason to believe were coming under contract?—A. I detained several and examined them more closely and found that there was no evidence to show that they were coming in under contract.

Q. But you were morally certain that some of them were coming in under contract?—A. Yes, sir; I was.

Q. You felt that under the law they could not be reached?—A. We could not reach them.

Q. Are you down to board every vessel that lands?—A. Every vessel that lands in this port with passengers.

Q. Do you associate yourself in such investigation with the regular inspector?—A. Yes, sir; I station myself on one side of the gangway and he is on the other.

Q. So you hear the replies that are made to him?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your purpose is to make your investigation jointly?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And so far as your purpose is concerned, his investigation is yours?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have any of the cases that you have detained been cited up to the Secretary of the Treasury?—A. No, sir; they have not.

Q. They have been decided by the collector?—A. No; we have decided them ourselves.

Q. Your experience is very little, Mr. Edwards, but have you any suggestions to make for the amendment of the law?—A. I don't think that I could suggest anything with so little experience; I wouldn't like to do it.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN T. WARD, IMMIGRANT INSPECTOR.

JOHN T. WARD, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your residence and occupation.—A. My occupation is United States immigrant inspector in the port of Boston, and my residence is Maryland.

Q. How long have you served?—A. About four months, sir.

Q. There are two of you here?—A. At present there is, but my time is nearly out. Mr. Edwards succeeds me.

Q. State how you discharge your duties as inspector?—A. In company with the State inspector, we board a vessel as they enter port, and stand by him as he goes through his examination, and if he comes across a case that was thought to be a violation of the contract labor law, we would question that case together. My duties come directly under the contract-labor laws.

Q. You always attend his investigation, and don't take charge of any immigrants under suspicion until he has turned them over to you?—A. No, sir. I stand right by him all the time, so I have the liberty to ask any questions that I think necessary.

Q. Did you detain a number of immigrants under suspicion?—A. No, sir, not a great number. There were two or three cases that were detained, and after giving them a special examination, we found they did not come under this law.

Q. Has it been your experience that there are many violating this law, though you could not detect them?—A. Yes, sir; that is my opinion; coming here at the suggestion of friends, or where their employer would encourage them to send for them.

Q. Were any of those of whom you had suspicions sent for by persons whom they reported were their friends and relatives?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In other cases how would they be instigated by parties here?—A. Nothing more than by relatives and friends, that I detected by letters written over. One friend would write to another advising him to come, that he could get him a position at the same place he was working at.

Q. You thought, then, it was generally a matter of family interest or

friendship of one person for another?—A. Yes, sir; that is my opinion except in the case of those we heard about yesterday who were advertised for.

Q. The point is, did it come under your observation, or was there anything to arouse your suspicion that any number of persons were coming in in real violation of the contract labor law; that is, that corporations or firms were causing any large number of people to come here?—

A. The only thing I have seen was in reference to these fishermen you have heard so much about to-day. I think they come and are still coming in violation of that law.

Q. They don't come so that you can get at them?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Aren't there quite a number of men and women coming from the provinces here to go into shoe factories or cotton factories, or other kinds of factories; who come here and remain here during the working season and go back at the end?—A. I have no doubt that is the case, but they are so well posted that we can't get at them. I have seen cases of where those fishermen were sent back right after this law was passed, but they posted them so that since that time they don't come this way.

Q. Your immigration here comes from England and Ireland?—A. Yes, sir; that is where they come from as a rule.

At 5 o'clock p. m. the committee adjourned.

CASTLE GARDEN, NEW YORK, *Tuesday, April 22, 1890.*

The subcommittee met at 11 a. m.

Present: Hon. W. D. Owen (chairman), Hon. Herman Lehlbach and Hon. Herman Stump.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS C. McGUIRE, Recalled.

THOMAS C. McGUIRE recalled, testified as follows:

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You were examined last Thursday but did not complete your testimony. We had at that time a discussion of the law—the several acts passed in regard to the alien contract law. I understood you to say that the Knights of Labor were instrumental in having the alien contract law passed in 1885?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did that law work satisfactorily to you?—A. No, sir.

Q. In consequence of it not being satisfactory, did you procure any other legislation?—A. We agitated, sir, for other legislation, and had an amendment made to the law.

Q. Was that the act of 1887?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. As amended, was that portion satisfactory to your organization?—A. No, sir.

Q. What was the result of that?—A. The amendment was made in 1888 through the agitation of the Knights of Labor.

Q. So that each time the Knights of Labor applied for additional legislation they were gratified in that respect?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At the present time is the law satisfactory as it now stands?—A. Well, no, sir; not altogether.

Q. State in what aspects it is not, and what suggestions you have now to make.—A. We find that immigration is stimulated largely through advertisements by the steam-ship and the railroad companies of this country as well as those of Europe. We find that they tell the public there that America is a land full of milk and honey, and that all they have to do is to go to New York to Gold street and pick gold up, and the people unfortunately believe it. In talking with some of our people the following thoughts were suggested: We claim that the district attorney has not carried out the law—in other words, has been careless about it; and they suggested that this be brought to the attention of this committee and that this be added:

And should the district attorney fail to bring such suit when notified of the violation of the law, upon proof being furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury, he shall be removed from office and punished with the same penalties as would be placed upon a party who should be proved to bring men here under contract.

It might be a little harsh upon the district attorney, but we don't see any way we will reach it unless we make it obligatory upon them. While the law says it shall be his duty it does seem to us that he does not enforce it.

Q. The law makes it his duty. It is a duty, and by that he could be removed, if he were guilty of malfeasance or misfeasance.—A. Yes; it is so covered here by the law that he can escape it, as I have read it. It seems that it is not absolute for him to do this. You have got to furnish him the proof and he has got to be the judge, whether the case can be won or not, and we look upon it in this way: While the proofs can be brought to him, and while, of course, he is the best judge of the legal aspects of the case, yet, we think, if the proofs were brought to him, it should be tried.

Q. If the proofs were sufficient?—A. Yes; but there are the proofs.

Q. While in your mind you might consider them to be sufficient, in the mind of the district attorney they might not be sufficient.—A. If the man is not held, he goes off, and we can not follow him. There is no person to follow him, unless it is the inspectors. There are not enough of those inspectors to do that particular kind of work. If the district attorney will not hold them, they go off about their business, and there is not anybody to get evidence against those people, consequently they go scot-free. If the district attorney were to make out a case, then they would have an incentive to go on and make a case. That is the point I wish to make.

Q. Now, the next thing?—A. That the above shall apply to inspectors and officials employed in the department of emigration. If an inspector is derelict in performing his duty, he should be punishable in other ways than by discharging him. There should be an incentive otherwise than merely to perform the duties given to him, by the inspector of immigration. Again, we believe that the United States consuls in the different ports should send a list containing names, sexes, calling, occupation, and destination of all immigrants, and that those names should be forwarded to the proper official at the point of proposed arrival in the United States. The idea of that is this: That we may know in advance who those parties are, what their occupation is, and where they are going. If that was done, we might place our people in the different portions of the country to know if there was proof. If they lied as to where they were going, then we would know there was something wrong, and we could send the inspectors to look after them.

Q. That might be done in the case of a slow steamer. You might send it by mail by a quick steamer, but suppose some of the greyhounds

of the ocean bring those men, how would you get the information then?—A. By sending them from quarantine—by sending a partial list, and one from quarantine, both to be put in the hands of inspectors at this port. They would have time to look them over before the people arrived, and they would know just where they were going, and their age and occupation.

Q. If the list was sent up from quarantine to this port, how long would that be before the vessel itself would be in?—A. There might be two hours; two or three hours would give us ample opportunity to look those matters over. Again, we suggest that the United States consuls in foreign ports publish monthly in foreign countries where they may be situated the state of the labor market in this country, the number of people idle, and all of those things which are necessary. The reason for that is, that as the labor market is stimulated through those advertisements I spoke of. If the public had it officially as to the condition of affairs in this country, there would not be so many come here, and those that would come, would come prepared to compete with their fellow-men upon their merits and not otherwise.

Q. Who would you have to furnish that information to the consuls abroad? There would have to be a labor organization, or a statistician, that would collate that information for the benefit of the consul?—

A. We have such a statistician—Carroll D. Wright, the Government statistician. It might be added to his duties that he should keep a register of the idle people in this country, which could be communicated from time to time to the labor organizations of this country. That would be one of the means by which it might be brought about. He could open communications with the heads of the different labor organizations, and have them report the number of people out of work in their different trade organizations, and that could be complied with very easily. In conjunction with that I would also desire to have the rate of wages paid communicated to the people of Europe, so that they would not have an idea that the rate of wages paid would be so enormous that they would get rich in a few weeks. There is also the point of having the organization permitted to enter the Garden. I would like that matter to be brought to your attention for this reason. We find that different detectives, the detectives of private enterprises, are permitted to go into the landing place to watch for violators of the law. While it is the case with those people, we do not see why the labor people should not be permitted to have their accredited delegates—to let their inspectors get in there and to detect violators of the law in that direction. In the regulations, under the head of “Examination of Immigrants,” the commissioners of emigration, under the immigration act, at any port of the United States, are requested to aid collectors of customs and immigrant inspectors. I would suggest that the word “required” be added as a part of their duty.

Q. Those *are* the instructions. Those are the rules of the Treasury Department. The Secretary of the Treasury can do it without additional legislation.—A. The trouble about the Secretary of the Treasury is that he has got too much to attend to without changing a little word.

Q. I suppose the Secretary of the Treasury will do us the honor to read this testimony. I find in section 3 of the old law “That for every violation of any provisions of section 1 of this act,” etc., and I find in the section just above that the words “or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens.”—A. The trouble is that the district attorney, with his legal view of the matter, would say that you have not made it specific enough. Therefore you have

not made it specific enough for us to quarrel with his brains, as to which way the law tends. Again, we find it says, "contracts special or implied, parol or special, with such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, previous to becoming citizens or residents of the United States"—we find there it simply says "forfeit." We believe that "mandatory" should be placed there—that should be attached as to the question of fine. They can quarrel with the question of fine, while if it is "imprisonment," they can look at that. We therefore suggest that the committee bring that to the attention of Congress, so that it may be "fine and imprisonment." We find which "may" be sued for; we want that stricken out, and the word "shall" to be put there. I believe those are all the ideas I wish to advance in the matter.

Q. Might I suggest the words "shall not advertise" for workmen?—

A. That would do in place of stimulated.

Q. Why not both?—A. Well, both. Much better.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you any knowledge of the employment by the city authorities of immigrants?—A. Nothing beyond that which I get from the parties who have been acting as foremen of some of the gangs.

Q. Do you know whether their wages and the proceeds of their labor have been participated in by foremen and bosses?—A. On one occasion it was brought to my attention this way: There was an Italian padrone known as "Big Mike." Big Mike had a strike among his people. He had a habit of telling them he would give them a dollar and a half a day. When pay-day came around he would give them a dollar. A strike occurred among his people, and one of his foremen made this statement:

I will leava Big Mikea, and I will geta a joba on the city worka, and I will chargea the mana \$2 for the joba, and then they will pay me \$1 a weeka for keeping the joba, same as they do now.

That was directly from this foreman.

Q. What was his name?—A. His name was Italian. That I have not been able to hold onto. But I think I can find him for you.

Q. Do you know of any other cases?—A. Not direct, beyond the common, every-day rumor of the Italian, that he is sure of a job while he pays for it. I might bring you an ex-foreman of one of those political jobs. I can give you his address and he might be able to tell you something about it.

Q. Do you know any of the padrones in this city?—A. Not personally.

Q. Do you know them by name or location of business?—A. In fact, all through Mulberry street. To show you how the thing is done, a foreman on the Public Works may be approached by a party who will say "How many will you put to work for me? Five, or 6, or 10?" "What do you want for them?" "They board with me, and it will be so much for the employment of those people." That is a method that is used largely on the public works to get Italians employment.

Q. The profit in that job goes to the padrone who sends the men up?—A. Assuredly. There was one place in Eighty-fourth street and the Boulevard where a man kept a padrone establishment. It was common rumor that he paid a dollar apiece to every foreman that employed his people. He, in turn, took that from the wages paid to those Italians, and he charged them 42 cents a day for living expenses. We often wondered how they could live, or rather how they could live upon the food he gave them.

Q. Describe to this committee how the Italian boss procured his men?—A. That is beyond my ability. During the longshoremen strike we had three or four Italians in our organization that would aid us in preventing those Italians taking those different positions; but we found even with that, it was impossible for us to stop them, because a bonus was offered. They told them they would give so much if they would go to work, and they were paid so much more by Peter Wright & Sons. We were led to believe that Peter Wright & Sons paid \$5 bonus to those people, and the padrones \$5 for each man, making \$10 to each man and the operator that employed them. Of course we were unable to prove that. That is the information given by the men themselves.

Q. Are those men induced to come here by contract?—A. We can not tell that. There are a number of men—they call them bankers—who are also padrones. They write over to Italians—

America is the best country in the world; plenty of work if you come here; you can go back in a few years and be rich.

Then those men are assigned to those padrones. They don't violate the law openly. It is simply assisted or stimulated.

Q. There was a party examined here on Friday by the name of Gallo; you heard his testimony?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know Gallo?—A. I have seen him very often.

Q. He described himself as a broker, was that correct?—A. He is a broker; there is no question about that, but he is also a padrone, in our acceptance of the term.

Q. He claimed not to be a padrone, but a broker only. State to us which he is, and what is the difference between a padrone and a broker.—A. There is none, in my opinion. While he was giving his testimony here on last Friday I sent a messenger from this room to Gallo's place, and I sent him there to ask this question, "How much will you charge us for men to go down to Connecticut to work upon a road-bed upon a railroad?" The answer was given very promptly, "How many men do you want?" "Sixty." "You can have them for \$1.25 a day." That was done. Let me suggest to this committee that it can verify this statement very easily by sending Mr. Owen up there; he was not here the other day; let him ask for a number of men to go upon a railroad somewhere; let him draw up a form of a contract, and I will guarantee that he will get all the men he needs for \$1.25, and that Gallo will agree to furnish them at any point he may name.

Q. What profit will Gallo derive from them?—A. Mr. Gallo will charge them for their employment, with a chance that he will charge Mr. Owen for their employment.

Q. That is, he will make a commission per capita both ways?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that is his business?—A. Of course, that is his business; and the banking business is incidental, and only in conjunction with it. And, by the way, that banking business should come under the attention of the United States Government. Those people fool the immigrants. They do not do business with those directly who are posted. They do business with the non-speaking immigrants, and some attention should be paid by the United States Government; they do swindle them from time to time, and fail generally, when they get enough to get out of the country. Two or three of those cases came to our attention.

Q. Do you know of any contract or bargain made by Gallo, by which he was to receive a commission of so much per capita for furnishing men, or where he charged the men themselves; where he gave the men credit for only a dollar, and hired them out for \$1.25 or \$1.50 a day?—

A. I can not give you the proof of that—no. The only proof that I could give you of that would be this “Big Mike” that I spoke of. He admitted, some years ago, that he used to send to Italy for people, and he would tell them that their wages would be so much, and then when he got them here he would not pay that wage. He found it was cheaper to get them of Castle Garden than to send to Italy for them. He would say, “Come to America; you can make money here.” And to-day this man has got a contract on One hundred and sixteenth street and Madison avenue, and I don’t know but it would be well to summon him here, although he is an inveterate liar. He has been brought before the court many times for the wages, and he has always sworn he has done right, although it has been proved he did not.

Q. Mr. Gallo stated to this committee that some twenty or thirty years ago there were some padrones in New York, but there was not any at the present time?—A. A few men were idle a short time ago at the corner of Church and Warren, I believe, a shoemaker shop. My authority for this matter is a man by the name of John Flynn, a shoe-cutter. A man came around there and wanted to know if they did not want some good Italians that could make a shoe. They wanted to know how many he had. He said he could furnish him ten. Men go out and hunt up work for those people, and furnish them for so much each.

Q. Are they more plentiful than formerly?—A. Every man that keeps a little lager beer saloon is a padrone; every place where they will find a stale beer drive you will find a padrone.

Q. He farms out the bummers about his saloon?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are they men who have been here a year or two, or fresh importations?—A. Fresh importations. You will not find that many of those men remain around long. They find out that other men get more wages and they generally drift away from here to get away from those people.

Q. How long do those men retain a hold on the men?—A. Some years ago, when they used to advance money, there was a custom among the Italians, as far as we could learn, to retain them here until they paid up their indebtedness. Afterwards they could not get employment anywhere; had to leave New York to get away from it.

Q. Do you know any of those padrones furnishing money to Italians to pay their way and get here?—A. No, sir; we tried to reach that thing, but could not. We had three organizers, Italians; they undertook to tell us what was going on; but when we undertook to prove that, we could not get the proof.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Where do the Italians generally live; when they land, where do they go to in the city?—A. Mulberry street; you will find them usually around that portion.

Q. How long would you suppose that the average immigrant who comes from Italy stays in the city of New York?—A. Between a year and eighteen months. You see they come and go. The single ones are sent off on railroads—go from here possibly to West Virginia; and some of them will stop there, and others will come back and be sent off again.

Q. Do they live in a very crowded condition?—A. Horrible. It is only a short time ago that the police made a raid and found 123 people in one house in Mulberry street; in one four-story house. That was published in the daily press at that time.

Q. Do you consider the Italian immigrant the most undesirable that

comes here on account of this padrone system?—A. Yes, sir; that is the fault I have to find with them, on account of the padrone system and the method of their living. They will send men around to the baker-shops and they will buy up all the stale bread. They will carry that upon their backs to where they reside; then they will wholesale it to the retailers; they in turn will put it upon boards in front in the street and retail that at 2 cents a loaf to those people. I have seen them go to work in the morning and they would take a loaf of that and roll it up in a handkerchief, and that would be their breakfast, dinner, and supper. Of course, you could not condemn them for it. The poor unfortunate Italians are not to blame. It is the system that permits them to be treated in this way that is to be blamed for it. In fact, they will take all the offal that they find in different stores and bring it to this quarter and sell it again. You can verify that yourself by going to that locality.

Q. How about the Swedes who come here?—A. They are very good people.

Q. Do they live in that same way?—A. No, sir; they work cheap, and all that, but you will not find them living in that way. I have no quarrel with any of the nationalities whatever, not even with the Hungarians, although the Hungarians are nearly as bad in the coal regions.

Q. You were asked the question in your previous testimony—

Do you think, where the city employs men directly here by its agents, that is, from Castle Garden, so that they are paid out of the city treasury direct, that those men have to pay a certain part of their salaries to political foremen or bosses?

You answered—

Yes, sir.

Is that your impression?

That is my impression.

Do you think that it is done at this time?

More so in the last five years than ever before.

Is that the way in which part of the political funds are created, in your opinion?

I believe there is something in that, sir.

Now, I would like to ask you whether you can give the committee any information as to where they can find testimony that will warrant an opinion of that kind on your part?—A. I would suggest that you summon T. C. Maguire, 410 Second avenue. He may perhaps be able to give you information direct on that point that may be interesting.

If you propose to found a labor bureau in this establishment of yours, I would suggest that some examination be made to prevent the hiring of the immigrants at a less rate of wages than is being paid to men in the same trade and calling in our cities. It is very, very bad.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a wholesome suggestion, but one very difficult to be made operative.

The WITNESS. The point I make is this: That if the Immigrant Bureau will be operated by the Government, that there be some person connected with the labor organizations employed, so that they may give the attendants some knowledge of what the wages are in the particular lines of business. Then it can be carried out.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT D. LAYTON, IMMIGRATION INSPECTOR.

ROBERT D. LAYTON, called and sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State your residence?—A. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Q. And your occupation?—A. At present I am an immigrant inspector.

Q. How long have you been an immigrant inspector?—A. Since the 11th of July last.

Q. Had you ever given any attention to the matters of immigration prior to that time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are inspector at Pittsburgh?—A. Yes, sir; that is my port.

Q. Where are you stationed now?—A. I have been called to this port to assist.

Q. Did you give your personal attention to the inspecting of immigrants at Pittsburgh?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was your entire time taken up there?—A. Whatever was necessary; yes, sir. I was around the stations all the time when immigrant trains came in.

Q. Describe to us your duty.—A. The duties of the immigrant inspector are largely made by himself. His duties are to start out and find if possible the infringements of the alien contract-labor law. The most of the cases that have come to me have been reported by labor organizations who were cognizant of them, and those cases I have investigated.

Q. Those were cases that had escaped the vigilance of the inspectors of immigration, and which were brought to your attention after they were landed and were engaged in work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you not able to make detections of violations of the law at the port of entry, and if not, why not?—A. Well, not having been here, I am unable to answer that question. They are hurriedly rushed through here, so it is impossible to get at all the facts, or to catch all of the cases that occur.

Q. At Pittsburgh you had none except immigrants already landed?—A. I had none but immigrants already landed; those who had gone through the various ports of entry.

Q. Did your experience in these cases give you any information as to how the contract laborers escaped the law or landed?—A. I might give you a case in point that is now under investigation, and for that reason I will not specifically locate it, for it might possibly prevent a successful termination. The case in point is particularly the case of six men imported to this country, I believe. They came direct from Germany to the place of their occupation, in one of our Western States. The fact was brought to my notice by members of the executive board of an organization of labor, who believed that labor was imported to take their places. I went with members of the organization and investigated the case as far as possible. I found that those men all told the same story exactly; they did not make any variations, even in the wording of it; they began it and ended it in the same way, and when we began to interrogate them they refused to talk at all, and got away from it. They claimed, however, they were brought over through a letter written by a lady (written in this country), a cousin of one of the imported men, that they could find work if they came. I then tried to locate the woman, and traced her to Colorado City, and afterwards to California. I afterwards learned she was in Denver, and I lost sight of her there, and could not find her at all. I have no doubt they were brought here in that way under contract. Cases of that kind you can not get any further—you get stuck right there.

Q. You think the report concerning the woman was a fabrication?—A. The woman was a living entity. She had been in Colorado City, and had gone to Denver. We lost track of her at Denver. I hope to get at her and to find from her who incited her to write this letter to get these people to this country.

Q. The case is suspended now through your inability to discover this woman?—A. To discover this woman. The law governing the case will expire next month. Then the year will elapse, and we can not go any further. That is one of the reasons why I would ask the committee to consider the propriety of lengthening the time from one year to two years. Another case at Pulaski City—the Bertha Zinc Company, of Pulaski City, Va. They imported men to this country and when I received the information and got there I had but two days in which to catch two of the men.

Q. By reason of the expiration of the one year law?—A. By reason of the expiration of the one year law. My recollection is now that there were fifteen or eighteen men who had been here eighteen months; a number had been here longer—two years, and I found these men who had been here two days lacking one year.

Q. Who gave you the information that the zinc company had imported these laborers?—A. That was reported by the labor organization at Pulaski City to the Treasury Department.

Q. Did you act on the information as soon as obtained?—A. As soon as obtained. I received the letter one afternoon and started the next morning.

Q. You don't know why they did not report the case to you earlier?—A. I don't know.

Q. The supposition is they did not find out themselves until that time?—A. No, there had been no secret about it at all. Those men had been brought over here to be foremen at the smelting works, and one of the men had not worked at the business who had been brought over until a week before I found him.

Q. You say this zinc company had imported laborers before?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many had they imported before?—A. My recollection is, not to be definite, thirty-two.

Q. Do you know why they imported?—A. They claimed that they could not get them elsewhere.

Q. They were foremen?—A. They were imported as foremen, yes; skilled labor. The men were brought from Swansea, Wales.

Q. Do you know whether in fact they could supply themselves with labor in this country or not?—A. I afterwards instituted a search, and discovered from zinc works in the West, where they are principally in this country, that the men there had never been invited to go to Pulaski to work; they had never heard of the works.

Q. There are other works than at Pulaski?—A. Yes, sir; and they did not even know of their existence.

Q. Do you know whether the other works import laborers?—A. No, I don't think they do.

Q. Do you know whether those men were paid a lower rate than is ordinarily paid to such workmen?—A. I don't know whether they are or not. I know this, that when this man, one of them came over here, he was indebted to the firm. The firm has company stores—a company house, and one of the poor fellows told me that he had worked there the entire year, every day he could get employment, and in place of reducing his debt, it had constantly increased, and he had not received a single dollar, nor one that he had earned, since he came to this country.

Q. The firm runs a store, then, that furnishes goods to their men?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many men does that firm have?—A. I don't know that. My

time was so limited to get back to Staunton and enter suit that I had not time to enter into all the details.

Q. You discovered a case then, where, if you had had the time, you could make a successful prosecution?—A. There will be hearing in that case the third Monday of next month at Staunton. The firm are going to try to prove they could not get the men they wanted in this country.

Q. How many mills are there in Pulaski?—A. Possibly half a dozen. They are situated principally in the West, as near as I could learn.

Q. Have you discovered any other cases?—A. We have the Genet case, of national prominence just now—the importation of forty six glass workers at Genet, Pa.

Q. You have had that under your personal investigation?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Give us the facts in regard to that case.—A. The facts are briefly these: The firm of Sellers, McKee & Co. built what is known as a tank system of making window-glass, used now in Belgium and some portions of England. It was not considered a good method by our men in this country, as it is capable of second-quality glass, as they claim. There was a prejudice against it, at any event. And when the firm wanted to open the works and employ an increased number of men, they claimed that they could not be gotten in this country, and that they had to send away for them, and that was done through the International Association of Window Glass Workers. They sent to England for them; forty-six.

Q. The International Association of Window Glass Workers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then the men themselves consented to this importation?—A. Well, not as a body. It is not supposed, as a body, that they did consent to this. The counsel of the organization were the ones that decided to do it. Understand, their international organization extends through all the glass-making districts of Europe.

Q. But is it an organization of the workmen that you refer to?—A. An organization of the workmen.

Q. And not of the proprietors?—A. Not of the proprietors; the workmen.

Q. So the laboring men themselves ordered the importation of these men?—A. Yes, sir; or, in other words, told them if they came to this country they could get work at Genet.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. This organization does not belong to this country alone, but extends over both continents?—A. All over, and they were supposed to be in partnership in Europe.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How many were imported?—A. Forty-six.

Q. Did the Genet Company enter into any contract with these men before they came?—A. That is to be proven. We are to have a hearing in that case on the third Monday in May.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. What position is the case in now?—A. It is now in the hands of the United States for prosecution, and will be heard on the third Monday in May at Pittsburgh.

Q. Who are you prosecuting, the proprietors of the Genet works or the International Union?—A. We are prosecuting jointly the proprietors of the works and the president of the international organization.

Q. You have had a preliminary hearing in the case?—A. No.

Q. So that you are not prepared to state whether a contract was entered into with them that induced their coming here?—A. They claim that there was no personal agreement entered into. Their claim is that the word was sent to their assembly at Sunderland from the international president on this side; that the forty-six men came over here from the various departments—blowers, gatherers, and plungers; that they could obtain work at the union wages—the wages in this country in Genet, Pa.; the resolution was read to the assembly, and the right number, forty-six, came over to this country. It is claimed by the other organizations to be a violation of the contract labor law; and it is to be tested on the third Monday in May whether it is such, or whether it is a contract such as they could be sued upon in case of their failure to perform the contract for labor on this side.

Q. Do you know what their scale of wages is?—A. The same as prevails all over the United States.

Q. How does it compare with the foreign scale?—A. Higher.

Q. You don't know how it compares?—A. No, I don't know; but it is infinitely higher. I don't know any that exceeds it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Will you state why the International Association invited this importation of 46 laborers?—A. First, on account of the scarcity of men in this country in the organization. There had been a great impetus to the business through the discovery of natural gas in the various portions of the near West, especially Illinois and Pennsylvania, and great efforts and inducements had been made to manufacturers to come and locate—free land, natural gas, and all that; and there had been a great enlargement of the glass interest, and men were in demand largely.

Q. Will you state why the 46 laborers were not detained on landing in this country as provided in the alien contract law?—A. I cannot tell you. They arrived at the Boston port, I believe, all of them. I have no recollection that others arrived at any other port. I think they came all in at Boston.

Q. I want to know whether any examination was made there?—A. I believe the usual examination was made.

Q. When did they come?—A. They arrived at Pittsburgh on the 12th or 13th day of April last year.

Q. Have you any other cases of the violation of the law?—A. Well, no specific cases. I have a number of suspicions given me by the members of labor organizations, which they have requested me to investigate for them. Many of them I have, and found nothing in them at all. There is a question I am still in doubt about, as to whether a contract can be proven. But the great trouble with our law is, if you will permit me, "Provided that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family, or any relative, or personal friend, to migrate from any foreign country to the United States, for the purpose of settlement here." That opens the bag and lets it all out again. A man just the least bit posted can come here and tell you he means to be a citizen, and we have got to let him go; or that a personal friend sent for him, and we have got to let him go.

Q. Do you believe that through this loop-hole contract laborers are able to enter?—A. I believe that any intelligent man who receives the slightest preparation of what to say to inspectors on this side can come, and we have no law to stop them. "Personal friend" gives a very wide latitude.

Q. This committee would like to know from your experience what suggestions you would make for the amendment of the law?—A. I believe I would strike that “personal friend” out altogether. I believe a relative should be allowed to send for his friend.

Q. You mean a relative send for a relative?—A. Relative send for a relative. I think that should be allowed. I think that is perfectly proper. I believe the law should be extended for two years, so as to give us a greater opportunity. They are often here a year, before we can hear of them, and it is very difficult to catch them.

Q. What method of inspection would you suggest at the landing port, to detect persons who are coming in in violation of the law?—A. It is a very difficult thing to do; an exceedingly difficult thing to do. I really don't know. I have not been here long enough to formulate any definite plan yet as to what changes I would suggest to the superintendent of immigration at this port.

Q. Confessedly, it is a difficult problem to solve, but what would you think of immigration inspectors boarding the vessels in Europe which are coming here loaded with immigrants, going into the steerage as steerage passengers, mingling with the passengers, of course in an unofficial way, and through his acquaintance with them, through quiet talks, ascertaining where they come from, where they are going to, what their business is, if they have relatives over here, if they have come over in anticipation of work, if they have any arrangements made, and what those arrangements are, and all that management by which a detective would operate in such a case? Do you believe that would be a valuable system of inspection?—A. I believe it would in some instances. I really don't know how that could be operated in all cases. I believe, that the inspectors in the interior, after all, would have the greater bulk of the work to do. I think enough can be gained here to arouse the suspicions of the inspectors at the port, and where they have those suspicions, and they know of a number of them going to a locality in bulk, that they could notify the inspector in that portion of the country to investigate—that they have suspicions that those men are not coming in on their own money, or are coming in violation of the law, and they could be inspected in that way, after they were landed, and the time could be given for a more thorough inspection and better satisfaction.

Q. What is your experience of the effect of immigration on wages?—A. Depressing, decidedly. It degrades us to their basis; instead of bringing them up to ours, we go down to theirs.

Q. How does it operate?—A. In very little competition. Two men are to hire; you are not in love with either of them; one has the work to sell for \$1.50, and the other for \$1.25.

Q. You think that a man that comes in from abroad will take \$1.25 quicker than the other man will?—A. He is a stranger. He will grab at the price. He is not acquainted with our country and its conditions. He is not in a position to stand the siege of idleness.

Q. You have mingled in Pennsylvania with large numbers, I suppose?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is their moral character as compared with the same grade of workmen who are Americans?—A. Well, the difference between a thorough-bred and a mongrel, as near as I can give it to you; that is as to the Hungarian, and the Italian. To the other classes I do not wish that terse and somewhat crude expression to apply.

The CHAIRMAN. Not crude, but vigorous.

The WITNESS. As it applies to the Italian, he settles in a quarter of our city, and it is but a very little while before he has it all by himself;

other nationalities get away from there; there is no one wants to get near them.

Q. Do you mean to say that he monopolizes things, or the other people are willing to depart?—A. Well, the better sense of the proprieties of labor—the greater delicacy of feeling; they get away from them just as they did in California, in the city of San Francisco; they get away from the Chinese, and they get away from the Italians.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. How long have you been engaged in the capacity of labor inspector?—A. In an official capacity under the Government?

Q. Yes.—A. Since the 11th day of July last.

Q. You have not been connected in this capacity longer than about nine months?—A. About nine months.

Q. In that time how many cases of labor coming into this country under contract have you made effort to stop in your official capacity?—A. I was formerly general secretary and treasurer of the Knights of Labor, and well known in my own locality, by both manufacturers and workmen. I was chairman of the board of arbitration there for years, and that threw me in contact with both sides. Men came to me and told me that certain men were under contract, and that they would like me to look it up, and I have done it officially with them, and satisfied myself that, if they were under contract, there was no evidence to prove it.

Q. I would like to get at how many cases since you were occupying this official position, came to your notice in which you took steps to bring the parties before the courts for the purpose of sending them back?—A. Three.

Q. Involving how many individuals?—A. Fifty-five men.

Q. Out of those fifty five men that you took proceedings against, how many were returned?—A. None have had a hearing.

Q. The hearings are soon to take place?—A. The third Monday of next month. One at Staunton, Va., and the other at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Q. The fifty-five men whom you have taken proceedings against—A. Are skilled laborers.

Q. They are coming in violation of the law? If they did not come in violation of any law, but came here voluntarily, would they be considered as belonging to the better class of immigrants?—A. Yes, sir; they would.

Q. So that the restriction of the contract labor law in these cases affects not the lowest kind of immigration, but really the best kind, does it not?—A. Well, you will understand that when they come in conflict—when skilled labor is coming in here, they come in contact with our labor organizations, and there is a tight hold upon them.

Q. I understand, but I merely wanted to find out this; whether the enforcement of the contract labor law, as it is now enforced and operated, strikes at the best class of immigrants that come in violation of that law, while the Italians who come here, perhaps, in violation of the spirit of the law are allowed to come in without any attempt being made to exclude them.—A. There are attempts made to exclude them, but the difficulty is to speak their language, or to get one who speaks their language, who would have the confidence of this Government, to assist you, aside from his own desire to protect his own countrymen in this country, to get them to be true to you. It is hard to pick up an Italian whom you can trust.

Q. Is it your opinion, as you have considered this matter, even not

in your official capacity, but before, as a member of a labor organization, that the importation of skilled labor under contract, such as are of the class that you have stopped, that large numbers come in who are not detected, or are never brought to light?—A. Well, I could hardly say. I could only give you that just as rumor.

Q. What is your opinion about that?—A. In our organized trades, I doubt very much if there is a very great amount of that labor brought over here—as much as is presumed to be.

Q. So that the skilled labor that comes over here in violation of the law is a very small percentage of the immigrants that land here?—A. Well, as far as my observation goes; as far as we have been able to bring it to sight.

Q. Do you think the fact that we have such a law deters many from coming in?—A. I believe it is a standing menace to this wholesale importation that formerly existed; I believe it is, yes.

Q. What are the average wages of the people who landed here—say those in Pittsburgh who are now working? I mean the glass-workers.—

A. The forty-six men are getting union wages. They have not degraded in any way any working man, nor have they taken the place of any that desired to work at Genet.

Q. What are the wages of these men?—A. Well, a double-thick blower would make \$400 a month. Single blowers, some of them make \$50 and \$60 a week.

Q. Does he have any assistants to pay out of that?—A. No.

Q. That is just what I have tried to get out of the witness, that the Government, in trying to enforce the law which prohibits contract labor, has, almost in every case, sought out the cases where the immigrants, when they did come over, did not interfere with the men, received the same wages and were of the highest class, and received the highest wages of any that were employed.—A. We have only that one instance now, that has been brought to our notice.

Q. In Boston, where the stone-cutters were advertised for (and perhaps would be stopped by the Government), they offer 50 cents an hour and eight hours for a day. That is what the labor organizations in Boston demand after the 1st of April, and are demanding around here?—A. They are taking their wages and going back home in the fall.

Q. What we want to get is this fact: that the Government is proceeding more in cases where they do not interfere with the American mechanic; they don't stop him from obtaining work, and they don't reduce his wages.—A. Six of the men that I have spoken of have taken union men's places and made them non-union places; working for less wages than union men.

Q. Among the glass-men?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. My colleague has asked you with regard to the skilled labor. Is it not a fact that great numbers of unskilled laborers are induced to come here to work on railroads, and take the places of American workmen on railroads, and as manufacturers, etc.?—A. Yes, sir. I believe it very thoroughly, but to prove it under the law, when they once land or are informed what answers to give in this port, is very difficult. Yesterday I paid particular attention to the immigrants settling in Pittsburgh and vicinity, and I found that Pittsburgh received more Italians yesterday than any other one point. In a lump, 106 men were going to Latrobe, which is something new to me. Latrobe is a quiet little

country town. I can not conceive of there being any necessity for 106 Italians in Latrobe; and I have been thinking that perhaps they unload them there, and afterwards bring them down into the city. I have an idea that they might afterwards give homœopathic doses of them from Latrobe and other points on the road, because I have been surprised that there have been no large amount of Italians coming in—arriving in Italian stations.

Q. Suppose they remain at Latrobe, which is a small country village, would not the effect of their locating themselves there result eventually in the abandonment of that place by Americans?—A. It certainly has no tendency to improve the price of real estate.

Q. Has not it been the experience throughout the mining regions of Pennsylvania that where the Italians come there to go into the mines, American labor has abandoned that occupation?—A. Well, distinctively Americans, or those who come into this country and become citizens.

Q. Become citizens?—A. Well, I will just state that from the examination that I made of the coke regions—there were 14,900 coke workers there, and about 9,000 were Hungarians or supposed to be—Slavs.

Q. Take twenty years ago?—A. Well, the coke industry had not reached that magnitude which it has now.

Q. Well, five or ten years ago?—A. It had not reached the magnitude which it has now. I can remember labor organization, when the Hungarian was not known in the labor organization at all. They are now, however; since they have come over, and become acquainted with our ways, they have joined the labor organization up in that region.

Q. What proportion of Italians and Hungarians come to this country in violation of the contract-labor law?—A. I have no way of judging that; there has been no violations from the coke regions at all.

Q. I mean now coming in at Castle Garden?—A. I have examined the registers, to see if any were locating in that neighborhood, and I have not seen any since I have been here. These one hundred and six that are going to Latrobe are the first batch of any magnitude that I have had any knowledge of for some time, and it is my desire to investigate that and see what they are doing there and for what they come.

Q. Has there not been in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh strikes where large numbers of immigrants took the place of the strikers and were brought there for that purpose—iron works; steel works?—A. They could not come into those places, because they are not skilled. That would be impossible for Hungarians or Italians to go into the steel works or into the iron works.

Q. Have not you known cases throughout the United States where there have been strikes among Americans, and when immigrants have been directly imported for the purpose of taking their place?—A. I don't know that I know they were imported, but I know that they do it. I wish I did know that they were imported.

Q. You would try to stop them. Then are they not hired by padrones who would hire them out for so much a head to take the place of American workmen?—A. We have that padrone system just as thoroughly organized in Pennsylvania as you have here, and it is just as hard to detect it. But it permeates the entire country in every locality, and as far as my observation has gone permit me to say here under oath it exists just the same in all our large cities where the Italian goes. I have just now to say that, in coolly thinking this over, I would like to ask the committee to consider the propriety of attaching an educational

clause to this contract-labor bill, and permit no man or woman to land in this country who can not read and write the language of their own country. I believe in that way we would weed out a great deal of the illiteracy and scum of Europe.

By Mr. LEHLBACH :

Q. Of the immense number of immigrants that come to this country, there is a large percentage that come as mere laborers. They go off in batches, one hundred and two hundred at a time, immediately finding employment in the construction of a railroad. It has been given in evidence here that from Italy they come in whole villages. That is, a gang gets together of one hundred men from one village and comes over in a body. These men, the opinion has been expressed here, come in in violation of the spirit of this contract law, and that the purpose of that law was the exclusion of just such immigrants as those, because they degraded labor, and they brought the honest labor down to a low level; they filled the places of the miners in Pennsylvania; and that it was the object of the law to keep out such persons. Now, do you believe that the law is violated that way—the spirit of it—but that you can not get at it?—A. Yes, sir; I do unqualifiedly believe it.

Q. If the law as it now stands and the immigration to-day is of such a nature that the undesirable element can not be kept out under that law, that the detection can not be made, and that it operates only in cases which affect persons who do not degrade American labor, and are certainly a very small percentage, would you advise the retention of such a law unless it could be perfected in such a way as to keep out that undesirable element?—A. No, sir, I would not. It is hard to find Italians that would be true to you in their interpretation as detectives or inspectors.

Q. In giving you their correct answers?—A. Yes, sir, in giving the facts in the case. I do not believe that the men going to Latrobe go there voluntarily, or that they received information other than that sent with a design to use them under the padrone system, to leave here for that place.

Q. Would you advise an educational qualification for every immigrant that arrives here?—A. I believe in that way we would stop a great many of the undesirable class, under the supposition that the school-house is the corner-stone of this Republic, when based on our individual intelligence to sustain this Republic.

Q. Would you advise a change in the naturalization law?—A. I have given it a thought, that while I have to struggle to raise a son twenty-one years before he can have a voice in the Government, that the man who comes here in five years is not nearly as good a citizen and does not know the institutions of this country nearly as well.

Q. What is your opinion? What amendments would you suggest?—A. I have hardly thought about that. I have not brought it into any definite shape, so that I can present it intelligently; but that is the view that occurs to me, that persons get the rights of citizenship too quickly in this country just now.

Q. You think the time ought to be extended?—A. I think it would be well for this country to extend the time.

Q. Would you require any additional qualification in the man that becomes a citizen?—A. I don't believe any man has a right to vote who can not read and write, but I believe it should not apply at once. I believe a definite time should be stated. I don't know, but I am informed that many of the Italians can neither read nor write. I do know definitely

that the little newsboys of the city are largely supplanted to-day by the little Italian. He is selling newspapers and blacking boots. He is about as much of a pest as the English sparrow.

Q. You say the padrone system is operated in Pennsylvania. Describe how?—A. I would only repeat about what Mr. McGuire has said. I have listened to his testimony and it is just about the same; it is just about a repetition.

Q. Is there anything further that you would like to add?—A. Nothing further, but the two years qualification, the educational qualification, and the striking out of that "friendly" business.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. What do you think of the suggestion made of giving a representative of the labor organizations access to the inspection of the immigrants?—A. It is not only eminently proper but right that they should know what is going on. I do not think there should be any secrets down there. I do not think there should be any exclusions. They desire to operate the law faithfully and to the best of their ability, and I think that the labor organizations should be permitted to go there.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You believe that a labor organization at the landing place would assist the official in carrying out his duty?—A. I do think so. The most important facts that I have received have come up through organized labor to me, and I believe that they have just as good facilities for obtaining this information.

TESTIMONY OF LOUIS M. MONTGOMERY, SPECIAL AGENT TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

LOUIS M. MONTGOMERY, being called and sworn, testified as follows:

I am special agent of the United States Treasury, in charge of the first special agency, and stationed at Boston, Mass. That district is bounded by Stonington, New London, taking in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, and New Hampshire to the Canada line.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. With what special duties are you charged?—A. The enforcement of the customs laws specially, sir, in reference to the protection of the revenue.

Q. Are you charged with any duties connected with immigration or the violation of the contract labor law?—A. Yes, sir; in this respect, that I have under me an immigrant inspector, and I direct him to carry out the provisions of the alien contract act.

Q. Where do you use him?—A. Principally at the port of Boston, where he boards the incoming vessels and acts conjointly with the State authorities in the same capacity.

Q. Who is the inspector under you there?—A. F. W. Hentz.

Q. Have you detected any person coming into the port of Boston in violation of the contract labor law?—A. We have, in the sense of believing the violation of the act was through an implied contract.

Q. Illustrate that.—A. For example, there came to the port of Boston a number of the persons of whom the previous witness was notified, and their names and their personnel was investigated jointly by the State commissioners and by the inspector under me, and they were found to possess what was deemed evidence of an agreement which

came within the statute or act. That is to say, they had in their possession, each of them, railway tickets given to them either in Cumberland, England, or in Liverpool, England, direct to Pittsburgh, and on investigating them here they were so armed and equipped in their direct journey that they made the terse and stereotyped reply that they got from their friends the invitation, their friends being a certain organization. Then they were investigated as to their friends, their monetary means of conducting themselves on such a long journey. They made no response to show that they had any monetary means other than these railway tickets, which were exhibited as *prima facie* evidence of their implied contract; but the collector of the port, in whose custody they were, and the State commissioners, decided that that was not sufficient testimony for their detention, and they were allowed to proceed to Pittsburgh. Notwithstanding the statement of the preceding witness, there was a preliminary examination of such a character that I wish it had been pressed with more knowledge than it was.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. What case do you allude to?—A. The Genet case.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. When this alien contract labor law was enacted by Congress for the protection of labor, primarily, in this country, and labor organizations as such will themselves invite these laborers to come here, if they do come in violation of the contract law, is it not your opinion, as an officer of the Government, that the officers of the law are somewhat embarrassed in enforcing the execution of the law?—A. Undoubtedly; and that is the peril that exists between the organization of united labor and imported aliens—making infractions of the law. There they should stand on their dignity and truthfulness.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Did the Knights of Labor assist these people in coming over, or advise them?—A. Whether they were Knights of Labor or not, they were an organization, sir.

Q. I understand. I understood your last answer to be that you were embarrassed because the Knights of Labor——

A. I don't know these gentlemen by that designation at all, sir. I am speaking of an organization——

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Which you believe is the International Glassblowers Union?—A. Which I believe is the international affair, whatever it is called. But that case is *sub-judice* and we ought not to discuss it on its exact merits, nor to deprive it of its proper results.

The CHAIRMAN. We have a right; it is our province to obtain the facts as far as we can.

The WITNESS. The other case was an importation of Italian laborers, and I will take the liberty of correcting the erroneous impression that bears on Italian broker. I resided five years in Italy. I have had occasion, as a Government official, and as a statistician, to investigate the political effect of the labor organizations of Europe, in addition to my own country. There is prevailing here, and there was prevailing on previous occasions, when I gave my testimony before the Ford Commission, and others, the idea that a *padrone* is a broker. Practically he may be a broker, inasmuch as a *padrone*, in our translation of the term, is a father. He is a broker, in the interest of his children. The

term *padrone* is as foreign to it as calling a banker a broker. They are not necessarily identical.

The system that prevails in Italy allowed to come into the port of Boston, about two years ago, eighteen Italians. They were engaged, I am sorry to say, by an ex-United States consul at Carrara, having relationship with the contractors, his brothers, already organized in Boston. These men came to this country, each with a gift and bonus of three hundred lire, or francs, to meet contingent way-expenses, and an agreement to work so long, and out of their working wages to recoup the loan. I prosecuted that case, presented the evidence, made all the translations, submitted the entire history, with as plain evidence of violation of not only the contract act, but of violation of the industries of our American workmen, and I presented it to the United States attorney's court; but as some citations of their *modus operandi* have been introduced before your commission, I will say that not a single act was done to vindicate the rights of labor in that case.

Q. What is the name of that United States prosecuting attorney?—

A. That United States prosecuting attorney, I am happy to say, has been retired from the service; so he is non-official to-day. Now, these men, as an evidence of the correctness of the allegations put forth by me, both before the Treasury Department and before the collector of customs—as an evidence of the correctness, these men, finding that they were betrayed in their original contract, came to me and said: “We have been fooled by the dishonesty of those people who engaged us; we have been told falsehoods, and we are going back to our country, having lost confidence in them.” And they went back; and having then found that they were deceived, told the whole truth. That was another case. But, if you will allow me, I have evidence here that would fill, probably, three or four volumes, of a greater extent of testimony than you have already taken, showing that American labor has not only been degraded, but has been lost, has been disseminated; has gone out of the country, by the introduction of an underpaid and a vitiated class of aliens. I might show you that in the very midst of your conferees of Congress; I might show it in the very personnel of your Senatorial body, and yet you have now only a voice against it. The aliens come over to Calais to day, crossing the five bridges of the St. Croix River—there are five to eight hundred coming across every day—aliens. What do they bring? They bring their scanty dinner pails and they go back with them full and their little stipend. And the American laborer, who has contributed to our arms and who was looked upon as the nucleus of our naval reserve, where is he? He is gone. I will read you the statistics I have collected, under oath, from the thirty-two collection districts that are embraced in my agency.

Q. That is coming across from the Province?—A. Yes, sir; from the Province—from Canada.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Give it as a whole, your summary of it, and then such instances as will illustrate it?—A. I will take the various districts. In Aroostook; there are at least eight thousand men employed in the lumbering district, and nearly five thousand of them are aliens. Most of these aliens return to Nova Scotia when the season's work is done. Some do not leave until the “drives,” or the carrying of the logs on the rivers, are over. A few remain and work in the mills, and at haying, and are employed on the farms. Most of these laborers have been engaged by implied contract, at least, in New Brunswick. Now, how are they en-

gaged? I myself, owing to my official calls, frequently go into Canada. I have seen there in the papers similar advertisements to the one that was brought before your attention in Boston. There offers have been made publicly "of two dollars per day" for ordinary laboring men in the States—apply so and so—and they apply there, and they are engaged by a commissioner—not a padrone—a commissioner—a broker. He engages them, and sends them to the United States for a certain interest, which he gets back again on the term of employment; and that is precisely the same as is done at any time.

You have been told here something of how they do it. The Italian engages, in a village, 10 or 15 persons. If they have a goat, or a donkey—which is usually their stock in trade—they hypothecate it, and the little bit of land they have, for the amount of money advanced to bring them to this country, and that is held until the commissioner in Italy is repaid. They come over here and work, and they get their emolument, and out of that they reimburse them. These are the actual bankers you have heard of, who are another form of robbers. Some that have come in violation of the contract law have been sent back to New Brunswick, and now have been so well-instructed as to not answer questions that would reveal a breach of the United States law. In Bangor there are about 15,000 persons engaged as laborers in the labor district, and nearly 60 per cent. are believed to be citizens of the United States and 40 per cent. aliens, namely, subjects of Great Britain. These aliens, I am informed, return to their homes after their engagement expires, taking away with them the money that they have earned. As affecting the influence on native labor, these aliens are reported to me to have become better in morals and in financial means than the same class of citizens of the United States, thus having dominated by degrading our people. And I submit that as an answer to a question which your honorable chairman put, as involving the morale of this question; they not only degrade our people financially, but they degrade them morally, by the dominating power that they have. In the district of Eastport there are about 800 persons employed in lumbering. Two hundred are citizens there. Of the balance, 50 are transient, and the remainder resident aliens. On the river St. Croix there were employed from May to July, say, 600 men; one-half were citizens, one-fourth were resident aliens, and one-fourth transient aliens.

Q. What do you mean by a "resident alien?"—A. Such a resident as has not become a citizen of the United States.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Or declared his intention?—A. He has not even declared his intention. We have that in a very large extent in regard to our fishery industry, which I will explain. Of the men who are employed during the sawing season in the mills and on the wharves, for instance, one-half are citizens, one-fourth resident aliens, and one-fourth transient aliens. The resident aliens compare very favorably with our citizens; the transients are without means, and rate as indifferent in their sections as regards morals; the non-resident aliens seek employment at Calais, which is steady. At least all the contracts are made in Calais by these operatives, who have an American end to their business, and this applies to all the St. Croix lumbermen, I am told. I may be permitted to point out that certain of the protected industries here substitute for native, cheaper foreign labor in too many instances in all that New England region. Looking at the census of 1880, and following it up to the present time, a period of ten years, I have found that there

was evidence of the need of foreign employés to carry on the industries of the country, and principally in New England; and I searched into comparisons of the growth of the foreign labor, and I find these figures to be verified by the best authorities: Of the 169,000 of cotton operatives in 1880 there were 94,000 of American origin—of 169,000 operatives 94,000 were of American origin in the cotton mills; in the woolen mills there were 53,000 natives and 35,000 foreigners; in the carpet mills the natives and foreigners were nearly equal, while in the iron works there were 72,000 natives and 52,000 foreigners. Since 1880 the proportion of the latter to the former has increased in some trades; in the iron trade and the cotton trade particularly.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. When you say natives, do you mean native Americans or naturalized citizens?—A. I will take that in the broad sense, sir; when they become naturalized, we have to accept them legally as American citizens.

Q. And when you say foreign, you mean Canadians, who come over and go back again?—A. Come and go.

The CHAIRMAN. This committee accepts all people as Americans who are citizens.

The WITNESS. One large mill in New Hampshire employs 6,000 hands, and of these 230 are Americans, the rest chiefly consisting of alien French Canadians.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Where is that?—A. In New Hampshire, sir.

Q. Out of 6,000?—A. Out of 6,000 there are only 230 Americans in that industry there.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you made the examination in the case you now cite, so that you are sure you are correct?—A. I made that from the information that I received through the various collection districts, sir. I wrote a circular letter to the collectors in my district to report upon the questions in anticipation first and foremost of the questions, that might be asked me by a similar commission to your own, and I followed those figures up constantly by further inquiry with a view of seeing whether there was an increase or diminution.

The CHAIRMAN: We consider your testimony as of very great value, and want you expressly to state your source of information.

Mr. STUMP: In addition to that, I want to say, that instead of saying foreigners, it would be better to say, persons coming and going from Canada each year.

The WITNESS: Yes, sir; but I have endeavored to qualify that in this way: by showing that they were resident aliens. That is to say, there are many of those persons who decline to be recognized as citizens of the United States. There are others who are transient aliens, who are not expected to conform to our citizenship, who come and go. I will state an instance of that now. I had official duties calling me to Canada, of a rather serious nature recently, and in my communications with some of the British representatives there, members of the Cabinet and members of Parliament, I was informed that it was estimated that 52,000 of the French Canadians would cross the line and come into our country this coming month of May; 52,000 French Canadians would trip over the line, and enjoy the benefits of good and well paid work, and return with the emoluments, thereby driving the men whose

legitimate work identified them with that locality in the United States, driving them into a degrading work.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. I would like to ask you about the 6,000 people that are in New Hampshire, only 230 of whom are Americans. What are they engaged at?—A. They are in lumber mills.

Q. That is, the 6,000 you spoke of are engaged all over the State?—A. No; they are in one locality.

Q. What locality is that?—A. I will get that exactly, but I have in mind that came from one quarter, and that therefore he has reported one locality. I think I can refresh myself on that by referring to his letter.

Q. I wish you would find out the locality where that is, and give the number of what you call resident aliens of that place, and, if possible, how long they have been resident aliens. It seems to me that there must be some mistake about that. It does not seem possible that out of 6,000 people working there, there should be only 230 Americans working?—A. It does seem very strange.

Q. Did it not strike you, at the time you received the letter, that there must be some mistake about it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you give any consideration to it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Or examine into it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you satisfied that it was correct?—A. I think I would pledge my word on the correctness of that. But furthermore, to give you other instances as an illustration, I am told by the best authority, and I discount their figures, which were 80 per cent., that 75 per cent. of the fishermen of New England are aliens.

Q. That is a good deal worse case than the other?—A. It is. I have heard the names of the owners of the vessels, the names of the vessels themselves, the names of the captains, and, in some instances, some of the names of the crews. These combined, constitute the great fishing industry of Gloucester; and, as I have said before, Gloucester has a dominating percentum of 75 aliens to 25 Americans in one of the oldest industries in the United States. Marblehead, the adjoining region of Gloucester, that was once the foundation of our best West India trade and our fishing trade, has not to-day a single American fishing schooner. Salem, that ranked in the same position, as a great American port, with American seamen, has not to-day ten.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. The fishermen of Gloucester, you say 75 per cent. are aliens and 25 per cent. are American citizens?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At one time they were all American citizens?—A. All Americans.

Q. Do you think that the American fishermen have been driven out of employment, involuntarily driven out, and supplanted by the aliens, or, have they become dissatisfied with their business, or have other means of livelihood which pay them better, and refuse to go on the water? Now, is there not something in that?—A. Yes, sir; both of those have been factors in the results.

Q. Is it not a fact that now you can scarcely find an American boy here that is willing to go before the mast?—A. That is quite sure.

Q. Because they receive better pay and more desirable occupation, and they are occupying higher positions in life than they formerly did, and this class of labor has been supplanted, not putting the parties that formerly engaged in it—the American people—in idleness, but because they have taken a step forward and are occupying different posi-

tions to-day, and these persons have taken their places?—A. You have caught two salient points there, and I will endeavor to give you now, sir—and the inference shall be whether the elevation or the degrading has been the effect—the fishermen of New England formed the nucleus of our naval reserve. During our war they contributed a large portion of the men before the mast, who were loyal to our flag and could be trusted. They were driven from their legitimate occupation by the inroads of a cheaper labor from Nova Scotia, and they had to take then either to a higher or lower degree—to shoe-making. Would the shoemaker be as good a sailor as a fisherman? I leave the inference as to where the degrading labor exists. These men were drawn away from the hardships of the sea, as you see, and would not go before the mast, and they went into factories, and they went into manual occupations; such as the labor in the factories. They did not necessarily become skilled laborers, and they left an old-time occupation, that formed, as I said before, a reserve for our naval force.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do I understand you to say that cheaper labor was the influence that drove our natives from the ship?—A. That was the chief influence. The other influence was that they retired, maybe, to an easier mode of living than before the mast. But we must go a step further. Do we find that the population that desisted from fishing became a better element in morals and industry—mechanics?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Every man has a right to pick out any occupation he pleases.

The WITNESS. I would indorse what you say as to the two factors that brought about the great change, and make it a part of my testimony. That applies particularly to the fishing industry of New England to-day, that where you need crews of American citizens to man the fishing vessels you would not get enough of them.

Q. If you paid them four times?—A. If you paid them four times, because they have ceased to be fishermen; therefore it is a lost industry. Regarding what some of the witnesses have said on the alien-contract work, I am entirely at one with them. I have illustrated some points on the defective methods of a collateral branch of the Treasury—the Judiciary. I think that the mandatory phrases suggested by Mr. Maguire are most excellent, and I think that the extension of time is absolutely necessary. The law as it stands to-day is weak, and more than a coach-and-four has been driven through it. The enforcement of it by the co-operation of the labor organizations is good. I may say that the entire of my information as to the violation of the labor act originated from the gentlemen of the Knights of Labor; not only the organization in this country, but from various parts of Europe. I originated a method that brought me in contact almost weekly with labor organizations in Germany, in France, in Belgium, in Italy, and Great Britain. I have from time to time received information as to the intended coming to this country of laborers. I have taken occasion to stop their coming. In my own district the reduction of imported laborers, apparently, has been about 10 per cent. in the last three years—alien laborers, evidently under contract. I do not think that our consular service, as it is constituted by law—and I speak by the card, after an experience of twenty years identified with consular matters abroad—that it is in any way fitted to assist the object of this honorable commission, or the aims of American laborers. I think a method can be, in a measure, brought to bear to reduce the influence of degraded immigration and degraded

labor. That I would respectfully submit, inasmuch as it would carry a certain character of privacy, to your honorable commission *sub secreto*. For the present I do not think I ought to divulge it.

By Mr. LEHLBACH :

Q. You spoke of an ex-United States Consul abroad, who has furnished some eighteen or twenty Italians to a member of his family under contract. Give the name of that consul?—A. He is no longer consul.

Q. Give his name?—A. Torrey.

Q. When did he serve?—A. About four or five years ago he was consul at Carrara.

Q. Did he do this at the time he was consul, or afterwards?—A. He was ex-consul.

Q. After he had been removed?—A. Yes; because he lives there. Torrey Brothers are large manufacturers in Boston. Their brother was living in Carrara. Carrara is the place where prime marble for sculpture is produced. Living there, he knew the language, and treated the laborers accordingly; and, according to the letters which I have seen, conveyed them to his brothers.

Q. I wanted to know whether he did that when he was in office?—A. Oh, no; he was not accessible as an official.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Mr. Montgomery, you stated you resided a number of years in Italy?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. State if you have any knowledge of the methods used in Italy of procuring immigration to this country?—A. I have, sir.

Q. Will you give us a description of the methods used there?—A. My residence in Italy occupied a period of close upon five years. In that time I had to go along the Mediterranean coast, in my official capacity, and I was brought closely in relation to the commerce, the industry, and the progress of Italy, commercially. At the various ports I had occasion to observe a number of immigrants periodically destined to the United States. I was induced to learn what were the reasons of so many going in a group, and how they managed to obtain the means to pay for their passage, knowing that they rarely ever had any reserved funds, and when they had any they were very little. I found that the means they obtained to pay their passage was principally from American, so called, padrones. I use that term after the explanation I have given for it. These agents of the padrones are gentlemen identified with the runners or the agents of the steam-ship lines, like the Rubitini Line in Naples and the other lines at Genoa.

If the intended immigrant has any property at all it generally consists of a goat or two, a donkey, and perhaps a cart. That being his stock in trade, he has to hypothecate it to these said agents for paying the passage-money, and he has to give an obligation which goes with him when he comes to this country, and is held by an agent here, who engages work for him, and reserves, by this lien, the right to take out of his wages here so much to recoup the Italian agent, so much to recoup himself here. So the Italian immigrant pays his countrymen in Italy and his countrymen in this country for assisting him to get work. That is carried on generally under the approval of some of the steam-ship companies there. There are other classes of immigrants who have neither the little stock in trade I have mentioned nor anything else. They frequently come over here from prisons or poor houses. I have with me the statistics I have collected of a number of persons that were brought before the courts of Italy and who are representing

very large numbers of the population and consequently become a redundant element in the country and congest the population, so to speak ; and to have a relief of that they were sent to the country offering apparently the greatest inducements for their labor, and they could hardly be sent to any other country, for Italy has no colonies where she could send them. Principally these are from Southern Italy and Sicily. They are uneducated, but are thrifty. There is no person works so hard as an Italian or works so long for such a little stipend and on such little food. This forms the most undesirable part of our foreign immigration, because the one is in the hands of speculators, with an organized system of sustaining and developing this class of immigration, and the other is an immoral class that rarely change their habits. The warm blood of revenge is followed by the cold knife of desperation. You find them in New York, in New Orleans, and in all parts of the West.

I have given before the honorable commission preceding this one an estimate of the proportion of cases in the courts before justices of the peace where the people were dismissed without any penalty. There were 150,000 prisoners in the Kingdom of Italy at that time, confined and in public institutions. At that time there were 5,500,000 people who had no visible occupation or calling or means of support; they are to-day the same. At the close of 1885 there had emigrated to the United States and Canada, and ultimately to the United States, 64,974 for that year, representing these types. Heretofore they represented criminated types; to-day I am not prepared to say; that can easily be obtained from our Statistical Bureau, by the aid of intelligent consular service. In 1885, out of a population of 28,500,000 in the Kingdom of Italy, composed of 14,500,000 males and about 14,100,000 females, the question arises as to the per centum of persons brought up at that time before the courts of justice, before the judiciary, and I find there were 273,463 brought up before, what we call, the justice of the peace there, on slight charges; there were 53,103 brought up before what is called the correction tribunal; there were 5,113—I have already stated what per cent. of this incriminated class, these incriminated persons—have been made or have been induced to become emigrants to the United States. The statistics of the respective States New York, Massachusetts, and Louisiana will afford a response to the character they have maintained since their arrival here.

In Italy it is a practice that any Italian of good moral character leaving his country shall carry with him some parochial or judicial paper in the shape of a passport, and that is for reference as to his good standing. He may be compelled to return to his country and, possessing that intact, it would be evidence of his returning with his good character also intact. If he arrives here in possession of such papers he can show them at this immigration station, and if he does not show them the chances are he comes in as a type of the class I have mentioned of criminals, an unsatisfactory class. The Italian is by nature quick-witted, suspicious, and drives a close bargain by the force of his long-winded necessities. That is particularly so in the character of the highest Roman to the lowest Neapolitan. Therefore, in dealing with those coming here, the so-called padrone is typical with his ancestor, and it is presumed with every fairness that the man may have been fraudulently brought over, fraudulently engaged, and fraudulently paid. The evidence preceding mine here to-day has shown that in detail, which I can corroborate from my own experience.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Do these men who come from Italy pay merely the sum which has been advanced, or do they pay the amount two or three times over?—A. I would not say two or three times over; they pay the sum advanced with a good per centum—not less than 10 per cent. I have known it to go as high as 15 and in some cases 20 and 25.

Q. Do those people who assist them—the agents here—do they receive a part of their wages?—A. Yes.

Q. I mean after the passage-money has been paid. After that has been paid do they keep on hiring them out?—A. Yes, sir; they hold them subject to a bonus for themselves for getting work for them.

Q. How long?—A. That depends.

Q. As long as they will submit to it?—A. As long as they can get it. You can not fix that by any terms.

Q. As long as the Italian laborer allows himself to be fleeced by those people they will do it?—A. Yes, sir; as long as he is in their hands, and they manage to keep him as long as possible.

Q. Do you think there is a large percentage of those people who go back to Italy with their earnings after working here a year or two?—A. No.

Q. The bulk of them remain here?—A. My experience is that the men who do that are men who have quite a considerable fortune; that is to say, a man having 50,000 or 60,000 francs. He would consider that a great income, and he would go back and live in Italy in great luxury.

Q. Isn't it a fact that of the present immigration from Italy more families come over than heretofore?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. More men bring their wives and children with them?—A. Yes.

Q. Isn't that a healthy sign?—A. I think it might be a healthy sign for the family.

Q. I mean as far as immigration is concerned, isn't a man who brings his family here usually a more desirable immigrant than one who comes here merely for the purpose of seeing what he can make and then returning back to Italy again?—A. Well, a man may come here by himself to-day and prepare to bring his family six months from now. But in the interest of the family it would be better for a man to come with his family.

Q. Are you of the opinion the law ought to be changed in such a way as to prevent considerable of this immigration, especially from Italy?—A. I think the law ought to be changed in reference to the deporting from Italy of degraded persons.

Q. Do you think that an educational qualification, compelling the immigrant to read and write in his own language, would exclude many of these immigrants?—A. From Italy it would very largely.

Q. Do you think such a clause of the law would be desirable?—A. Of that kind it would be most desirable for this country, but it would be most difficult to enforce it. We could not dictate to Italy how she should instruct her citizens, her subjects. I would further say that another feature of inducement toward the poor Italian laborer is in the shape of most glowing correspondence to be found in the letters going from here by these agents to the agents there, picturing inducements for the laborer; the El Dorado of America is painted in Florentine colors, and it is found to be often a barren waste.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Mr. Montgomery, have the steam-ship lines agents scattered

throughout the towns and villages of Italy soliciting immigrants?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. To what extent?—A. Well, take the great centers, Milan, Genoa, Naples, and then again all along through Sicily, agents of the steam-ship companies have placards indicating the low price of the journey across the Atlantic and the advantages of labor and the prices of labor, making a very handsome showing. A man who gets a lire a day there will get 5 or 10 lire here.

Q. How do the steam-ship lines compensate those agents?—A. A commission upon the number of passages engaged, and that obtains all through Great Britain—London, Manchester, Liverpool, and all the great centers of England.

Q. Doesn't it extend through Germany?—A. It does.

Q. Hungary?—A. Yes, it does; the North German Lloyd Steam-ship Company have their agents around actively engaged in getting passengers.

Q. Bohemia?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In fact, everywhere where they can do it, it is just as much a fixed principle as a railroad company in Chicago advertising its advantages here in New York City?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How would a law which puts pains and penalties on the steam-ship lines for transporting to this country the criminal classes, the pauper classes, or any of the inhibited classes—could not the law be so drafted that they could readily comply with it by means of their agents scattered throughout the country, soliciting the immigrants to come?—A. That would be an extremely difficult law to enforce from the very fact of making the steam-ship companies a party to the crime; you would have to put the burden of that on the agent in this country, because you could not inflict it on the one abroad.

Q. You do not understand me. The steam-ship comes to this country with the immigrants. They are then here subjected to an inspection, and the fine would be inflicted on the steam-ship company, or its owners would be inflicted with it here, for having brought them. Could not the steam-ship companies very readily protect themselves against receiving these immigrants by reason of having subagents throughout all that country, and through instructing them not to solicit or engage passage for any person who was under any of these inhibited classes?—

A. Yes, sir, they could do that, and they would serve a very good cause by so doing; but would they do it?

Q. The penalties would be placed upon them here. Would it be any very great hardship for us to require that of the steam-ship companies?—A. It would be a very desirable result to achieve.

Q. And not hard for the steam ship lines to execute abroad?—A. It would not be difficult for them to execute it abroad in very many cases. There would be some instances where a steam-ship agent would be placed at much difficulty in arriving at the social status of a passenger, as a United States consul is in arriving at the value of merchandise. We all know about that.

Q. Take, for instance, one of their agents, located in a village in Italy. That agent could more readily ascertain the moral status of a person he is going to sell a ticket to?—A. Quite true.

Q. And if he was notified by the steam-ship company that they would hold him responsible for having sold a ticket to a person who is not a desirable immigrant, one for whose transportation the steam-ship lines would incur a heavy penalty, could not they regulate that?—A. I think they undoubtedly would.

Q. And would not that be a safer mode and more economical to us than to have our own paid agents?—A. It would, undoubtedly; it would be better and safer.

Q. And more reliable?—A. Well, assuming that good faith was all the time practiced.

Q. And it would be only necessary for us to draft a law making these pains and penalties?—A. Yes, sir; that could be done on the agents here; that could apply here.

Q. Could the consuls abroad perform that duty without such agents?—A. They could not, sir. I speak from an experience identified with consular affairs for nearly a quarter of a century, and I can say the consuls alone would be more ornamental than useful, even if ornamental.

Q. Of the two systems which would be the more desirable?—A. The one you have suggested would be the most acceptable and economical.

Q. And beneficial?—A. Yes, sir. •We have national laws and regulations imposing forfeitures and fines on imported vicious literature and spurious merchandise; but what more dangerous than vicious men and women and spurious morality, with a foreign seal upon both. This, too, can be legislated against.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Are the fishing vessels at Gloucester and the other places you mentioned usually in the command of Americans or foreigners?—A. That is a question you will allow me to explain without saying yes or no definitely, sir. The practice of the commander of the fishing vessel in the sea-ports of New England, is one that requires very serious attention, and I trust this commission will get at it with all the seriousness that it calls for, because it has direct bearing on the question of naturalization. My experience in New England has shown me that very frequently, to comply with the existing laws, a native American, who may be, as I have on a previous occasion stated, simply the cook, will go before a collector, swear he is a citizen of the United States, give evidence to that effect, and will take command of the vessel until she is out of the collector's district. He will then go to the galley and the alien captain will go on the quarter-deck.

Q. That is the process of evading the law?—A. Yes; frequently the process. The captain has, in some instances, been allowed to take command of the vessel—and I have instituted suits in courts myself on this very question—he has been allowed to take command right after he has made his declaration to become a citizen of the United States, when he is in a quasi condition of citizenship, whereas the law requires that he shall be a citizen *de facto*. These instances are evidence of the looseness of administering the oath and carrying out the conditions of citizenship. Men have proclaimed themselves to be citizens of the United States when they were not; they have evaded the law in that way. In no case should a commander of a vessel be allowed to take command unless he was a citizen absolutely, not in the progressive stages of one.

Q. Have you any suggestion as to how we can keep out the temporary immigrant from the province of Canada?—A. There is no means of doing that, unless you have a Chinese wall or a more extended force of inspectors than now exists. For example, the district which I have control of as special agent of the Treasury Department covers an area of nearly 74,000 square miles. I have, besides myself, three special agents and three inspectors and one inspector of immigration. The roads and the water-ways are innumerable, facilitating the carrying of merchandise, men, women, and people, beasts of burden, across

into our territory in a contraband way. No written law will bring about a material, a consequential, influence. The law has had a certain moral effect with an inconsequential result. I think, by the exercise of the small force we have had in our district, I have served to reduce the influx of alien laborers violating the contract law by 10 per cent. within the last two years. I have reason to know that from the general condition previously.

Q. What are the wages for common unskilled labor in the provinces as compared with the same lines of business, the same lines of unskilled labor, in the States?—A. Taking the face value of the money, there is a difference of about 60 per cent. Taking the purchase value of the money there is not that difference.

Q. About what difference?—A. I would say a difference of about 38 or 40 per cent. of the purchasing power of money in Canada and the purchasing power of money in the States for articles of equal character and quantity.

Q. What is the average wage for unskilled labor?—A. A man would get in some parts 3s. 6d. some parts 5s a day.

Q. How much money is 3s. 6d.?—A. That would be about 80 cents. The wages I have referred to would be from 80 cents to \$1.20.

Q. That is, in their money?—A. Yes, sir; in their money.

Q. Across the line in the States bordering on the provinces what is the wage of unskilled laborers?—A. A man will get in certain vocations, the chief industry there, a \$1.75 or \$2 a day.

Q. Unskilled labor?—A. Unskilled labor; lumbering, principally.

Q. Then there is enough difference in wages to induce them to come over?—A. Oh, yes; and they do come over and save money and take it back with them and spend it in their own country.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Hasn't your investigation of this, Mr. Montgomery, been more with a view to preventing smuggling than with a view to preventing the coming in of contract labor?—A. Not altogether, sir. Within the last two or three years the Department has enjoined upon our office the enforcement of that contract labor act, and, in consequence, has assigned to us one or more inspectors of immigration.

Q. When you say you have reduced, during the period in which you have been engaged in this, the coming in of contract laborers 10 per cent., isn't the most of that reduction in connection with persons coming to this country with articles in their possession, dutiable articles?—A. No; the class of persons I allude to are the class of men who come to do mechanical labor, in factories and so forth.

Q. For instance, a steamer leaving St. Johns with numbers of persons coming to the United States to labor during the winter or summer months; what would prevent your apprehending those people either at Portland or Boston, wherever the steamer happens to land?—A. There would be nothing to prevent our apprehending them at the first port of entry in the United States if we had any evidence of contracts, as signified by the law, by indication or expression, or otherwise, but, as a rule, when a vessel such as you describe comes into Boston—they come into Boston every week with two or three, or more, hundreds of these men—and the only process within our reach is in questioning them, "What do you come here for; what are the evidences of your engagement?" and ask them a series of other questions that may lead to their expression of an implied contract or engagement, but there is nothing of that brought forth in evidence.

Q. Couldn't you follow those men and see whether, as a body, they go into a factory or any other place of employment, and ascertain by further investigation whether or not they actually did come on some contract?—

A. Yes, sir; that might be done after their arrival here and still not violate the law; they may make their contract after they enter the country, and they no doubt do.

Q. But, as a rule, don't the persons arriving in those localities come in a body of some hundreds and go immediately to work?—A. They do in the case of the fishermen, for example, and they do in the cases of the lumbermen; those are the two chief industries.

Q. They don't come to Boston either for fishing or lumbering; don't they come to Boston with a view of going into the cotton factories or the shoe factories?—A. They rarely do that, rarely go into the shoe factories or cotton factories other than those in Rhode Island that employ the French Canadians, and you never get any tangible or implied evidence that there is any contract.

Q. Aren't there numbers of young women coming annually to this country and serving a certain period and going back again?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where do they go?—A. The country they came from.

Q. What employment do they find here?—A. They generally go into the cotton-mills you speak of.

Q. Are not the same women employed year after year, and do they not go into the same factories? Why couldn't you apprehend them?—A. Because there is no evidence to sustain the enforcement of the law other than the representations made to us.

Q. Not even when they come year after year, about the same period of time, from the same quarter, and go into the employ of the same men in the same business?—A. Our courts, our district attorneys, have decided that we have no case; that does occur frequently. I take it that at Providence you would find such instances as that innumerable.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is there any statement you desire to make, Mr. Montgomery, other than you have testified to?—A. I have a lot of testimony that I have prepared, and if you want it I will leave it with you.

Q. Such of it as is desirable we will use?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. MONTGOMERY also submitted the following:

Instead of being a nursery for American seamen, the fishing fleet of New England has come to be largely manned by alien seamen from the British Provinces, who can in no sense be regarded as students qualifying for service in the Navy of the United States. The following extracts, prepared about two years ago, contain much information on this subject:

On the 8th instant the steamer *Yarmouth*, from Nova Scotia, arrived at the port of Boston from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, brought some 25 alien fishermen to engage in the New England fleet.

The schooner *Uncle Sam* a short time ago brought 150 fishermen also to this port (Boston) from Nova Scotia, and for the same purpose as the foregoing 25 aliens. Again in recent days the schooner *On Time* brought 50 fishermen from the same territory and for the same purpose.

Captain Gibson, of the schooner *Cepola*, of Nova Scotia, is reported by reliable authority to have said openly, while in the city of Boston not long ago, that all the Nova Scotia fishermen were running over to this country to serve in the New England fishing fleet, and that before many months were over no American could be found in such industries.

Mr. Fitz John Babson is reported to have said when he was United States collector at the port of Gloucester, Mass., that 75 per cent. of the fishermen coming to that port were foreigners, principally British subjects.

Mr. David Crowell, of Beverly Mass., is also reported to have stated that all his crews are non-naturalized foreigners, and only one of his captains is an American citizen. Mr. Crowell also stated to gentlemen of note in Boston that out of a fishing fleet of thirty-one craft he had now but seven left and that all of his crews and six of his captains were contracted for in the British Provinces; that they work or sail on shares or a lay of two-thirds the cash net returns of the product of codfish, and that these men in the fall of the year, after closing their voyages, return to their homes in the British Provinces.

Mr. S. S. Swift, one of the largest owners of fishing craft in Provincetown, is now reported to me to have contracted for four crews in 1887 in Nova Scotia, and so eager was he for their safe arrival at his port per railroad that he watched for them at the depot, lest some other contractor of the same locality might bribe them into another and better paying contract.

The exact per centum of alien fishermen in the New England fishing fleet is a problem not yet correctly solved. The general estimate is 75 per cent. A competent authority identified with this interest in Boston alleges this per centum to be very near the fact. He also alleges that 18 per cent. of the captains are aliens.

On April 10 a memorandum to the Secretary of the Treasury contained the following information :

In a confidential interview with the honorable collector and surveyor of the port of Boston I have learned that numerous instances of importation of contract-labor fishermen from Nova Scotia will take place this season at this port, and that these officials will be on the alert to prevent the same by and with the aid at their command, and will duly act in concert with the district attorney.

A memorandum to the Secretary of the Treasury dated April 11 contained the following information :

To-day the schooner *On Time* arrived from Liverpool, Nova Scotia, under the command of Captain Kempton, and was about to discharge all passengers on board at this port. Of these passengers there were fifteen fisherman and two captains, and one man alleged to be a fisherman with labor-contract letter in his possession. These persons verbally stated to customs inspectors that they were under an "implied contract" to labor as fishermen in the United States, and that they were to be forwarded to Beverly, Mass., for that purpose; one body of seven as crew to the schooner *Minette*, owned by J. W. Ober, of Beverly, and the other body of eight men as crew to the schooner *Iolanthe*, owned by Charles Kimball, of Beverly. The two captains are named, respectively, E. E. Rufus and P. Pentz, and are stated to be brothers-in-law. The latter for the first time came to this port this morning. The former is a frequent visitor, and under the same circumstances as now set forth.

The honorable the collector, the United States district attorney of this port, and the surveyor jointly called this Captain Kempton, of the vessel *On Time*, before them, and learned that he had no knowledge direct of these enumerated passengers being of the class of contract laborers coming under the act of Congress prohibiting the importation of foreign laborers under contract. The above officials jointly agreed that said act had been violated in this instance. In accordance with this conclusion the collector proceeded, as per the authority of the "amendatory act" of February 23, 1887, and under the advice of the United States district attorney, to notify the consignees of the vessel, Messrs. John G. Hall & Co., of Boston, and the before-named captains and crews that said crews should be detained *pro tempore* on board the schooner and duly sent back to Nova Scotia. This being the first case of the kind at this port, the collector notified the honorable Secretary by telegram of the facts in brief, and proper process of law will ensue to-morrow, April 13, 1888.

A memorandum to the Secretary of the Treasury dated April 12, 1888, contained the following:

These alien fishermen coming to the New England ports may be classified in four groups:

First group is composed of those who are accompanied by a captain under whom they are to serve. They are regularly enrolled; their names, nativity, and domiciles all accurately set forth, together with their mode of remuneration on shares, or lays, or specific net sums of money. Such testimony is closely guarded by the contractor or agent on the one hand and the captain in charge on the other.

Second group is composed of crews who have served in American vessels last season and are returning this time under a verbal agreement or implied contract on specific terms.

Third group are those notified by letters from the owners or masters of vessels to contract on shares or lays only.

Fourth group is a class of fishermen coming here on a personal venture of their own, solely dependent on any terms offered.

These groups are coming to the port of Boston by various avenues, en route to the mackerel fishing ports of New England for the season now setting in.

A memorandum dated April 13, 1888, contained the following:

I am informed that great difficulty is met by certain United States officials, like myself, engaged in investigations covered by these memoranda and submitted to the Department, in finding what are known as "Fishermen's shipping papers." I have before me the original of such papers, and in a list of sixteen men I discover but 4 stated to be United States American citizens. These papers are the written confirmations of verbal contracts or agreements.

To-day, April 13, 1888, on schooner *Nina Page*, Capt. O. Taylor, from Port La Tour, Nova Scotia, there arrived at the port of Boston a group of alien fishermen, whose landing has been prohibited by the collector of this port, the evidence of implied contract being sufficient. It appears that these men were engaged by one Robert E. Perry, an authorized agent of Messrs. T. L. Mayo & Co., of Boston, a firm of good repute as ship-chandlers. These men were to engage in "trap-fishing" and to receive half of the gross sales of the fish, less 1 per cent., which was to be a bonus to the captain in charge for giving them their partnership contract or agreement. The above R. E. Perry personally engaged these men, soliciting them to come to the United States when he was in Nova Scotia last month.

A memorandum dated April 20, 1888, states the approximate number of aliens employed by the fishing firms of Gloucester at 1,572, and contains the following comment:

These aliens, in order to evade the act of Congress relating to contract laborers imported into the United States, have recourse to systematic violation of the requirements of law as to naturalization of candidates for American citizenship, and so glaring are their methods that the matter has become a public scandal and a subject of ridicule at Gloucester.

The data obtained by an agent of the Canadian Government and now in the archives of that Government, showed extensive engagement, by contract direct, implied or otherwise, of Canadian subjects in the American fishery business, effected by inducements held out to them (the Canadians) to come to American ports and sail upon and work American vessels on wages or shares. It has been represented to me that this data was obtained by the Canadian agent from the American vessel-owners' crew lists. Said lists are those which are now withheld from the officers of the United States Government by the said American fishing-vessel owners.

A circular letter was addressed, April 18, 1888, to the collectors of the principal fishing ports of New England, requesting information regarding the importation of fishermen, the public sentiment in relation to this practice, and its effect upon the local American fishing industry. In answer the collector of the port of Gloucester wrote:

Nova Scotia fishermen and other aliens are seeking this port with intention of engaging in fishing in American vessels, but to what extent the records of this office do not show, as but a slight proportion of these arrive by vessel. The majority of them come by steamer or vessel to Boston, thence by rail to Gloucester or by all rail to Gloucester. The entire number of arrivals at this port per vessel since January 1, 1888, is 107, comprising two captains, 97 fishermen and seamen, 6 farmers, and 2 servant girls, but I am not aware that any were previously contracted for. The manner of shipping crews for fishing vessels at this port is a custom of the place. The selection of the men is generally left to the captain. It has been the custom of this office upon arrival of vessels from British Provinces or any other foreign ports with passengers, to require a full and complete passenger list, which states the country to which they severally belong, and the country of which they intend to become inhabitants. The officer detailed to inspect passengers and baggage made some inquiries regarding the purposes, but not so full as since question of their liability under the law as contract labor was raised. He found some who intended to ship in the schooner *Espes Tarr* and a like number intending to ship in the schooner *Martha C.* As near as could be ascertained by the officer detailed for the work, four vessels are now being fitted out. No provision has been made by the owners to man these vessels. There is no difference between shares of American and alien fishermen. All ship on the same lay. I am unable to give the proportion of naturalized American citizens,

British Provincial aliens, or other foreigners engaged in fishing from this port. The Massachusetts census of 1885 gives the number as follows: .

Resident American fishermen	2,878
Resident Canadian and British Provincial fishermen.....	561
Resident fishermen, other nationalities.....	1,307
Total.....	4,746
Non-resident American fishermen.....	329
Non-resident Canadian and British Provincial fishermen.....	471
Non-resident fishermen of other nationalities.....	232
Total.....	1,032

This was made from reports of owners or masters of fishing vessels. No census based upon the personal statement of the fishermen has ever been taken, to my knowledge. Public sentiment has not been expressed on the matter of employment of alien fishermen.

The collector of the port of Barnstable wrote:

It is generally understood that a large number of the fishermen who man vessels belonging to the ports of Provincetown and Wellfleet are aliens. The majority of the men who sail in vessels which are engaged in catching fish and landing while fresh are Portuguese. The greater part of these men reside in either of the before-named ports, but the majority of them are not naturalized. The majority of the men who sail in the vessels fishing on the Grand Banks, etc., are shipped in Boston. It is reported that these men meet the vessels on their arrival in Boston (to which port most of the Grand Banks fishing fleet go for salt and provisions after receiving their licenses, etc., in this district) and sail in them during the season. This would imply that these men are aliens who have been contracted for by the agents or masters of the vessels, but come to Boston in order to better evade the law. It is reported that these men (mostly Nova Scotians) sail in American fishing vessels at the rate of 40 per cent. of the gross stock. Twenty-three vessels have been fitted out and dispatched for the fresh-fishing since March 1, 1888. These vessels fish off the New England coast and take their fish directly to Boston for a market. Four vessels have sailed so far this year for the Grand Banks fishing. These vessels, as before mentioned, shipped the greater part of their crews in Boston. There are now about eighty fishing vessels being fitted out in this district. At the present time appearances indicate that some of the men who are to man these vessels will be shipped at Provincetown and Wellfleet, and a large number at Boston, as in previous seasons.

We have not at the ports of Provincetown and Wellfleet local fishermen in sufficient numbers to work said vessels, without relying upon the services of Nova Scotians and other aliens. About one-third of the fishermen manning these vessels are Americans; three-fourths of the other two-thirds are British aliens. At every other port in this district there are more than enough local fishermen to man all the vessels. If the owners or masters of vessels sailing from the ports of Provincetown and Wellfleet were willing to pay a better rate of wages they could obtain enough local fishermen from the other ports of this district to work all their vessels without the aid of any aliens. We have received indirect information that Capt. Albert H. Harding, of schooner *Benjamin Oliver*, R. B. Jenkins, owner; Vincent Bramen, master, schooner *Lucie M. Jenkins*, and Capt. Joseph Young, of schooner *Francis B. Hiller*, all of Wellfleet, have agreed (we can not say contracted for, as this is not known to be an absolute fact) with the Nova Scotian crews which were on board of these vessels last season to go on in the same vessels again this season. It is known, however, that nearly every man on board of the three vessels just named in 1887 were aliens from the British Provinces. This practice acts decidedly against the local American fishing industry.

The collector of the port of Ellsworth, Me., writes:

I am aware that Nova Scotians and Prince Edward Islanders come to this port and district and are employed in the mills and by the owners of vessels engaged in the fisheries, but I am not aware that said fishermen or mill-men have been previously solicited, engaged, or contracted for. I believe it would be hard to find enough local American fishermen to man said vessels. I am aware that on the 9th instant (April) forty-four men arrived at Lamoine as passengers on board British schooner *J. V. J. Locke* from Lockeport, Nova Scotia. I was not aware then that they intended to ship on board American vessels, but have heard since the vessels sailed that they did ship, or a part of them, on board schooner *Walter M. Young*, Capt. Ivory C. Anderson,

and schooner *Edith B. Coombs*, Capt. William H. Young. I should think that last year about one-half of the men employed in our Grand Bank fisheries were British aliens and the balance American citizens. I think the sentiment in this district is against the employment of alien fishermen.

The collector of the port of Kennebunk, Me., writes:

I understand that one John Stone or Storm, of Baccuro, Nova Scotia, has come here for the last three years, and in 1887 fished in the schooner *Helen F. Fredick*, and is daily expected here to go in the same vessel. It is reported that three other men from Nova Scotia came here and went fishing in *Lady Thorn* last May and June. Can not say that they were previously engaged. We have men enough to man our vessels without employing aliens. Public sentiment is against employing aliens. Native Americans complain of being crowded out of employment they would otherwise have had.

The collector of the port of Eastport writes:

We have local fishermen in numbers sufficient to man said vessels without relying upon the services of aliens. Public sentiment in this port and district would be against employing alien fishermen. I have heard it said within the last three weeks that many Nova Scotia fishermen have gone through here on steamers of the International line to Gloucester to man their vessels, and only yesterday (April 19) it was reported that some of the same men sent back from Boston last week were passengers on steamer *New Brunswick*, and they were to land in Portland and go to Gloucester by rail. I have also learned, on inquiry, that many have gone from St. John, New Brunswick, by railroad for the same purpose. There is an inspector accompanies the steamers from St. John to this port. He has never found any alien under contract to labor.

The collector of the port of Portland writes:

Nova Scotians do seek this port to engage in the occupation of fishing in American vessels, and have done so for many years; but I have so far been unable to find any case wherein said fishermen came here under contract, express or implied, in violation of law. About forty vessels have sailed from this district for the fishing grounds since March 1, 1888. Of the crews manning these vessels it is practically impossible to tell what proportion are naturalized citizens. Possibly one-third are aliens. Thirteen vessels are now being fitted out for fishing.

The collector of the port of Wiscasset writes:

There are not in this district local American fishermen in sufficient numbers to work the vessels dispatched to the fishing grounds. The 12th instant (April) there arrived in this district with a view to ship on American fishing vessels 59 alien fishermen, most of whom, I am informed, shipped in the following schooners: *Bertha D. Nickerson*, Nathan E. Nickerson, master; *Carleton Bell*, Seth W. Eldridge, master; *Cynosure*, Hiram G. Spofford, master; *Louis and Rosie*, Samuel T. Nickerson, master; S. Nickerson & Sons are managing owners of the above named vessels; *Lady Elgin*, George W. Pierce, master; *Uncle Joe*, Irven W. Pierce, master; *Sir Knight*, Mark Rand, master; *Alaska*, James F. Clark, master; William T. Maddox is managing owner of the four vessels last above named. About two-thirds of the men manning these vessels and other fishing vessels fitted out in this district are American citizens, the remainder being mostly British aliens. Public sentiment in this district favors the employment of alien fishermen to such an extent as may be required to supply the deficiency in numbers of American fishermen.

The collector of the port of Belfast writes:

All the people manning our fishing vessels when they leave their home port are Americans. When short manned they proceed to other ports, usually Portland, to complete their crews. Public sentiment is against employing alien fishermen, but the sentiment of those who control the fishing industry here, as elsewhere, is in favor of employing men who can be hired the cheapest—native or alien, black or white.

The above reports from the different collectors show that the New England fisheries have ceased to be distinctively American industries, and that, excepting the owners, those who profit most by them are to a great extent aliens who come annually to this country to earn, as fishermen in American vessels, an amount of money sufficient to maintain them in their native province throughout the year. They also show that throughout New England public sentiment is against the employ-

ment of these aliens, and that, excepting those who profit by it, this practice is considered detrimental to local American fishermen.

Table showing the number and nationality of men on New England vessels employed in the cod, mackerel, halibut, herring, and other food-fish fisheries in 1886.

[These compilations are based upon returns from collectors of customs on Treasury Circular No. 63, series of 1886, and upon special investigations by the United States Fish Commission.]

Name of district.	Total vessels employed.	Vessels for which nationality is specified.	Percentage of American subjects.	Percentage of British provincials.	Percentage of other foreigners.	Total American subjects.	Total British provincials.	Total other foreigners.	Total men on vessels.
<i>Maine.</i>									
Passamaquoddy.....	18	5	73	27	.....	91	33	.....	124
Machias.....	17	17	100	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	79
Frenchman's Bay.....	39	26	87	12	1	309	43	3	355
Castine.....	49	42	91	9	.....	427	42	.....	469
Bangor.....	2	2	100	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Belfast.....	42	37	99	1	.....	352	4	.....	356
Waldoborough.....	85	71	99	1	.....	426	4	.....	430
Wiscasset.....	34	34	73	27	.....	300	113	.....	413
Bath.....	7	7	96	4	.....	26	1	.....	27
Portland.....	127	127	88	11	1	1,499	150	14	1,363
Saco.....	6	6	96	.....	4	24	1	.....	25
Kennebunk.....	11	11	100	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	60
York.....	2	2	100	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11
<i>New Hampshire.</i>									
Portsmouth.....	17	17	89	8	3	130	12	4	146
<i>Massachusetts.</i>									
Newburyport.....	8	8	92	8	.....	49	4	.....	53
Gloucester.....	431	405	65	21	14	3,365	1,102	726	5,193
Salem and Beverly.....	17	17	81	19	.....	111	26	.....	137
Marblehead.....	29	29	98	1	1	251	2	2	255
Boston.....	59	56	75	14	11	567	106	83	756
Plymouth.....	6	6	95	5	.....	51	3	.....	54
Barnstable.....	183	177	39	25	36	940	604	869	2,413
Nantucket.....	7	7	100	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	14
Edgartown.....	7	7	100	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	25
New Bedford.....	23	23	72	.....	28	64	.....	25	89
<i>Rhode Island.</i>									
Newport.....	26	26	100	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	98
Bristol and Warren.....	3	3	100	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Providence.....	7	7	83	17	.....	22	2	.....	24
<i>Connecticut.</i>									
Stonington.....	45	45	92	.....	8	196	.....	17	213
New London.....	37	37	85	.....	15	177	.....	31	208
New Haven.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total.....	1,344	1,257	70—	17—	13+	9,374	2,252	1,774	13,400

NOTE.—The above figures include only the vessels employed in the food-fish fisheries proper. If the menhaden and lobster fisheries are included, the figures should be increased to 1,409 vessels, with 9,889 American subjects, 2,254 British provincials, and 1,795 other foreigners.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN R. WASHBURN, A SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR.

JOHN R. WASHBURN, after being duly sworn, testified as follows :

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. State your name ?—A. John R. Washburn.

Q. Your residence ?—A. Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y.

Q. What is your occupation ?—A. I am a superintendent of the poor.

Q. For the county ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you served in that capacity ?—A. Six years and five months—six years the 1st of last January.

Q. As county superintendent of the poor, describe to us your duties ?—A. Well, my duties consist of superintending the county poor-house, county insane asylum (a small asylum for our insane), in our county. We have a system of caring for the poor in which a pauper who first applies for assistance before he has been a resident of the county a year becomes a charge upon the county. If he has been a resident of any town in the county for a year and becomes dependent, he is then a charge to that town or city, or wherever his residence may have been. All those coming under the care of the county I have the entire supervision of; those being a charge to the towns I have nothing to do with.

Q. State if, in the discharge of your duties, you have frequently had occasion to care for immigrants ?—A. I have frequently; very frequently.

Q. Where do those immigrants come from ?—A. Well, a large majority of them come from Canada.

Q. Is your county on the dividing line ?—A. It is bordering on the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario.

Q. Are they chiefly men or women ?—A. Well, there is a larger proportion of women than men. There are very many families consisting of men, women, and children, frequently families consisting of a mother and children, and a large number of unmarried women that come there pregnant and disposed to get away from home and conceal their shame, probably by going to a foreign country.

Q. Do the women that come there, outside of the class you have just referred to, come to follow any particular calling ?—A. Well, some of them do. Sometimes they will come there to work and, becoming pregnant, seek to be pauperized on that account.

Q. Is there any factory there those women work in ?—A. No, sir.

Q. They come as house servants ?—A. Usually.

Q. Is there any business there that the men come to engage in particularly ?—A. Well, in Watertown there are a good many factories of different kinds. There are large paper-mills there, quite a number of them very large mills—pulp and paper mills; there are three or four quite large wagon factories—wagon shops. I have understood very recently—of course, that is not a part of my business—but I have understood recently that the wagon-shops are employing quite a good many Canadians. Our own laborers are finding a good deal of fault with them.

Q. It is an understanding in your community, then, that your wagon manufacturers are taking means to get labor across the border ?—A. Yes, sir. Whether they take the means to get them there I am sure I don't know, but it is said to be a fact that they come there and obtain employment.

Q. Do you have any inspection of immigration at Watertown ?—A. No, sir.

Q. Everybody is free to come and go at their own sweet will?—A. Watertown is not on the border; we are 25 miles from the river. That is, of course, the chief town in the county, the county seat.

Q. Your connection is by ferry?—A. Yes, sir; there are two ports in the county where they have ferries across.

Q. Will you give me an example of some person who has come from the provinces and has come under your charge as a pauper within one year after coming to your county?—A. Yes, sir; I can give you an illustration.

Q. Give a case of a woman with a family, if you can, first?—A. I don't know that I could give any recent case of a woman coming with a family; I can give you a number of cases that came over seven years ago and are still a charge upon the county, and have been so, perhaps, for ten or fifteen years.

Q. Let me ask you right there what is the reason, when these people come there and become charges, that you don't send them back across the border?—A. Well, sir, I can answer that very readily; because we have no authority to do so. Before I was superintendent of the poor I know the matter was not attended to very well; they were very lax in allowing these pauper Canadians to come and settle and remain. Since I have been superintendent of the poor, and since I have learned how much there is of it, I have tried my best to return every one if it is possible to do so, but you can not oblige them to go, and the chances are they know it, nine times out of ten. The only thing you can do is to use them so badly that it will make them willing to go back, and that is a pretty hard thing to do if it is a family with children. While we would have very little mercy on the parents we would have some sympathy for the children.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. How long have you been overseer of the poor?—A. Six years.

Q. How large a population is there in the district over which you are supervisor?—A. Well, the last census, that was some time ago, there were sixty-six thousand.

Q. How many have you in the almshouse?—A. An average of about one hundred.

Q. Of that one hundred, how many are immigrants who come from Canada?—A. There are usually about 40 per cent. Canadians.

Q. How long have they been inmates of the almshouse?—A. Some of them a few weeks, and some of them for twenty years.

Q. You don't know what happened twenty years ago, but those that have come to the almshouse recently, within your time, did you make any investigation as to how long those people had lived in your county?—A. Always.

Q. What is the average—how long have they lived there?—A. Well, I could not tell that; I always look into it, though, but I couldn't give you that information now.

Q. Can you form a judgment?—A. Well, I should presume 50 per cent. of them had lived there less than one year.

Q. Less than one year?—A. Yes, sir. Now, let me inform you right here that a very small amount of expense of caring for the poor of our county is at the almshouse. The outdoor relief, as we call it, is about 85 per cent., and the expense of the almshouse about 15 per cent. of the cost of maintenance in our county.

Q. What does your outdoor relief consist of—furnishing them food and coal?—A. Well, yes.

Q. And are the bulk of those supported by the outdoor-relief people who came over from Canada, or is there about the same proportion?—

A. Well, possibly about the same proportion, or their descendants.

Q. Their descendants, are they born in the United States?—A. Some of them, perhaps.

Q. You don't call them immigrants if they are born on this soil, do you?—A. Well, the children born here are not immigrants, but they are the descendants of those pauper immigrants.

Q. How many Canadian immigrants who are not citizens of the United States, and who have not declared their intention of becoming citizens, how many of the sixty-six thousand you have there come from Canada?—A. Well, I could not tell; I have never looked that up.

Q. It is a large number?—A. Yes, sir; a very large number.

Q. A large number in proportion?—A. Yes.

Q. The object of my question is this: I want to know whether the proportion of those in the almshouse is in very great excess of those residing there and working there?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. Do you think there are 25 per cent. of your sixty-six thousand people who come over from Canada to work?—A. Oh, no.

Q. How many would you think?—A. Perhaps it would be a mere guess; I should presume from five to eight thousand.

Q. What do they do; they are not all paupers, are they; not all dependents?—A. Oh, no, certainly not.

Q. What do they do?—A. Well, they work at all sorts of work, farm laborers, common laborers.

Q. Factories?—A. Yes, laborers in the factories, not ordinarily skilled laborers, although there are some masons and stone-cutters and that class of laborers.

Q. I understood you to say there were about twenty in the almshouse?—A. That are Canadian born.

Q. And that, of that twenty, do I understand you to say 50 per cent. had been here less than a year when they were admitted to the almshouse?—A. Fifty per cent. of that forty.

Q. Twenty have been there under a year and the others have been there a considerable length of time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many do you suppose are given outdoor relief?—A. Well, I think, counting the numbers there are at the present time, three or four hundred in the county.

Q. Three or four hundred?—A. Yes, sir; in the county, men, women, and children; they don't all receive their subsistence wholly from the public.

Q. But are supported at times?—A. Partially supported nearly all the time.

Q. So that in your judgment, in this one county, one twelfth part of the Canadian immigrants are supported by the public?—A. Partially; yes, sir; they are partly paupers.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Well, I have no occupation now except superintendent of the poor.

Q. What was it?—A. I was brought up a farmer.

Q. Been on a farm all your life?—A. I am a carpenter and joiner, learned that trade and worked at that some.

Q. Did you ever employ any of these Canadians yourself; have any experience with them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Men that would come over and go back year after year?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you arrange with them ; when you got a good one to work for you one season, did you have him come back the next year?—A. I have never had any such experience. Never got a good one.

Q. Never employed the same man twice?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were there no Americans so you could get a good hand that way?—A. Sometimes there were ; sometimes very difficult to get good hands.

Q. Why did you employ those worthless Canadians then?—A. Well, it is sometimes hard to get good Americans to work ; it is understood that the Canadian is overrunning that country.

Q. You and the other employers encouraged their coming by employing them?—A. Well, it certainly is an encouragement ; if they could not obtain employment, they could not come.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You said something about making it as unpleasant as you could, in order to reduce the limit. Do I understand you to say you adopted that rule?—A. Well, I said there were certain cases where we knew they ought to go back, where they were disreputable, in those cases it was very undesirable to have them to remain there, and, as I said, we sometimes tried to use them so badly that they would be willing to go back.

Q. How do you do that?—A. Well, we would not use them at all, perhaps, not extend any relief to them.

Q. Didn't you give them anything to eat?—A. Well, no, we will perhaps refuse to help them.

Q. You don't mean to say you would let them starve?—A. Well, we would let them go hungry.

Q. As near to it as you could?—A. Well, suppose a man and wife should come there that were thoroughly disreputable in every respect ; he would be a lazy good-for-nothing, and the woman bad in every sense ; he would not work, would not do anything to earn a living, and we would try to get them to go back ; if they would not go we would try to get them to go in such cases by the treatment I have suggested.

Q. Can all those people that come there obtain work if they desire to have it?—A. Well, through the working season, they probably could if they were good for anything.

Q. Do you mean if they were healthy and strong?—A. Well, if they were good workers, such help as people like to employ. The great trouble is, the great evil in our country is poor families that come there with shiftless good-for-nothing parents without any desire to work there or elsewhere, with large families of children, and nine-tenths of this undesirable element that come there are Canadian French. I can read you a list of names that I have in my pocket, if you want it—some of them have been helped by Jefferson County for twenty years, and others ten years, and others one year, or two years, or three years, or four years.

Q. You have about 5,000 of these French Canadians in your county, or the Canadians?—A. I should presume so.

Q. If they didn't do the work there, are there plenty of American laborers there to do the work?—A. Undoubtedly there would be, if they hadn't gone away, hadn't been driven away, if these Canadians hadn't come there.

Q. Do they exclude any American working people?—A. Well, I think they drive our young men out of the country ; oblige them to go West, or somewhere away from there.

Q. How could they drive them out if the farmers would put their

young men there to work in preference to putting on a man who becomes a pauper?—A. Well, possibly they could not, but how can we oblige our farmers to hire our own young men at a larger price, if they can get a man from Canada to do it at a less price?

By Mr. STUMP.

Q. I understood you; what paupers come in come from Canada?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are there no United States officers there you could complain to of this thing?—A. Well, we could complain to them.

Q. Well, then there are United States officers there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you complained to them?—A. Yes, sir, frequently.

Q. And they have taken no steps to prevent paupers landing in the United States?—A. very little; they claim they have virtually no authority.

Q. Did you ever show them the pauper law; I don't refer now to the contract-labor law; did you ever call their attention to section second, of the act of 1882?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you aware of that law?—A. I am aware that there is a law.

Q. I will read you section 2:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby charged with the duty of executing the provision of this act, and with supervision over the business of immigration to the United States, and for that purpose he shall have power to enter into contracts with such State commission, board or officers as may be designated for that purpose by the governor of any State to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the ports within said State, and to provide for the support and relief of such immigrants therein landing as may fall into distress or need public aid, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by said Secretary; and it shall be the duty of such State commission, board or officers so designated to examine into the condition of passengers arriving at the ports within such State, in any ship or vessel, and for that purpose all or any of such commissioners or officers, or such other person or persons as they shall appoint shall be authorized to go on board of and through any ship or vessel; and if on such examination there shall be found among such passengers any convict, lunatic, idiot, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge, they shall report the same in writing to the collector of such port, and such persons shall not be permitted to land.

A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever called the attention of the United States authorities to that law?—A. I have talked with them about that law, but probably very few of these cases I speak of would come under that law.

Q. I thought you were speaking principally of persons who were unable to take care of themselves; wouldn't that prevent paupers coming in from Canada, or idiots, or convicts, or lunatics?—A. Yes, sir. Now I will tell you of a case that occurred there last summer. You understand that while I am the superintendent and have the charge of those that are charges on the county, still there is a local poor officer in every town that works under my authority and by my authority. He deals out supplies or looks after the county poor in his own town. Last June there was a family landed at Cape Vincent, consisting of a man and his wife and nine children; the oldest of those children was twenty-eight years, a male; the youngest was seven years, a female. All those nine children except two would seemingly by no probability, at least, ever be self-sustaining.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What was the matter with them?—A. Most everything the matter with them that should not be; I think there were only two of the number that were not deformed in body and deformed in mind. The supervisor, who is the overseer of the poor in that town, saw them when they

came up from the dock and went and reported to the collector that there was a family that most certainly would become dependent on the public sooner or later, and that he had better look after them and see if he had not better return them. Well, the collector looked them over, and it seems that while they were talking about it, that day or the next, it seems that they ascertained that there was thought of sending them back to Canada, and they made a display of quite a little bit of money and said: "We are no paupers, we can take care of ourselves; we don't ask any odds of the poor authorities of Cape Vincent," and the collector decided that he had no authority to send them back. I don't think he questioned them any; nobody did; at least he thought he had no authority to return them, and did nothing about it. Well, they got along until November, until cold weather; this was in June. In November, when they got to the length of their rope, they had to apply to the authorities for assistance, and it is quite likely they will have to be taken care of from this time on.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. How much money did they show?—A. Well, I don't think the question was asked then, but the supervisor who made the complaint to the collector said he thought they had \$40 or \$50, but when I questioned them, when my attention was called to it, the man said he had \$21.

Q. Don't you think a man and family of that kind, in that decrepit condition, with only \$21, would be calling on the people to take care of them when the winter months came on?—A. Most certainly; it is a wonder they did take care of themselves as long as they did.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Did the man work?—A. He could do a little work; he was not a healthy man himself; they were of a low order of intelligence; although the man could read and write a little, the woman could not.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say there was a family of nine children?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Nearly every one of whom was deformed either in body or mind, and some of them in both. Did you ascertain whether that husband and wife were blood relations or not?—A. I did; they were.

Q. What relationship?—A. They were first cousins.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. How much money does your county spend in one year for the support of the poor; take the poor-houses altogether, how much money do you raise and spend?—A. The poor-house and outdoor relief all together?

Q. Yes, sir?—A. About \$40,000.

Q. Forty thousand dollars; you raise that every year?—A. Yes, sir; has been very near if not quite \$60,000 a year.

Q. Is it less than what it has been?—A. It is less now than what it was ten years ago.

Q. Is the condition of the poor people there better than it has been?—A. Well, I think it has been better managed.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Do I understand you to say that if the paupers from Canada were prohibited from landing there that that \$40,000 a year could be reduced 40 per cent.?—A. I believe if all the pauper element of Canada could be shut out, and had been shut out from Jefferson County for the last twenty years, that it would reduce the expenses of our county 40

per cent., and more; it is not likely that there could be any law enacted or enforced that would keep it out, or nearly all?

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Now, Mr. Washburn, you will state if the rate of wages for farm hands in your county is higher than across the border?—A. Yes, sir, it is.

Q. What do you pay for farm hands in your county?—A. I presume the average of wages for farm hands in our county is \$20 a month; that includes board, of course.

Q. What is the wage across the border?—A. Well, I understand it is from \$12 to \$16 per month.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. What work do the better class of immigrants from Canada engage in?—A. It is usually as common laborers.

Q. On what?—A. Perhaps the farms, or in the villages they would work at gardening or on the streets; they, of course, labor in and about the mills.

Q. Any mechanics, carpenters?—A. Oh, yes, there are.

Q. Shoe-makers?—A. There are more stone-cutters or brick-layers than carpenters; I think we have very few carpenters among us; that is, Canadian carpenters.

Q. Have you any manufacturing establishments in your county?—A. Yes, sir; Watertown is quite a large manufacturing place.

Q. Do the Canadians go there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the character of manufacturing there?—A. The largest shops are carriage shops and paper-mills; there are four or five very large paper-mills in Watertown, and above and below there on the Black River as many more within a few miles; there are large carriage factories there.

Q. Where do you get this pulp for manufacturing that paper?—A. We make it; there are pulp mills there.

Q. Do the Canadians make that pulp? A. Well, no; they might be employed in some of the paper-mills, but the pulp is made in mills there.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Have any of the Canadian immigrants within the last twenty years become citizens of the United States by naturalization; and if so, what percentage of your population are naturalized citizens who come from Canada?—A. Well, I could not tell that.

Q. Are there any?—A. Oh, yes, certainly.

Q. Quite a number?—A. Take it along on the border towns and in our city; yes, there are quite a good many.

Q. Do they make good citizens?—A. Some of them.

Q. Are any of them acquiring, saving up money and purchasing their own homes—any Canadian naturalized citizens doing that?—A. Why, I think so; but as a class they are not a very thrifty people; don't become very thrifty citizens; they are decidedly unthrifty. There is no nationality that comes there that are so undesirable perhaps and so indolent and so unthrifty as the Canadians; as I said, they are largely French Canadians.

Q. What does the other portion of the population consist of mostly; native born Americans?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are there any other foreign naturalized citizens?—A. There are Germans.

Q. Irish?—A. Irish and French.

Q. What part of them?—A. There are very few foreigners in the country except in the city of Watertown and along the border there. They are mostly Canadians. There are quite a good many Irish in Watertown.

Q. Do the Canadian people exceed the other foreign population? Is it larger than the Irish or the German?—A. Well, I guess it is larger than any other one nationality. I don't know whether it is larger than the Irish population or not, but through the rural portion of the county, and that is the most of it, they are the descendants of the old inhabitants.

Q. You consider this to be the most undesirable foreign population you have?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in proportion to their number, have filled the almshouses more, have to obtain outdoor relief more than any other nationality?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any Italians in your district?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever have any of those in the almshouse?—A. No, sir.

Q. Any of them ever apply for outdoor relief?—A. Not unless in a very few instances, where they have been working on the railroads and become injured in some way.

Q. As soon as they are able to go to work again, they go to work, do they?—A. Yes.

Q. It is very seldom that an Italian, as far as you know in your capacity as overseer of the poor, becomes a burden on the county, except by accident?—A. Very seldom; I don't know that I know of any. In the last two or three years they have brought a great many Italian laborers there to work on the railroads; there are a great many of them there at present. When one of them gets sick or hurt, the others as a general thing take care of him.

TESTIMONY OF NICHOLAS FISH, EX-SECRETARY OF LEGATION AT BERNE, SWITZERLAND.

NICHOLAS FISH, after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State your name?—A. Nicholas Fish.

Q. Where is your residence?—A. The city of New York.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. At present I am a broker and banker.

Q. Are you connected with the charity organizations of this city?—A. I am, sir; I am a member of Central Council, and on several of their committees.

Q. How many members in the Central Council?—A. I do not know that I could tell you off-hand, but I think I have got it. I can answer that only by counting them up, and it would take me some little time. I should think, from the number present at the meetings, that we are composed of in the neighborhood of twenty-five or thirty.

Q. It is local here to the city?—A. Entirely, except it corresponds with other societies. There are similar associations established throughout the country with whom we are in active correspondence.

Q. State the work of your society—the purpose?—A. The work is simply to prevent mendicancy and vagrancy, and to prevent the duplication of charity, that is, if a poor person is assisted by one charitable

organization he should not be assisted by any other, unless it is with the knowledge and consent of both parties.

Q. How do you suppress mendicancy?—A. We have officers who are paid by us, employed by us; for instance, we have done a great work in suppressing street begging; we bring charges against street beggars. At first our agents would caution and warn these people that they should not beg, and if they persisted in it they have them arrested and prosecuted.

Q. You suppress mendicancy and seek to prevent these people from imposing on the various charity organizations of the city; what else?—

A. If a beggar or other person comes to a member of the society seeking alms, or to any one, in fact, even if the person is not a member, and has an application for alms, he can send that applicant to our society and the case will be investigated; we will give no relief but we will send that person to the proper charity, on which he ought to call. If he is a blind man, we send him to the institutions for the blind; if he is a German, he ought to be taken care of by the German Relief Society, and we send him there. Our bureau is constantly dealing with such cases. We have a number of districts, there are ten I think now, in which this work is being carried on through the city.

Q. What is the source of the revenues by which this society has its expenses paid?—A. Voluntary contributions; all persons contributing \$10 a year are considered members, and the life membership is higher.

Q. Your officers serve with or without salary?—A. Our officers in the council serve without salary; we have some salaried officers, however.

Q. Men who devote their entire time?—A. Yes, sir; our general secretary is always at work on our work, and on nothing else.

Q. Do you have many foreigners apply for assistance?—A. I can only speak in regard to that from belief rather than from knowledge. I am on the finance committee, I am on the committee of immigration, and I am on the committee on mendicancy, but I have never attended a meeting of it for the last two years. I thought I had been left off, but I find I have been put on again. I don't think there is any doubt but what a large portion of them are foreigners.

Q. You are on the committee on immigration?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the duty of that committee?—A. Well, our committee was formed, I think, before the previous commission of Congress, before the Ford committee made their investigation with a view of urging a more efficient control of our immigration on the part of our Federal authorities. We studied the question to some considerable extent, and have recently issued a report, which I believe has been submitted to you.

Q. You spoke awhile ago of street beggars. Does your organization keep a record of the number of arrests for street begging; and, if so, how many arrests were made last year?—A. I can furnish you with that, sir, but I have not the figures with me now. We publish a monthly bulletin in which those figures are given.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Wouldn't your annual report show it?—A. Well, the bulletin would show it; I didn't expect to be questioned in regard to the charity organization of the society.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Let me ask you another question: Will this report you speak of show the number and nationality of the street beggars?—A. I believe it does.

[Extract from the annual report of the Charity Organization Society for 1889.]

Total number of street beggars dealt with.....	313
Cases specially investigated	299
Classified as—	
Begging letter-writers	4
Sidewalk and house-to-house beggars.....	250
Miscellaneous.....	57
Tramps.....	2
Nationality:	
Italian	10
German	49
English	11
French.....	11
Irish	89
United States	72
Colored	9
Miscellaneous	62
Ages:	
Under 21.....	29
Over 40	162
Between 21 and 40.....	70
Unknown	52
Physical condition:	
Deaf and dumb.....	2
Blind	25
Apparently able-bodied.....	137
Crippled	39
Sick and aged	58
Unknown	52
Residing:	
In common lodging-houses.....	141
Had homes, 30 per cent.....	79
Addresses refused.....	7
False addresses.....	10
Non-resident	19
In station-houses.....	5
Unknown	52

RESULTS.

Arrested and committed.....	93
Arrested and discharged with reprimand (not prosecuted).....	11
Warned, counseled, assisted, and otherwise dealt with.....	209

In nearly every case in which the offender has been arrested and complained of before one of the police magistrates, under the vagrancy statute, prosecution by the special officer has been followed by conviction and commitment to the city prison.

Number of persons committed for six months.....	57
Number of persons committed for five months.....	2
Number of persons committed for three months.....	14
Number of persons committed for two months.....	4
Number of persons committed for one month.....	6
Number of persons committed for ten days.....	10

Q. I believe you were some time abroad in the Government service?

—A. I was, sir.

Q. Where were you located?—A. I was six years or thereabouts as second and afterwards as first secretary of the legation at Berlin; I was then promoted to have charge of the legation at Berne in Switzerland, and subsequently I was four years minister to Brussels, Belgium.

Q. Then you were abroad how many years now?—A. Between fourteen and fifteen years in the Government service.

Q. Did you come in contact there with any of the matters connected with immigration?—A. Yes, sir; in Switzerland especially.

Q. How was your attention called to the immigration question in Switzerland?—A. It was first called to it by an extract in the newspaper, or rather a series of extracts, newspaper extracts from this side and from the other side, of cases of improper immigrants, and finally it was brought to my attention by the case of an immigrant, where a native town had to send him over to this country, or decided to send him over to this country; the town council records show by their minutes that he had expressed a desire to come to America.

Q. What town was that?—A. It was the village of Trasadingen, in the canton of Schaffhausen, Switzerland.

Q. Who had expressed a willingness a desire to come to America?—A. The immigrant that I speak of, and thereupon the town council, according to their minutes, resolved to send him. If you will allow me, I

will read you the translation of their minutes; I think that will give you the reason why I thought it my duty to take an active interest in the subject of immigration.

[Extract from the protocol of the proceedings of the commune of Trasadingen, April 16, 1878.]

The following report and the motion of the commune council in the matter of the immigration of Jacob Zimmerman, Andreas' son, were read.

Report and motion of the town council of Trasadingen, to the Honorable Commune of the same place :

Mr. President, worthy fellow-citizens: Jacob Zimmerman, a son of Andreas, a citizen and native of this place, has been already for a long time without employment, and he will no longer be able to find work as a factory workman in the town. He has already several times been employed to do chores by inhabitants of this place; he has, however, never been long in one place, as agriculture does not suit him, and he is in general presumptuous and eccentric. It is to be feared, through his present vagabond wanderings, that he will become mentally and physically broken down, and that he will soon be left entirely to the charge of the commune; he has, however, a desire to emigrate to America, and begs the commune to aid him to do so. The commune council, in consideration that, if this is not granted, he will have, in a very short time, to be supported out of the poor funds, and in a single year would cost the commune more than the expense of the journey would amount to. Second that it is not to be feared that he would be sent back, as he has several near relatives in America, who are in easy circumstances, and care would be taken that he should find work and a living: *Resolved*, That it shall be proposed to the commune that it should determine that there shall be given to Jacob Zimmerman, Andreas' son, the money requisite for the journey to his relatives in America out of the funds of this commune. The commune, after a long discussion, and after the motion of Mr. Hallauer, government counsellor, as follows, quoted that we should wait another year, and the trial should be made whether the party in question could not be lodged in the compulsory labor establishment of Kalchrain, or with an inhabitant of the town, had been rejected, *Resolved* that the proposition of the commune council be adopted as a decision.

By the WITNESS. That sir, was the first, I might say.

Q. You will state your action in that case?—A. I wrote to the Government at Washington, complaining that this man had been sent, and requesting that he be stopped before he left Switzerland, and that an investigation might be had on Swiss territory. I was not successful, principally because the Federal Government at that time did not have any power in the premises. Under the Swiss law then, the cantons had jurisdiction over emigration rather than the Federal Government, as we might say here the State rather than the Federal governed. The canton and the commune did nothing except that the canton requested the commune to act. It was evident from the decision of the town council which I have quoted, that we need expect nothing from the commune. I was determined he should be kept over there; it was merciful that he should be detained; I had him stopped at Antwerp; he was to go from there to Hull, thence across England to Liverpool, and to sail by the White Star steamer for New York.

The president of the Swiss Federation, who is minister of foreign affairs, thought it was a very high-handed piece of action on my part to interfere with a Swiss on neutral territory. I did not care to raise that question; I thought that I could stop the man when he got to Liverpool, if they did not, and so I telegraphed to Antwerp, to the consul there, to withdraw his request that he should be held, which he did, and the man went on to Liverpool. I then found they were not going to have him stopped there, and without making any request to the consul at Liverpool, I described the man and the circumstances of his shipment. The consul presented my telegram to the White Star Line Company, or their agents, and they declined to accept him as an immigrant. He went back to his native town, and it cost a good deal

more to get him back from Liverpool than the price of the entire journey to the United States would have been.

That opened my eyes to the fact that there was a possibility of an organized deportation of Swiss paupers, and I found quite a number of cases; it is difficult to get proof. I don't know that you can generally get any evidence, unless there is a quarrel between the emigrant agents; that is generally the way these things come out. If the agent of the rival steam-ship companies are after the same man, the fellow who gets left is very apt to take his revenge by telling on the other fellow. That case led me to study the question pretty thoroughly, and to examine it, as it affected the United States; I thought if this condition of sending paupers from the poor-houses and unfit people, existed in Switzerland, that it probably would show in the census. At that time I only had the census of 1870, but I analyzed that very thoroughly, and I found the Swiss, of all the continental nations, contributed the largest ratio of our defective and dependent classes. I made a very thorough analysis of the census, but in 1880 I was not able to follow it up quite as completely and to fortify it, because I was not any longer in Switzerland, and I did not consider it part of my duty, and besides, in the diplomatic service, I had no clerical assistance, except such as I paid for out of my own pocket.

Q. Have you the figures as to what your examination disclosed?—A. I have them, but I have not been able to make a summary of them on so short a notice; there are one or two tables here I would like to submit to you. Here is a table for 1870, showing the foreign born blind, the deaf and dumb, the idiotic, and the insane by nationality. I have added these four categories together, the total of each is shown in one column, and the total foreign born population of the United States is given in another column. The latter amounted to 5,567,229; furnishing 17,385 of the defective and unfortunate classes; in other words, there was one of these unfortunates for every 320 of the foreign born population; then by turning to any nationality you can see at a glance whether it is above or below the average, 320. Now, if you glance at Switzerland you will see it is one to every 241.

Nationalities of unfortunates for 1870.

Place of birth.	Blind.	Deaf and dumb.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Total.	Population of foreign born.	Ratio of unfortunates to aggregate of each country of birth.
Not stated	2	.....	25	4	31	954	1 to every— 30
Africa	49	1	9	1	60	2,657	44
Asia .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	864	864
Atlantic Islands	3	1	4	2	10	4,431	443
Australasia	6	.....	5	2	13	3,118	239
Austria proper	10	8	21	13	52	30,508	586
Belgium	13	.....	15	2	30	12,553	418
Bohemia	16	9	59	11	95	40,289	424
British America	220	202	337	225	984	493,464	501
Central America .....	.....	1	1	.....	2	301	150
China	6	.....	35	5	46	63,042	1,370
Cuba	2	1	18	1	22	5,319	241
Denmark	2	.....	30	2	34	30,107	885
France	83	38	261	45	427	116,402	272
Germany	715	434	3,135	496	4,780	1,690,533	353
Gibraltar .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	77	77
Europe, not specified .....	.....	1	5	.....	6	1,546	257
Great Britain, not specified .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4,122	4,122
Ireland	329	135	790	160	1,414	550,924	389
Ireland	1,493	278	5,580	422	7,773	1,855,827	238

Nationalities of unfortunates for 1870—Continued.

Place of birth.	Blind.	Deaf and dumb.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Total.	Population of foreign born.	Ratio of unfortunates to aggregate of each country of birth.
							<i>1 to every—</i>
Scotland	72	26	207	37	342	140,835	411
Wales	46	17	88	18	169	74,533	441
Greece			1		1	390	390
Holland	16	4	45	18	83	46,802	563
Hungary	1	2	4	1	8	3,737	467
India	2	1	3		6	586	97
Italy	7		32	5	44	17,157	389
Luxembourg	7	2	2	1	12	5,802	483
Malta			2		2	55	27
Mexico	42	9	55	20	126	42,435	336
Norway	39	36	149	54	278	114,246	410
Poland	5	9	7		21	14,436	687
Pacific Islands			1		1	326	326
Portugal	3		15		18	4,542	252
Russia			7		7	4,644	663
Sandwich Islands	1				1	584	584
South America			18	1	19	3,565	187
Spain	5	1	16		22	3,764	171
Sweden	24	36	102	17	179	97,332	543
Switzerland	41	80	112	78	311	75,153	241
Turkey	1		2		3	302	100
West Indies	16	3	25	2	46	6,251	135
At sea			2	2	4	2,638	659
Other countries						76	
Total	3,277	1,336	11,227	1,645	17,485	5,567,229	312

The WITNESS. Now, I would like to say that the time my testimony relates to was during my mission to Switzerland, from August, 1877, to August, 1881, but what has happened since, I can not say. I only know that I do not find in the subsequent volumes of Foreign Relations, many reports of improper immigration. Whether the condition of affairs has improved or not, I do not know. There was an emigration law enacted in Switzerland shortly before I left there, but I am not familiar with the results of its observation.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Let me ask you just here if the steamship companies advertised by posters or newspapers or otherwise the advantages of this country, by way of soliciting immigration?—A. I don't think the poster is very much in vogue; it may be, but I don't think they resort to that. I don't think that is their customary way of advertising in Switzerland. They certainly advertise very largely in the newspapers; they had a number of newspapers devoted entirely to immigration questions. I wrote some articles for a newspaper published in English, condemning the shipment of improper immigrants to the United States. The editor very kindly accepted those articles at first, but after I got better informed and was better able to give him a good readable article, he declined, on the ground that it was a dead issue, never would be a live one, and furthermore that it might injure his advertising. There were a large number of papers published in Switzerland (they are not much bigger than 12 by 14 inches in size, but there are four pages of them, each one), and I should think that one-fourth of those newspapers is given up to immigration advertisements, some of them even go so far as offering inducements to people without means to emigrate. When I say they do, I mean they did then.

Q. How would they be able to get their people over who would be without means?—A. Very much like the case I have cited; it is generally by the Commune.

Q. Assisted by the Commune?—A. Assisted by the Commune; in fact, some of the communes have voted regular sums of money to persons immigrating, and any native of that commune can obtain that assistance under certain conditions.

Q. What are the conditions in such cases?—A. I can read you an extract from this volume; it is from the minutes of a town meeting held at Zug, September 12, 1880. I will read as follows:

Special session of citizens held in the Kloster Church, Sunday, the 12th September, 1880.

The minutes of the last session of citizens of May 9 last were read and approved.

The following subjects were declared by the president, C. C. Weiss, to be an order for discussion in the present session:

The renewed request for furnishing a cash payment in advance, out of the town revenues to members of the community emigrating out of Europe.

The repairing of Muhlebach street.

The election of tellers.

The president then announced that, under date of August 2 last, a demand for a special meeting of the citizens of the town had been made by one hundred and twenty-three citizens, therefore, by a sufficient number, for the purpose of considering the petition considered and rejected in the town-meeting of May 9 last for the payment in advance out of the town revenue to members of the township for a certain number of years to aid emigration out of Europe.

In pursuance of the urging of certain members of the township ready to emigrate, this matter was therefore appointed by the corporation for to-day. In the matter itself, the Verwaltungsrath stated that his views concerning this question of emigration had not altered since the last meeting, and again moved its rejection and that of the petition which had been read. After Mr. Flidlin, formerly of the grand council, had, in view of the generally existing desire to emigrate, spoken in favor of considering this petition for assistance to emigrate ("Auswanderungs-Unterstützungsgesuch"), the question of entering upon a discussion or non-entry thereon of the emigration question was put. After a show of hands without result, and Messrs. Waller and Bosshard had been chosen tellers, and two further votes had been taken by a show of hands without decision, the question was decided by the yeas and nays, 85 for considering it and 75 against, ten majority for entertaining the emigration petition.

The emigration assistance demanded by the petition as an advance from the corporation funds, and the conditions of granting the same, in case of the reception by the corporation, which had been considered by the (Verwaltungsrathe) municipal council was set forth as follows:

(1) The corporation government is authorized to advance 200 francs in cash to persons of full age of both sexes, being citizens of the town, and 40 francs to children under age who emigrate with their parents, as well as to the former who emigrate to another hemisphere.

To parents who emigrate and leave their children in their native commune no advance will be made.

(2) The emigration payments will only be made to the licensed emigration agents, for those members of the corporation who are forwarded to another continent, and then only when they prove by a properly authenticated certificate over the sea.

(3) The persons belonging to the corporation who are provided with an advance for the purpose of emigration shall receive the same only upon the condition that they renounce all and every benefit of the corporation until, from their share of the wood and pasture-lands which they would have continued to receive had they remained at home, the amount of the advance has been repaid from 1881, with interest at 5 per cent. from the day of the payment of the advance, together with the costs.

(4) The municipal council is empowered to levy the money thus accorded for emigration subsidies by means of a loan and to keep an exact account thereof, as well as the repayments out of the emigrants' share of the produce of the wood and meadow of the corporation, and a special account of such advance, interests, and costs.

The WITNESS. I was going to say that I found when I began to write to the Department of State on this subject that the feeling existed over here, too, that it was not a question of any great interest, and I was constantly being told that I took it up, being a New York City man; that it concerned nobody out of New York City, and that the

people generally didn't care about it; and that is the one reason why I analyzed the census so carefully. I wanted to prove it was of general interest, and here is the table which shows it very clearly.* In 1870 our native-born was 85½ per cent., foreign-born 14½ per cent., in this country. Now, if you will take the percentage of the blind, of foreign-born, was 16.1 per cent., the deaf and dumb was 8.2 per cent., as compared with 14½ per cent. of foreign-born population. Insane 29.9 per cent. as compared with 14½ per cent. Idiotic was 6.7 per cent. Imprisoned was 24.3 per cent. Receiving support was 29.7 per cent.

In 1880 the population was 86.68 per cent. native and 13.32 per cent. foreign. Foreign-born blind, 17 per cent.; deaf and dumb, 9.9 per cent.; insane, 28.6 per cent.; idiotic, 5.2 per cent.; imprisoned, 21.8 per cent.; receiving support, 34.2 per cent. In other words, the total of these classes in 1880 was 20.6 per cent. as compared with their population of 13.32 per cent. In 1870 it had been 23.5 per cent. compared with 14½ per cent. I then made a similar table for every State in the Union. I have that here also. They are too voluminous to go over. I leave them for publication by your committee. I will say in regard to the figures of 1880 there may be some inaccuracies, owing to the lack of proper clerical assistance to verify them. I believe, though, they are very nearly correct. Those of 1870 have been corrected. I might add, by way of explanation, that in this table I have also taken the different categories of the blind, the deaf and dumb, the idiotic, and the insane and made a general comparative statement, both as to the numbers and the ratios, the numbers being on the one side and the ratios on the other for the two decades.

Q. Do you know of the immigrants in Switzerland carrying any parochial testimony or passport?—A. In my time they almost invariably had them.

Q. You don't know what the custom is now?—A. I do not; they probably have them, from the fact that if a foreigner settles down in Switzerland, they require that he produce one.

Q. What about a petition, signed by 17,877 persons, in favor of establishing a Swiss colony in America?—A. That was a motion that was before the Swiss Congress, to relieve Switzerland from her congested population. There is no doubt but she is suffering from a scarcity of soil and overproduction of people, and the society had a petition, which was signed by some seventeen or eighteen thousand people, to be presented to Congress, favoring the acquisition of territory in America to place a Swiss colony on. They seemed to think our railway companies, States, or corporations, would, perhaps, give them land, or at all events, it could be acquired very cheaply.

Q. Did the clerk of the town council there authorize the circulation of a petition begging for means to transport a criminal to this country?

A. There was one case which happened to me, which is also published, in which a man came to my gate presenting a petition, which authorized him to collect the names or the subscription, not to collect the money, for the purpose of coming to this country with his wife and four children. Hon. George M. Robeson was with me at the time; I was going to take him out to see the sights of Berne, as we were going out of the gate to get into the carriage this man stopped me and I saw my cab driver laugh, and I asked him what he was laughing at. I saw the man was a little worse for liquor, and I asked the driver who he was. He

* NOTE.—This table with others submitted by the witness, is published elsewhere in this volume.

said he was a well-known thief, so when I came back from my drive, I sent to the police and got his record. He subsequently collected the money and squandered it, and therefore could not get to America.

Q. The public-spirited citizens were willing to assist him in his new enterprise?—A. It may interest the citizens of Illinois to know that he had chosen a town which, if he had got into the proper house, would not have been a bad one; it was Joliet. Here is a certified copy of the petition:

PETITION.

The undersigned, Benedict Eberhard, of Munchenbuchsee, a rope-maker living at Zollikofen, husband of Maria, born Lehmann, has decided to emigrate with his family (consisting of his wife and three children, one of whom was born in wedlock, by his wife, and one child in expectation), to Joliet in the State of Illinois, in North America. He has well-founded prospects to get on better in the world over there than here.

He has, however, for this purpose, too little money, unless he should reach the place of destination entirely without means, or should even fail to reach it. Now the journey thither costs, according to the estimate of the emigrant agent, Mr. Tanner, in Berne, 638 francs. The communes of Zollikofen and Munchenbuchsee, it is hoped, will contribute, but in any case that would not be more than sufficient for the family Eberhard to reach their destination, and there would remain nothing over to enable them to establish themselves in Joliet.

Under these circumstances Eberhard appeals to the generosity and charity of his fellow-townsmen in Zollikofen and in Munchenbuchsee, and expects from them voluntary contributions for the contemplated emigration; he believes that his design will meet with approbation on all sides and opposition from none.

Zollikofen, August 20, 1879.

The intending emigrant,

BENED. EBERHARD.

The undersigned deems that the above-mentioned Bened. Eberhard really has the intention of emigrating to America, and that it would be a matter of good luck for his family as well as for his native commune and that part of his present domicile could the emigration be effected.

Upon this supposition the undersigned promises the hereafter-stated contribution towards the expenses of the journey, upon the condition that the same shall be collected by an official of the commune of Munchenbuchsee, or of Zollikofen, and handed to the emigration agent, or sent to America after Eberhard.

Whosoever will contribute under the condition to aid the petitioner is requested to enter the amount opposite his signature on the list below.

Munchenbuchsee, August 21, 1879.

FR. HABERLI,
Notary, Town Clerk.

The WITNESS. Right here I would like to tell you there were eight charges brought against this man at different times. He had been imprisoned at various times under them; the first four all on account of theft. He was discharged once as innocent on the charge of theft; then he was sentenced to four months for theft, and four months the second time for theft and threatening life; finally for entering to steal wood, twenty days' imprisonment. I believe the real reason why he didn't get to America was that he got imprisoned again. Now, in the matter of remedy I don't know that anything is better than what Mr. Harrington, who was one of my predecessors as minister to Switzerland, recommended during the year 1868. He had been there, I don't know how long, but he had been there long enough to acquire a very great knowledge, and he suggested to our Government that they should have a system of passports—make the immigrant have a passport which should be certified by our consuls. That suggestion has cropped up from time to time. I warmly indorsed it in one of my dispatches. Mr. Eugene Schuyler mentioned it in an article he wrote for *The Political Science Quarterly*, and it has been indorsed quite generally. You will find it described in *United States Foreign Relations*, 1881, page 1083, and my

indorsement of it on page 1099; as you are probably familiar with it, I don't think it necessary to read it.

BY THE CHAIRMAN:

Q. I am not familiar with it myself, Mr. Fish, and would therefore like to hear it read.

The witness then read as follows:

While it would not prevent frauds and impositions, nor false oaths, it would tend largely to decrease the evil, if every emigrant from Europe, certainly from Switzerland, were compelled to be the bearer of a passport from the authorities of his commune, city, or village, in which those authorities should set forth clearly that the bearer, giving name, sex, age, etc., had never been accused of crime or acts of immorality, is of sound health, and able to earn his or her own support; and in the case of children that the parents are capable of supporting them. Those passports to be presented by the owners should be visaed by the United States consuls without charge; the consuls being instructed to refuse the visa to all such as were evidently helpless, paupers, or that came within any restrictions that might be imposed by the home government.

THE WITNESS: I believe that was the first suggestion of that remedy, and that was back in 1868; I think that, followed up by proper remedies here, we could attain a very much better condition of immigration.

Q. Is there any statement, Mr. Fish, which you have in mind, bearing on the subject?—A. Well, there is one, which has already been gone into by your committee—that is, the responsibility of the steamship companies. I think it would be well to bear in mind, as far as Europe is concerned, there is no immigrant comes here under the American flag. The money for his transportation is all paid to foreign corporations, and therefore I think they should be held responsible for the sort of immigrants they bring to us; it would be a very easy matter to hold them responsible, and frame a law to oblige them to return them to their native country; immigrants falling to the charge of the parishes over here, within a certain time after their landing, should be supported by the steamship company that brought them.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Do you regard a considerable portion of the Swiss immigration undesirable, or was that merely an exceptional case?—A. Well, I can hardly think that was exceptional, owing to the large proportion of Swiss inmates in our institutions, and I think a large proportion of the Swiss immigration is very valuable, very good, but I don't think any assisted immigration is good.

Q. That is undesirable, but what I want to get at is whether it is a large percentage of the immigration. How many out of a hundred that came from Switzerland would be assisted or would be sent over here by the different towns?—A. Well it is almost impossible for me to tell you that.

Q. Of course; you have cited here a few cases. Now, the question is whether there has been a considerable per cent. of the Swiss immigration of that character?—A. I think in years gone by, undoubtedly.

Q. Do you think it is so now, at the present time?—A. I should not like to venture an opinion on that, because I left Switzerland in 1881; that is nine years ago nearly. The conditions may have changed. We have a new law and they have a new law. I would rather not express an opinion on that now.

NEW YORK, *Wednesday, April 23, 1890.*

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD MITCHELL, UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

EDWARD MITCHELL, after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State your name.—A. Edward Mitchell.

Q. What is your occupation, Mr. Mitchell?—A. Lawyer.

Q. Do you hold any official position at the present time?—A. The office of attorney of the United States for the southern district of New York.

Q. In your duties as district attorney do you prosecute the cases that come before the court that have a connection with the importation of immigrants?—A. It is the duty of the district attorney to prosecute suits in violation of the so-called contract-labor law; that duty is performed by me when complaints are made in my office.

Q. Have you had any such complaints made in your office?—A. I have.

Q. State when such complaints have been filed.—A. Well, Mr. Rose, who is the chief assistant in the criminal department, has special charge of this, and he can give the dates and the names of the parties proceeded against.

Q. Is Mr. Rose present?—A. He is. I asked him to come along in order that he could give the particular information that I thought probably the committee would desire.

Q. You don't possess the particular information yourself?—A. No, sir, not as to particulars; the only communications which have come to me directly in regard to this matter are these which I now produce to the committee, if they may be called communications. I will submit them.

Q. Let me ask you how long you have been district attorney?—A. Since the 16th of September, 1889. Mr. Rose has been the chief assistant in charge of these matters for some time prior to that date, and has more extended information with reference to these affairs than I personally have.

Q. Will you just explain this case referred to?—A. Well, these papers came in an envelope addressed to me, and in that way came under my personal notice, and were opened by me, and in the due course of business of the office, they were referred to Mr. Rose. The papers are first a communication which seems to be addressed to no person at all; it reads as follows:

The advent of the Edward Strauss orchestra at the Madison Square Garden, under a twelve weeks' contract with Samuel French & Sons, general managers of the Madison Square Garden Company in May, June, and July next, promises no little disturbance all around if they are permitted to enter this country and play in violation of the law under these contracts. In this and various other cities the laws are explicit as to contract labor. The claim is made that this orchestra is not the Joahn Strauss orchestra, as Joahn Strauss is aged and infirm, and retired long ago from the field. This orchestra is directed by Edward Strauss, one of his younger brothers, and is trading upon his name, and is the orchestra which plays in a garden in Vienna, similar to the Atlantic Garden in this city. Musicians here say that the orchestra is composed of cheap musicians who are incapable of playing in the operatic or regular theatrical orchestras of Vienna, and they are indignant that any foreign musical organizations should be imported here to inaugurate the great new Madison Square Garden amphitheater, while so many string orchestras, military bands, and other

musical organizations exist in this country which are equal, and, indeed, superior to any similar organization on the face of the globe.

It is said that the musicians of this country will request all labor and other kindred organizations everywhere to join with them in entering protests against this unlawful speculation in music which conflicts with their living as American citizens, and it has been whispered that many wealthy stockholders of the Madison Square Garden Company, having heard the mutterings of the coming storm, are endeavoring to have the Strauss contract canceled, arguing that as it is an unlawful one, it is of course invalid; and also that it is not good policy to inaugurate a splendid new American edifice with an orchestra from a foreign country, no matter what orchestra or what name it bears, thereby incurring the antagonism of over two-thirds of the organized community with all the influences which follow in its wake. Protests will be vigorously made against the President of the United States, Senators, Representatives in Congress, the mayor of this city and other cities, or other public officials assisting in the dedication of the new edifice under these conditions, on the ground that the present administration is committed to the doctrine of protection to American labor, and any public man binding his name, presence, or influence to that which in violation of law conflicts or degrades it does so as an insult to those who he is elected to represent. Several cases will be cited in support of their views, the most notable one where the contract-labor law was violated was in the case of the successor to the late Henry Ward Beecher, of Plymouth Church. The successor to Mr. Beecher was contracted for by the Plymouth Church corporation, but he never took the pulpit because the law was in his way, and many others are extant. The case of the Rev. Dr. Warren, of the Trinity Church organization, which corporation was fined \$1,000, and the more recent case of the silk weavers who were forced to return.

The musicians do not object to the Strauss orchestra or any other organization coming to this country and giving concerts or other exhibitions on their own merits.

Americans do and will object to foreign musical organizations being brought here and contracted with for long and short engagements in violation of the law by managers of American amusement enterprises, thereby depriving the American citizen musician of earning his natural living, to say nothing of furnishing an inferior and cheap commodity in music to American audiences. To the average person the musicians claim that it seems so absurd for an American management to wander across the ocean to procure a foreign orchestra to inaugurate a new amusement edifice in America where there are so many hundreds better here, and how silly it would appear for any company in London, Paris, Vienna, or any other city in the old country dedicating a new amusement building to come to America and pick out the Atlantic Garden orchestra to take over there to dedicate some new building.

The Madison Square Garden Company is an organization composed of the best business men in the city; they are capitalized at \$1,500,000, and it is said that some of the more wealthy stockholders who have large investments in the enterprise are emphatic in their indignation at the making of the Strauss contract, and as the executive committee were imposed upon, not knowing at the time the law was being violated, will endeavor to have the contract canceled at once, before the organization leaves Vienna.

Mr. Strauss, in a cabled interview, states and practically admits that his music is principally waltz music. He states in the same interview that the people of America are afraid he will stay here with his "merry orchestra," but that he is going to escape to Vienna as soon as he can. The mistake Mr. Strauss makes is, that the people here are not afraid he will stay with his orchestra, but that he will not stay; if he or they were to come to stay they would be welcomed with open arms. Now, as there has been a great deal said as to what constitutes an artist so far as the musician is concerned, it is probably well right here to define what Mr. Strauss and his orchestra have to show before they land and play in this country. A musician artist is one who is composer or soloist; the latter to play a solo from music at sight. The test as to whether this orchestra are artists will probably not be made by the collector of the port or deputies, but by competent and unprejudiced musicians of this country as they alone can decide. If the law is permitted to be violated this year, the next year will see herds of cheap charlatan musical organizations from Europe playing at our watering places, mountain resorts, etc., posing as artists, and the American citizen musician who lives here and pays taxes will be left out in the cold, without employment, creating distress among some of our most worthy citizens.

A copy of this is furnished to all the daily newspapers, public officials, etc.

Respectfully,

HUGH COYLE,
Amusement Manager.

Room 337 Astor House.

A decision which pronounces every musician an artist would be a decided novelty and would establish a false and dangerous precedent, as it would dignify the cheap fiddler and horn blower to the position of artist and degrade the real artist to such level. Such a decision coming from officials of an administration committed to the protection of labor would in the opinion of well-informed people, be a very serious mistake.

The WITNESS. The paper relates to what is stated to be the proposed advent of Edward Strauss's orchestra. It was accompanied by some printed matter about a violation of the law; the unlawful progress of that kind of music, etc. This document was received in the office, this type-written document, on the 5th of April. On the 8th of April, came this second communication which I assume to be substantially the same as the type-written copy.

Q. Will you tell us whether that company of musicians have been landed in this country or not?—A. I have no knowledge or information that they have been.

Q. It is charged that they have been?—A. I think it is not.

Q. What is the purpose of filing it? Does that appear in it?—A. That can be known only to the signer. It appears in the first paper received on April 5, that protests will be vigorously made against the President of the United States, Senators, Representatives in Congress, and the mayor of this city and other cities, assisting in the dedication of the new edifice under these conditions, referring, I suppose, to some edifice that was to be occupied by Strauss's band, or where he was going to give his concerts. The paper is a notice which Mr. Coyle says will be furnished to all the daily newspapers, public officials, etc., giving notice that he will seek to have the law enforced against Strauss and his orchestra, in case he should, at some future time, arrive in this country.

Q. That is just what I want to know. Now, your office has had no notification of their arrival, by the filing of any subsequent paper?—A. None at all; there has no violation of the law been brought to my mind that has not been attended to.

Q. What other cases have been called to your attention?—A. Well, it is a declaration that if these people come here the signer of this paper will insist that proceedings be taken, that is all. There are two or three cases, certainly, which have been called to my personal attention by Mr. Rose, and all cases that did come to the office are called, by Mr. Rose, to my personal attention, and all the complaints are signed by me, so that no complaints that have been brought since I have been in office but have in that way been brought under my personal notice; but, with 6,000 suits in the office, as there are at the present time, I do not profess to keep any run of the details of each one of the cases; that is a physical and a mental impossibility.

Q. You know the details of some of them. Do you know any of the details of the three cases to which you refer?—A. Not so well as Mr. Rose.

Q. Mr. Thomas C. McGuire, on the stand yesterday, stated: "We claim that the district attorney has not carried out the law, in other words, has been careless about it," and he suggested that this be brought to the attention of this committee, and suggested that the following be added to the law: "And should the district attorney fail to bring suit when notified of a violation of the law, upon proof being furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury, he shall be removed from office and punished with the same penalties as would be placed upon the party who should be proved to bring them here under contract." Now, what this committee wants to know, if cases have been filed before you as the

district attorney, of violations of the alien contract-labor law, what action has your office taken regarding those cases?—A. Suits have been brought for penalties in three cases, of complaints made since September 16, 1889; I know of no other complaint that has been made.

Q. What action was taken with reference to the first case filed, and the names of the parties alleged to have acted in violation of the law. Have you got them?—A. I don't bear them in mind. Mr. Rose, I am sure, does.

Q. You don't know what action was taken of each case?—A. I know that complaints were filed.

Q. Has your office taken any action?—A. It has.

Q. What action has it taken?—A. I don't know the names of the parties.

Q. I want to know whether your office has proceeded in the prosecution of the complaint. A. It has. The complaints have been filed, and the cases are on the calendar awaiting to be tried.

Q. Now, it has been claimed that there is carelessness in the prosecution. Why hasn't this first case been prosecuted up to this time?—A. It has been prosecuted up to the point that it is possible. They have been placed on the calendar and are waiting to be reached in their order to be tried. There is one case that has been tried, since I came into office in September last, where the action was begun about August or September, I think, in 1888.

Q. Are we to understand that your calendar is so overcrowded that that is the reason why these cases have not been reached before this time?—A. That is the cause of the cases not having been tried, the condition of the calendar. As I said before, there are 6,000 cases in the United States district attorney's office in this district, and you will see how impossible it is to dispose of all of those cases within a short time after the suit has been begun.

Q. How many cases do you dispose of in a month, on an average?—A. Well, I should think on an average it would be between seventy-five and a hundred disposed of in one way or another.

Q. Seventy-five or a hundred a month?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And there are twelve months in the year, and you have six thousand cases on your calendar?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you made any application to the Department at Washington for an increase of force to help to put through the business?—A. We would have to have an increase of judges as well. We keep the judges busy with the present force. I have not yet made any application for an increase of force in our office.

Q. That exhibit shows a very tardy justice.—A. It shows the condition.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Do you mean a hundred cases tried a month? Aren't there a great many cases compromised and settled that never come to trial?—

A. There are a great many of these that are disposed of by the trial of a similar issue; I do not mean there are a hundred cases that are actually tried any one month.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You mean you relieved the docket of one hundred cases a month?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If there is any statement you would like to make in that connection, in regard to the crowded condition of the docket, we would like to hear it.—A. The docket has been overcrowded here for years past.

The appointment of an additional circuit judge—the provision by law for the new circuit judge here—has certainly been a very great relief, but in the last six months there have been more than fifteen hundred new cases brought—cases arising in the custom department alone—and that is entirely irrespective of the cases that have been brought by the United States for penalties, for fines, for forfeitures, and on the criminal side.

Q. How many cases are on your criminal docket?—A. I should rather refer that to Mr. Rose. I would take Mr. Rose's suggestion in reference to that number, rather than state it myself. I would say though that on the criminal side they are not blocked anything like the same extent that they are in every other branch of the office.

Q. Are the cases you have reference to on the criminal docket indictments? When do you docket your case, on information or after indictment?—A. After indictment.

Q. So there are, on your criminal docket, indictments pending to the extent you speak of?—A. There are, on the criminal docket, indictments pending, but what number now I don't know.

Q. Isn't the purpose of your court to expedite the criminal docket and to dispose of them?—A. The criminal docket, as I say, I think is cleared every month.

Q. Then why haven't these cases, that we have been speaking of, been taken from the docket by trial or otherwise?—A. You mean these cases for penalties?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. I don't think those cases are prosecuted by indictment.

Q. Do they go on the civil docket?—A. They go on the civil docket.

Q. They are quasi criminal, are they not?—A. Well, they are for penalties, but they are not proceeded against by indictment.

Q. Haven't you a third docket then, a civil docket, a quasi criminal docket, and a criminal docket?—A. Yes, sir, we have a criminal docket, a docket in the United States district court, a docket for civil cases; we have a docket in the United States circuit court for civil cases, and we have another docket in the United States circuit court for what is known as customs cases, and which are suits against the collector of customs.

Q. What is the condition of that docket?—A. That docket is overloaded.

Q. Of the number of cases on that docket, how many actually come to trial, what proportion of them?—A. It would be a mere guess; I think there are probably two hundred and fifty or three hundred issues, which are to be tried, and the trial of two hundred and fifty or three hundred different issues would probably dispose of the most of the cases which are on that docket, that is, if acquiesced in.

Q. Well, would you be prepared to say that 50 per cent. of those cases on that docket ever come to trial before a jury?—A. I think not.

Q. You think not?—A. I think there are more than half of them that I say would be disposed of upon the trial of other cases.

Q. Then the issues involved in the complaints on your docket, for the importation of alien contract laborers, I would say the complaints for penalties on account of the importation of foreign contract labor, would not the trial of one case there settle the whole of them?—A. The first case that was tried under this law was a case that was tried, I think, during the time of my predecessor, Mr. Walker, and it involved the question whether a contract could be made with a clergyman abroad to come to this country. That suit was tried and judgment was ren-

dered in favor of the Government for the penalty provided by law, and that case has been appealed and is now in the United States Supreme Court, awaiting determination there, and there it takes three or four years, I think, to reach a case.

Q. Since then has there been any case tried involving any of the questions growing out of the contract labor law?—A. There was one case tried last fall, certainly to my knowledge, since I came into office.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. What case was that?—A. That was a case brought against one Thompson, I think, for making a contract with a French woman to come to this country as a milliner, and in that case the judgment was also in favor of the United States.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. What became of this, has it been appealed from?—A. I don't know that it has yet been appealed, but I understand the defendant proposes to appeal.

Q. How long since it was decided?—A. Well, that was in the past year.

Q. Have any proceedings been taken to collect the penalty?—A. I think there has been an execution issued to the marshal.

Q. But no return on that execution?—A. A stay was granted by the court, and time given to make a bill of exception.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. What becomes of the person who comes here in violation of the law, during the first proceedings? Is he prevented from working?—A. I don't know; the person who comes here in violation of that law has the option to absolutely disregard any contract that he or she may have made, because the law makes the contract void, but what he or she does, of course, I don't know anything about; that is just as they please.

Q. Your suit is against the party who has made the contract?—A. Against the persons against whom the complaint and information have been furnished to my office. We are strongly of the belief that one of the cases which we have brought, and which is pending, that the person against whom the suit has been brought has returned to the other country; the person with whom the contract was made, we prohibited him.

Q. You have only been in office about six or seven months?—A. That is all.

Q. And during the time that you have been in office, every case that has been brought to your attention, has been attended to?—A. Every one.

Q. And there has been no delay or want of diligence on the part of your office in bringing to justice parties who are violating the law?—A. Absolutely none at all.

Q. The trouble has been more the law's delay?—A. It is nothing more than that.

Q. And if the parties are disposed to contest in the court every case, it would consume three or four years before a final decision is reached?—

A. That is undoubtedly true; it is the constitutional right of the defendant to defend a suit; I might suggest this, that if Mr. McGuire or whoever the witness was that made this charge, had made it more specific, it would have been much more easy to give a specific statement in relation to it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The charge was simply this, that the office of the prosecuting attorney was indifferent to the prosecution of these cases. They were never able to get a hearing.—A. Well, who are they, that is what I want to know?

Q. Mr. McGuire stands in a very responsible position as one of the heads of the labor organizations of this State?—A. I know, but in what case does Mr. McGuire make the complaint?

Q. The three cases that have been filed before you?—A. The three cases?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. He specified those?

Q. I don't know as he does in this testimony here, but I know that is a fact.—A. Outside of the testimony?

Q. He makes this general charge here, and I know it is based on that; I am giving you what I know to be a fact from his statement.—A. If his complaint is with reference to these three cases, I should be very glad to send to the committee a copy of the docket, showing what has been done in the three cases, and where they stand now, if that is desired. Mr. Rose says he can give that without sending a copy.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Is there any possible way of advancing those cases out of their regular order on the docket?—A. I don't know about that; I can't say that I know of any way.

Q. Could it be made on your motion?—A. I don't know of any way.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Isn't there a rule in your court that the prosecuting attorney can call up such cases for trial, and give notice that such cases are for trial; or are the district attorneys compelled to take up cases in their order on the docket?—A. I am not aware that there is an exception in favor of the district attorney in that case.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you think you would know it, Mr. Mitchell, if there was?—A. I think I would know it; yes.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Suppose the next case on the docket after the trial of one was where a witness was absent, and you would state to the court the fact; wouldn't you proceed to the next case?—A. I think we would.

Q. Don't you inform the court of the cases that are for trial from day to day?—A. I don't think the court would listen absolutely to the district attorney as to what cases are assigned.

Q. In other words, do you mean to say that the court calls the cases on the calendar irrespective of the desire and wishes of the district attorney?—A. The calendar is called in the order in which it has been made up—the regular calendar.

Q. Do you say, sir, that if a case of considerable importance which would go on the docket (and which these contract-labor cases were), that if a case transpired to-day, you could not have it tried under two or three years?—A. I think I might have it tried within one year.

Q. Haven't some of these cases been pending more than one year?—A. I don't think so.

Q. Couldn't you have it tried within less than a year, Mr. Mitchell, by calling the court's attention to the case; in other words, a person committing an offense against the laws of the United States goes un-

hurt by justice for over a year?—A. I think in every case (except where there is a criminal proceeding), you will find that is about the length of time that it takes to bring any person to justice, where there was a defense.

Q. Of course you are familiar with the provision of this law. Are there any defects in its execution that you are aware of, or could you suggest any remodeling of the law, in order to secure the desired end?—

A. I have no suggestions to make.

Q. You think, then, the law is easily capable of execution, where proper testimony is furnished?—A. I see no difficulty about carrying out the law, as it stands, where the evidence of its violation is furnished the prosecuting officer; none whatever. The difficulty is in getting the evidence.

Q. That is merely administrative, but in the execution of the law, you have no suggestions to make, and the law is ample to punish parties if the proof is sufficient to prove their guilt?—A. There is no difficulty about that.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. How many cases have been tried here in New York, since the law has been in existence?—A. I know two, which I have mentioned.

Q. In both cases the Government has secured a verdict?—A. In both cases.

Q. Have there been any other cases tried in which the Government has not secured a verdict?—A. I don't know of any.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Mitchell, when an immigrant lands, and a complaint is filed with you that it is a case in violation of the alien contract-labor law, the case is docketed and can not be heard for a year's time. Now, what becomes of the immigrant during that time?—A. I have no information as to what becomes of him.

Q. You take no jurisdiction over him at all?—A. I have no power or control over him; the law has imposed upon the Secretary of the Treasury the enforcement of this law. I know nothing about the immigrant; I know nothing about his landing; I know nothing about what is done with him; know nothing about any contract that he may have made until there is a complaint brought to the office. It is then investigated. It is ascertained whether there is any testimony sufficient to warrant an action, and if there is, then an action is brought.

Q. But my question is: Suppose he lands, a complaint is filed with you that it is a case in violation of the alien contract-labor law, you can not try the case for a year, you say. Now, what is to be the status of the immigrant while he is waiting on the action of your court? Is he free to go on with his work in this country as he chooses?—A. You mean unfettered by any contract which he may have made? Certainly the contract is void.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. There is no fine against the immigrant?—A. None at all.

Q. There is no restraint on the immigrant?—A. None at all by the law.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. But if he goes on, though, to work with a man that he is alleged to be in contract with while the case is yet pending before your court, would that act on the employer's part be taken as a contempt of your court?—A. Oh, no.

Q. I want to get at whether or not the court takes any cognizance of the carrying out of this contract, during the time that these parties are waiting for a decision by the court. So they are free to act without any restraint on the part of the court?—A. That is true, sir. You see, in these cases where there is an answer put in, and where the defense is made, the question is still open as to whether these immigrants have been brought in contrary to law; that is just exactly the point; that question is still open.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Let me submit a case to you: An immigrant alleged to have been brought here in violation of the contract labor law, the name of the ship that he came in, and the name of the party with whom the contract is alleged to be made, is furnished you; what proceedings do you take, what would be the action, and against whom; what would be the proceeding of your office on that information?—A. Where we have evidence that he contracts?

Q. Now, say that when the case is to be tried, the evidence is ready for you, what steps do you take upon that information?—A. There is a suit brought against the person who has assisted the immigrant, or who has made the contract with him.

Q. Do you take any further action, any further proceeding against the vessel bringing him over?—A. We have taken no such proceedings, and my impression is there has never been any such complaint.

Q. Against the vessel?—A. No, against the master of the vessel.

Q. The complaint is exactly as I tell you; the name of the immigrant, the vessel bringing him here, and the name of the party with whom he is alleged to have made the contract. Now, there is groundwork for two actions, isn't there? One against the vessel, and one against the person making the contract?—A. My recollection is that there is not; that we should have to have some complaint made in the office, against the master, for having knowingly made it, and he is liable to indictment, \$500 penalty, and six months' imprisonment.

Q. On any of those complaints that have been made to you, have you brought action against the master, the owner of the ship?—A. We have not, to my knowledge.

Q. Or procured an indictment against him?—A. We have not.

Q. Have you then, in all cases, only proceeded against the party with whom the contract was made?—A. Those are all the cases.

Q. Why haven't there been instituted proper proceedings against the master of the vessel?—A. There haven't been any proper complaints filed against the master of the vessel.

Q. If the party alleges that such and such is, wouldn't it be your duty to have the party making that allegation make such affidavit as to justify the prosecution of the owner of the vessel?—A. It would be essential for them to make an affidavit that the master had knowingly violated this law, in order to justify the commissioner in issuing a warrant.

Q. When it is brought to your knowledge of a violation of the law, and the party is before you, he could make the affidavit, and isn't it the duty of the prosecuting attorney to see that that case was properly presented for action to the grand jury?—A. If there has been any offense against the law and it comes to his knowledge, it is undoubtedly his duty.

Q. Haven't I told you that here are parties, say the immigrant himself is brought before you, and he alleges this; that is entirely against the law; wouldn't it then be your duty to direct one of the officers to

take his affidavit (one of the officers under you) and put such complaint in proper shape, agreeable to yourself, both against the vessel and against the party with whom the contract was made?—A. Well, it certainly is the duty of the district attorney to prosecute all the offenses against the law.

Q. And that has never been done?—A. Well, that has never been done.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. It has not been done because no complaints have been made?—A. That is the point I say, precisely.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. If the party is before you, and don't exactly know the form in which to do it, wouldn't it be the duty of the prosecuting attorney to take the necessary affidavit, to summon the men to appear before the grand jury; and suppose there was some reasonable probability of his not being there when wanted, couldn't you send that man to jail, and detain him there, so as to be a witness at the trial?—A. You mean in the criminal proceeding?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. If there is any witness needed in a criminal proceeding, and it is likely that he is going to run away, he may be detained.

Q. Isn't it the duty of the prosecuting attorney or the district attorney, where an outrage has been brought to his attention, to see that the witnesses are detained, and to see that the witness does also make the proper complaint before the grand jury?—A. Your question is very broad; it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce this law, and it is the duty of the Treasury Department to procure the necessary evidence and bring that to the office of the district attorney, according to the proper and regular and orderly method of conducting the two branches.

Q. Then you give us to understand that unless the United States Treasury Department files the information, it is not your duty to take cognizance of it?—A. No, sir, I do not. Your question covers not the case of a complaint which was made in my office, but the case of hunting up evidence and complaints.

Q. No, sir, I placed the case before you of a party going directly to your office.—A. Any person that comes to my office to make any complaint is always attended to, and his complaint is reduced into the proper form of affidavit, and I present it to the commissioner.

Q. Then I understand you, Mr. Mitchell, that in these very cases that have been brought before you, there has been no proceeding against the steam-ship companies?—A. There has been no complaint made against the steam-ship companies; it has not transpired on what steam-ship or sailing vessel the man may have arrived in.

Q. Suppose he gives you the name of the steam-ship, and submits the matter to you. Immediately now, to your legal mind, you see two prosecutions. You see two men who have violated the law. In your legal mind the immigrant is not in it; but the man who made the contract with him for labor, and the vessel that brought him over, are both liable. Then when you see it take that twofold form, why do you select the one and let the other go; isn't it your duty to prosecute both?—A. If the two matters are presented in the proper form, they would both be prosecuted; it is because only one form has been presented, and only one action has been begun; if anybody who has brought these complaints to my office of a violation of the contract labor law will make an

affidavit (in addition to the one that the contract has been unlawfully made abroad to bring him to this country) that the master of the ship on which he was brought knew that he was coming in violation of the law, I should send him in to the commissioner to make his affidavit to that effect, and proceed against the master.

Q. If a party came to you and made complaint of a larceny committed on Government property, and told you that he was ready to make an affidavit that such a person stole the goods, and that such another person received them, knowing them to be stolen, and disposed of them, that would embrace two cases, wouldn't it; the larceny of the party and the receiver of stolen goods. And though he would only ask to prosecute the man guilty of larceny, wouldn't it become your duty to see that both of those men were prosecuted, and direct him to make the complaint against the receiver of the stolen goods as well?—A. Very likely.

Q. Now, then, a man comes to you and makes complaint or states that he came over in a certain ship, and that he was under contract to labor with another man. Wouldn't you equally see that there were two complaints?—A. Very likely.

Q. Wouldn't it then become the duty of your office to see that the steam-ship was prosecuted, and also the party with whom the contract was made?—A. I should think so.

Q. Yet it has never been done?—A. Yet there has never been any such complaint made. That is the point. You have gone on a hypothetical case which has never occurred. But I say on your motion, on your own motion, you might make the other complaint.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Of the two cases that have been tried and judgment obtained (I believe you stated there were only two cases tried, to your knowledge), one was the case of the clergyman, and what was the other case?—A. A French milliner.

Q. What was that case?—A. A case against Thompson.

Q. What was she to do here?—A. To trim hats.

Q. Do you know what wages she was to receive?—A. I think it was something like a \$100 a month; \$1,200 a year.

Q. This law was made for the purpose of keeping out people who come here in swarms under contract, such as would go on our railroads in gangs of from one hundred to five hundred, and to keep down the price of American labor. Two cases have been picked out and tried, and judgment has been obtained where, if they had landed, it would not have degraded American labor at all, would it?—A. I can not say whether it would or would not have degraded American labor in the estimation of other people. My own opinion is it would not have degraded American labor.

Q. And the law was certainly never framed for the purpose of keeping out people of that class, in your judgment? Do you think the Knights of Labor, who brought about this law, through whose influence the law was passed through Congress, intended at that time to provide against the landing of such people, or wasn't it rather to provide against the landing of hundreds of thousands that come here, as they suppose, under contract to supplant American labor?—A. Well, the intention of the law can be found only in its terms.

Q. And your office is entirely blameless because no complaint has been made?—A. Absolutely.

TESTIMONY OF ABRAM J. ROSE, ASSISTANT UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

ABRAM J. ROSE, after being duly sworn, testified as follows :

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. What position do you hold in the office of the district attorney for the southern district of New York, Mr. Rose?—A. Assistant United States attorney for the southern district of New York.

Q. In the discharge of your duties, do you have special oversight of the alleged violations of the alien contract-labor law?—A. All the complaints come to me or Mr. Mitchell; either first to me, or from him to me. I get them all.

Q. How long have you been the assistant?—A. The first day of May, 1886; not in that bureau though; I have been in that bureau since the first of January, 1888; ever since the passage of this law, I have had charge of everything connected with it.

Q. How many complaints have been filed of violations since that time?—A. Eight; possibly nine. I only knew I was to come here a short time before I came, and had but a short time to look over the docket.

Q. Eight since the passage of the law?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many of those cases have been tried and decision rendered?—A. Two.

Q. What are the names of those cases?—A. The first was the United States against the Church of the Holy Trinity; it was brought for the importation of E. Walpole Warren. That suit was begun in 1887, judgment was rendered in favor of the United States on demurrer to the complaint by the defendant. The case was tried before Judge Wallace on that demurrer, and he ordered judgment in favor of the Government for \$1,000. The case was taken to the United States Supreme Court, for the reason that it interferes with the Constitution of the United States, interferes with a man's religion, getting such religion as he wants.

Q. He is here?—A. He is here, but I have not heard him.

Q. What was the next case?—A. A suit against Thompson for the importation of a lady named Miss Louise, now Miss VePlete, now something else. That case was defended. It was brought October 15, 1888; it was defended on the ground that the proviso in the fifth section, I think of the act of 1887, that exempts certain people from the operation of the act, that she came within that proviso as being an artist, and also that she came here under that same proviso as a person employed to do skilled labor not to be found here. That case was tried on the 25th and 26th of November, 1889, and by direction of the court the jury found a verdict for the Government, holding that the evidence didn't show that the trimming of hats was a new industry in the United States, at any rate not in 1887, when this act passed, and that she was not within the term artist as contained in that act, where it was used in the common acceptance of the term. Judgment was rendered, stay was granted to him to prepare bill of exception. That stay has not yet expired, and I suppose he will take it to the Supreme Court. He would have to give a bond, and I doubt very much if we could collect judgment unless he did.

Q. Is the woman in this country now?—A. I saw her in court. That suit came to us from another firm. She had been here over a year when this suit was brought; and this suit, I think, grew out of a per-

sonal interest the woman had. She had been sued by Thompson and wanted to use this suit against Thompson for that purpose.

Q. You don't know that she is now in the city doing business on Broadway?—A. I don't know that.

Q. Or Fifth avenue, I mean?—A. I saw her there, but I understood she was working then for Stern. That contract was signed by Thompson, made in Paris. She came here as a first-class passenger; she swore it was made, and there was nothing for the district attorney to do but to prosecute it.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Do you think the steam-ship company had any knowledge of it?—A. Not at all; how could they know of it?

Q. These are the only two cases that have been tried?—A. Yes, sir; we have had many cases up there on writ of habeas corpus, where people were detained by the commissioners or by the collector, and some have been sent back and others let in by the court.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You have six cases pending now?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are they?—A. One is a suit against Edward Gunther, for the importation of a man named Hageman; that case has been on the calendar for two weeks.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. What was his contract for?—A. It was to work in the country some place.

Q. As a common farm-hand?—A. No, sir; in a manufacturing institution some place.

Q. Was he to receive more than ordinary wages here?—A. That I can not recollect; I have not looked at those papers.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. When was that brought?—A. November 19, 1888. The marshal has been unable to serve summons on the man who made the complaint, who was the imported alien; that was the case Mr. Mitchell suggested it was thought he had returned whence he came. If we can not find the man as soon as the case is reached on the calendar, there will be nothing to do but let the case be dismissed.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Which case is that?—A. Gunther.

Q. What is the next case?—A. It is against Gustave Amberg; March 18 that was brought. He is with the Thalia Theater; for the importation of some man named Mueller, as a secretary or musician, or something of that kind. In that case, in every one of these cases, they put in a defense, and if the committee will remember, these cases are put on the calendars of the court, in the order in which the issue is joined; that is, in which the answer is served; the issue is made up, and they are tried in that way, unless, when the case is reached, there is some reason why it should be changed. There is no power with the district attorney to progress or move these cases ahead, one way or the other; private litigants think they are just as important as the United States cases.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. So when there are cases supposed to involve the interests of a large number of people, such as these, the district attorney has no

option to advance that case on the docket?—A. I don't know how he could. A man who has a suit on a note is equally interested, and, as far as I know, the court is equal and just between large and small parties.

Q. We want to know whether or not they can be advanced in any way; whether or not he has any option in the premises?—A. I don't know of any way in which he can do it.

Q. What is the reason the cases that have not yet been tried have not been tried?—A. Because they have not been reached in their order to be tried. These cases are all civil suits, suits for a penalty, brought in the circuit court, as the statute provides against the man who made the contract.

Q. The case you spoke of last will be tried next Monday, if the witness can be found?—A. Well, I think it is at the head of the calendar. There may be one other case ahead of it.

Q. But it could not have been brought to trial before this time?—A. No, sir.

Q. What is the number on the docket; how many cases before the next contract labor case will be reached?—A. Well, I can not tell you that. This calendar that is now before the court has some eighteen hundred cases or more on it.

Q. About how many cases on that calendar do you dispose of a month?—A. Oh, you can't tell at all.

Q. On an average?—A. You can't average it at all. The last one we tried took us two weeks to try. You can't tell anything about that at all.

Q. Mr. Mitchell testified that on an average you disposed of seventy-five or a hundred cases; not that you tried seventy-five or a hundred cases, but, as a result of the trial, that many went off the docket?—A. Well, I think he got it a little low.

Q. Can you give us an idea of the eighteen hundred cases that are on the civil docket, where those contract labor cases are?—A. That are disposed of?

Q. No, sir, the average number of those cases that are disposed of a month?—A. No, sir; there are two terms a year, one beginning in April and one in October; these cases are made up in the order in which the issue is joined, that is they are placed on the calendar in the order in which they are ready for trial; when the calendar is made up, they are put in in their regular order, and so tried. When a case once gets on the calendar, it stays there forever, until it is finally disposed of.

Q. So the facts are, you are not able two months in advance to give any indication as to the time a case will be called for trial?—A. Well, there may be some months that you might; I am not saying that we have no idea at all. Take the Gunther case, for instance; I have an idea that it will be tried next week; I have known that for two or three weeks.

Q. That case is before you?—A. Well, I can't tell anything of those cases, when they will be reached on the calendar; that will be made up for October next.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. What is the delay in making up the issue in those cases?—A. The defendant has twenty days after the papers are served on him to put in his answer.

Q. Then I understood you that the cases go on the docket as the issues are made up?—A. No, sir; you don't understand me correctly at

all; I don't mean to be understood in that way. I think you are not quite acquainted with our manner of practice. Let me tell you about the issues. When the suit is brought in the circuit court, to day we will say, by the filing of a precipe, the summons is issued. That case is put on the docket then of the clerk's office in that court; it may never get on the calendar of the court; if it is settled or disposed of, it never goes there. If you will bear in mind the distinction between calendar and docket, we will get along all right. Now, the summons and complaint is served on the defendant, and that, with the proof of service, is filed in the clerk's office. The answer is due in twenty days. That is filed in the clerk's office, and a copy is served on the attorney for the complainant; that case is at issue.

Q. And then it goes on the calendar?—A. In the ratio in which the issue is joined with the other suits that are for the same term.

Q. So, after a suit is brought you may expect to find it on the calendar at the next term subsequent to the beginning of the suit, providing twenty days have passed before the beginning of the term?—A. No; you would have to give fourteen days' notice.

Q. If your suit is docketed forty days before the October term, when may we expect to find that suit on the trial calendar?—A. On the calendar for that term if either party wants to try it; but, so far as these contract-labor cases are concerned, you will find every case on the calendar.

Q. The issue has been joined in all, has it?—A. Yes, sir; in every one of those cases they have put in their answer, and then they have been put on the calendar.

Q. And there has been no laxness in your office in that regard?—A. There has never been, since I have been there.

Q. Do you know of any changes you would make in the law, or would you suggest any that would assist you in the prosecution of these cases? In your judgment as a lawyer—as the prosecuting attorney—is the law sufficient as it now stands?—A. Well, if the evidence is given to us, or put within our reach, there is no reason why we can not prosecute these cases as well as any other cases; information comes to us of a violation of the law by somebody; that is usual; it comes in this shape as a general thing, that the alien who has been brought over here does not suit the man who brought him here, and then he comes and makes a complaint.

Q. There has never been any complaint made by labor organizations?—A. One made; that was two or three years ago. I have had many interviews with them, and told them what evidence we must have, and they said they would get it, but they never have done it.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. The reason you don't prosecute that case then is because they didn't furnish any evidence?—A. Not the slightest evidence.

Q. Did they furnish any evidence at all?—A. No, sir; none at all. The district attorney must make up his mind whether there is a prima facie case made out. A surmise or a suspicion won't do.

Q. Wherever there has been sufficient evidence to make out a prima facie case you have prosecuted it?—A. Most assuredly. That is what the office is here for.

TESTIMONY OF JACOB TERKUILE, STEAM-SHIP AGENT.

JACOB TERKUILE, after being duly sworn, testified as follows :

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Mr. Terkuile, state your name ?—A. Jacob Terkuile.

Q. Where do you reside ?—A. In Brooklyn.

Q. What is your occupation ?—A. I am a steam-ship agent.

Q. What line ?—A. The Fabre Line.

Q. How long have you acted as the agent of this line ?—A. Since it was started.

Q. How long is that ?—A. Seven years.

Q. What are your duties as a steam-ship agent ?—A. I am the general passenger agent.

Q. Do you sell tickets at your office here for immigrants coming from abroad to this country ?—A. I do to my agents.

Q. Where do your agents operate ?—A. Over this country.

Q. From what port in Europe do your lines run ?—A. From Naples.

Q. Do your agents in this country correspond with you and make purchases of tickets for persons in this country to bring their friends or relatives from the old country here ?—A. They have blank tickets, which they make out themselves and report to me.

Q. Do you have a large number of those immigration tickets purchased in this country ?—A. We have some thousands through the year.

Q. How many thousands ?—A. Well, that varies from year to year, sir.

Q. How many did you have last year ?—A. We had about 2,500.

Q. From Naples ?—A. From Naples and other places; mostly from Naples, Genoa, and Palermo.

Q. What percentage of your passengers have their tickets arranged for in this country ?—A. I should judge about 25 or 30 per cent.

Q. You stated that your agents purchased tickets for people in the interior of our country who wanted friends to come over here ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In addition to that, there are agents in this country, aren't there, who purchase tickets for immigrants who are not their relatives or friends ?—A. Well, we are not able to say whether they are relatives or friends or what they are.

Q. What is the average number of tickets that are purchased by one of your agents in some of the interior States, say in the State of Illinois ?—A. Oh, there are very few sold there, sir.

Q. Where do you sell the most of your tickets ?—A. Right here in New York City.

Q. Outside of New York, where do you have the largest trade ?—A. In Philadelphia.

Q. You don't have much trade in the Middle and Western States ?—A. Well, we have a little trade in Pittsburgh.

Q. Pennsylvania is an Eastern State. A very large share of your tickets are sold here in New York City ?—A. Yes, sir, right here in New York City.

Q. Then it is not your agents throughout the country, but your agents here in New York, that make the largest sales of tickets ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything of the business of the people that your

agents sell those tickets to?—A. Well, I know it in a general way; most of them, I understand, are railway laborers.

Q. The men are brought over for railway labor; do you mean that?—

A. No, sir, I mean to say most of them are railway laborers, that come to New York and work on the railroads.

Q. That is, most of the immigrants who come here?—A. Work on railroads here or water-works.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. After they get here?—A. After they have landed.

Q. Are they contracted for before they come here?—A. Well, that I don't know.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Are there not persons in this city who buy ten or a dozen tickets from you at one time?—A. That has been very strictly limited by the steam-ship company.

Q. In what respect?—A. It used to be the habit to sell any number to any one that came along, but since about two years ago the steam-ship companies have forbidden any agents to sell more than ten of those tickets that you speak of to any one man.

Q. Do you mean to say that if I should come to your office and ask you for fifteen emigrant tickets from Naples, that you would not sell them to me?—A. You mean fifteen emigrant tickets, without their names?

Q. Well, yes, without their names?—A. I would refuse it positively.

Q. How many would you sell me?—A. I would sell you ten.

Q. Ten without names. Suppose I would give you names; I might manufacture names very easily.—A. I don't know how you could manufacture them; I might differ from you in that respect, because they have to produce a passport in Naples; before our company will take any passengers they must show their passport.

Q. When an immigrant is boarding a vessel in Naples to come to this country the authorities of that country won't permit him to leave that country without a passport?—A. That is it.

Q. That is the law of that country?—A. Yes, sir, it is, and it is very strictly enforced as near as we can judge here.

Q. Do they require him to show his ticket when he presents his passport in order that he may board the vessel?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If a name is required to be inserted in the ticket in this country if fifteen tickets are bought, why is not the name required to be inserted in the ticket if ten tickets are bought?—A. We wish to stop the speculation in tickets; we don't wish those agents to buy from us a number of tickets simply for purposes of speculation. The speculation on the tickets perhaps going up in rates.

Q. I was going to ask you how they speculated in tickets?—A. Well, for example, to-day the cost will be twenty-five gross, and within two weeks it may go up to twenty-six or twenty-seven gross, and they may have had some little information about that.

Q. What is twenty-five gross; will you explain that? I don't understand that.—A. Twenty-five dollars gross to the agent, on which they are of course allowed their commission.

Q. Then it is a restriction of the steam-ship companies on speculators, that refuses to sell more than ten tickets in the blank?—A. That is the idea.

Q. And if the purchaser of tickets should come to you, presenting

the names of twenty persons, and giving their residence in Italy, you would sell him twenty tickets then?—A. Glad to sell them.

Q. Do you insert the names in those tickets when you sell them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you say you sell a man ten tickets without names?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you don't insert the names in the ten tickets?—A. Well, they come to me and say they want ten tickets without names.

Q. And then you will sell them to him?—A. I will sell them.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. The names have to be in before they come on the ship, don't they?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who puts the names in?—A. Well, the tickets are exchanged by the agent, and of course he puts the names in.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How many persons, in the last sixty days, have you sold as many as ten tickets to at any one time?—A. That is pretty hard to estimate; I should think that it has not exceeded one hundred to one hundred and fifty.

Q. A hundred to a hundred and fifty without names?—A. It has not exceeded that.

Q. Have you any information what their purpose is in buying ten tickets without names?—A. Well, as I say, those are mostly, even these ten, are bought on speculation.

Q. In the possibility that the rates of passage will advance?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't it a fact that many of these men who come to buy ten tickets without names of you are prepaying the passage of Italians to this country, to the end that they may control their labor after they get here?—A. I can not say; I do not know, sir.

Q. Have you ever heard of any practices of that kind?—A. I have years ago, three or four or five years ago, but I have always heard it expressed from various sides that that has been done away with pretty well.

Q. Why is it that the agents speculate in tickets from here? Don't you sell tickets to the immigrants at the same rate on the other side of the water?—A. Yes, sir; not I, but the company does.

Q. Now, why do they? Where is the advantage gained in the purchase of the tickets on this side of the water; it must be transported to the other side, the purchaser of the ticket must be secured by the speculators over there?—A. No, I beg your pardon; the agent here will sell them right here in this country.

Q. Who sells them in this country?—A. The agent.

Q. To whom?—A. To any one who may want such a ticket. The agent will come to me and take ten tickets, the utmost we will allow, and then he will dispose of those ten to people who come into his office to buy a ticket, prepaid.

Q. If a man will buy ten tickets from you, will you sell them cheaper than if he purchased but one?—A. No, sir; not if he bought thousands.

Q. Where does he make his pay?—A. On commission.

Q. Then if a man buys ten tickets he does get a commission which he does not get if he buys one?—A. No, I beg your pardon, sir; only the agents get the commission.

Q. Then to your agents you only sell ten tickets at a time?—

A. That is it, sir; to the agent, or if a person came to my office and wanted to pay the full rates, I would, of course, sell him right from my office ten tickets. If you came to my office and wanted ten plain tickets I would sell them.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. At full rates?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, suppose I wanted twenty; could I receive twenty if I paid full rates?—A. No, sir; not more than ten, because it is limited to ten to any one man.

Q. Why not, if I paid full rates; what is the business of your steam-ship company; isn't it to transport passengers?—A. Yes, sir; but excuse me. The ten tickets you speak of are blank tickets.

Q. Well, what difference does it make; your steam-ship company is engaged in carrying passengers from Europe, aren't you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't you try to obtain as many passengers as you can to get your vessel full?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, what objection is there to selling a man a hundred tickets if he wants to pay for them?—A. Because we would think the man wanted to speculate in our tickets.

Q. Suppose your agent comes to-day to your office and wants ten tickets in blank?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you give him a discount?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Suppose he comes to-morrow and wants ten more?—A. I would say he could not have them.

Q. Suppose he comes the next day?—A. Only ten in any one week.

Q. Only ten each week?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you had the rule that you will sell only ten blank tickets?—A. Well, I think about two years.

Q. How many agents have you in the city?—A. I have about fifteen or twenty.

Q. Fifteen or twenty?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Well, explain to us how the agents speculate in tickets, except in the event possibly of the passenger rates raising.—A. I think that would be the only speculation.

Q. The only speculation is in the raising of the rates, and the facts are the rates do not fluctuate very much?—A. Well, sir, it happens to be so now; they are steady now.

Q. Then his only pay is the commission you allow him?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And yet you will sell him but ten tickets for fear he is making a speculation?—A. Without names; ten tickets without names. We could not very well make this rule only for the time that there would be a possibility of an increase of rates, because then it would come to their knowledge that there was going to be an increase of rates so we would have to make that rule permanent throughout the year. Suppose there is a prospect of our rate going up in four weeks' time, and then we should say to our agents: "Now, we will put the rule in force, we will sell you only ten;" then you see they would see that of course there was going to be a raise in the rates, and they would use all their endeavors to get more tickets.

Q. What is the rate for Naples now?—A. One hundred and thirty-five livres.

Q. How much in American money?—A. Equal to about \$26.10. It depends on the rate of exchange.

Q. To what employment do most of those Italians go when coming to this country?—A. Most of them go to the building of railroads.

Q. Is there any provision made for those men in advance of their coming, so that they can go at once to their contract, and not suffer by laying around looking for work?—A. They generally have to look around for some days, and sometimes for some weeks, as I understand it.

Q. Where do they go here?—A. They generally go up to Mulberry street and live as cheaply as they can.

Q. Isn't it a fact that there are men in this city engaged in the business of assisting Italians to this country by advancing them money for their passage?—A. Well, it used to be the case, but I don't think it is now. It is not to a very great extent; only to a very small extent, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. I would like to know what would prevent a contractor from sending a dozen different agents to you and getting ten tickets apiece, thereby obtaining one hundred and twenty tickets without names? Have you any rule to prevent that?—A. It could be done, but it is not done.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. It is not done?—A. No, sir; that I can state positively.

Q. How much do the rates vary; how often do you change the rates for passage over here?—A. Well, at times, it is changed very often.

Q. How often; how many times has it been changed within the last twelve months?—A. Very rarely; I think only once.

Q. What has been the difference in the rates?—A. One dollar.

Q. Only one dollar?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Rise or fall?—A. Rise.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. What is the commission you allow a man on eight tickets?—A. Three dollars; and two dollars on outward tickets.

Q. How many other lines come here from Naples?—A. The Anchor Line and the Florida Line.

Q. How many passengers do they carry a year, in your judgment?—A. Well, last year the Anchor Line carried, I think, about eight thousand, and the Florida about three thousand.

Q. And you carried about twenty-five hundred?—A. No, sir; we carried about seventy-six hundred.

Q. I understood you twenty-five hundred?—A. That was the sale of prepaid.

Q. Have those other companies the same rule in regard to the tickets?—A. As to selling the ten tickets?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. The Anchor Line has.

Q. How long have they had that rule?—A. We made it together.

Q. Has the other line the same rule?—A. I think it has—in fact, I think they have a rule to sell none at all, if I remember right, though I won't state positively.

Q. What right have you to refuse a man, as the common carrier, who comes into your place and wants a hundred tickets, and will pay the price without the commission off—what right have you to refuse him?—A. Well, I do it; that is all I can say.

Q. You do it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You would not do it if he gave you the names? A. I would not if he gave the names.

Q. Isn't it a fact that this rule of selling only ten tickets to one of your agents has been adopted by your steam-ship company to prevent investigation as to people coming here under contract?—A. No, sir.

Q. That is the rule established between the parties who employ labor under contract. They bring them here, and you try to prevent it by adopting such a rule—isn't that it?—A. No, sir; most positively, no. I would be very glad to show you the correspondence I had with the company at the time the rule was made.

Q. And it is merely done for the purpose of preventing speculation?—A. That is the main purpose; that is really *the* purpose.

Q. Is that the only purpose?—A. The only purpose, as far as I know.

Q. If a man buys a blank ticket, or a ticket with the name in it, how long does that ticket hold good?—A. It holds good for one year.

Q. It don't specify the time he has to sail, only within one year?—A. Within one year from date; yes, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Where are your agents in New York located?—A. A great many of them are located in Mulberry street.

Q. Name parties in Mulberry street who are your agents.—A. Well, A. Cuneo, P. Caponigoi, C. Cava, G. Lord, F. D. Malzoni, D. Ferro, J. Gallo & Bro., F. Zanolini, D. Garofalo, Cantoni & Co.

Q. There are ten; have you any more? Is Michael Gallo an agent there?—A. J. Gallo & Bro. is the only one I know.

Q. One goes by the name of "Big Mike"; do you know him?—A. We don't call them that way generally.

Q. Do you know a character who lives up in Mulberry street by the name of "Big Mike"?—A. I do not, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is there anybody up there you ever heard called "Big Mike"?—A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Take this list you have given us; where do these parties live?—A. Most of them have their offices in Mulberry street and Spring street.

Q. Do they do any other business than sell tickets for you as agents?—A. Yes, sir; they do a banking business.

Q. They are called bankers and brokers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you know, years ago, Italians that were called padrones?—A. I have heard that they existed.

Q. Where did they exist, where did they "hold forth"?—A. I can not say, sir.

Q. Don't you know that they held forth generally in Mulberry street?—A. I have heard it said so, but I don't know personally. Never come in contact with the parties. Even if they existed to-day, a thousand of them, I would not know them; would not come in contact with them.

Q. Yet you do come in contact with these men?—A. Only with my agents; we only have dealings with our agents.

Q. Do these agents keep boarding-houses where these immigrants are taken and lodged?—A. I think a very few of them have done it, or are doing it still. Most of them, I think, have gotten too rich by this time.

Q. Do you know whether, in connection with their boarding-houses, they keep liquor shops or saloons?—A. I don't think there is one of them, sir, that does now, although, of course, I can't say positively.

Q. Do you know whether many of those men are in the habit of furnishing labor to railroad contractors?—A. Some of them do.

Q. Do not the most of them?—A. No, I think not, now; very few of them.

Q. Why and when did they go out of business?—A. Well, I think they are afraid that their other business, namely, their trade and banking business, is spoiled by it, because of those laborers expecting too much, being always dissatisfied; that is what I understand; of course, I don't positively know anything about it.

Q. You say the laborers that are brought over here have become very much dissatisfied with these bankers or brokers?—A. I didn't say that; I say in some cases the agents gave up the furnishing of laborers to the railroad companies, because these agents were afraid the dissatisfaction created by the laborers on some account—for instance, the contractors, the American contractors, would cheat them, and that would spoil their draft business, which is the business out of which they make the most profit.

Q. Oh, they do make and have made profits out of the other branches of the business?—A. I can not say; I dare say they have, sir.

Q. I understood you to say that most of the immigrants transported by these companies come from the landing place and go into Mulberry street?—A. Yes, sir, I think they do; a large majority of them do go right into Mulberry street.

Q. Don't they really go and live with and are they not employed by the parties whose names you have given as your agents?—A. No, sir, most decidedly no.

Q. Then Mr. Gallo didn't know his own business when he stated that he furnished?—A. As I say, excepting a few cases.

Q. Tell me the few cases on that list of the men who do that business?—A. I think Mr. Gallo does, and I think, in some cases, Mr. Ferro and Mr. Lordi.

Q. With regard to the rest, you don't know that they do, but for all you know they might do so?—A. I think they do not, sir. I think their other business is of so great importance that they have given that up greatly.

Q. Do Gallo & Brother do much business with you as your agents?—A. Their business is not very large; it is one of the smallest of any of the agents. I would be very glad to give you the percentage from my books.

Q. I understood Mr. Gallo to say in the last few years he has furnished employment for five thousand Italians, and if he has done that, would that be a very small business compared with the others?—A. I am speaking of the business he is doing with me; I don't know anything of the business he does between him and the railroad company; but if you ask me what business he is doing as a banker and as a steam-ship agent, then I say his business is one of the smallest of all my agents; I do not say the smallest, but one of the smallest.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. How many tickets does he buy of you?—A. Well, I should say it does not exceed—well, I would be glad to show you from my books.

Q. Do your books show how many tickets you sell to each of your agents without names?—A. Yes, sir; show it all.

Q. I think the books ought to be brought before the committee.—A. Mr. Gallo, I think, has certainly not bought more than a hundred and fifty.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. In what time?—A. In the last four months.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. During this year?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And how many without names?—A. Well, not more than—well, I should think in the neighborhood of twenty; may be not that many; may be twenty-five or may be not fifteen.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do your books disclose whether they are sold with names or without?—A. Yes, sir; it is all explained.

Q. How much business would you suppose Gallo & Brother transact a year—their banking business?—A. Well, their banking business is not very extensive.

Q. Wouldn't it extend to two hundred thousand dollars a year?—A. Well, two hundred thousand dollars is not a very large amount; I can not give it exactly, but I think Gallo is one of the smallest.

Q. He stated to this committee his business amounted to a million dollars a year. Would you suppose it amounted to that much?—A. In drafts, etc.?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. Well, I would not like to contradict it. As I said before, two hundred thousand dollars is a very small amount.

Q. I said a million?—A. Well, I would not like to contradict him.

Q. Then you think he is the smallest of them?—A. No, sir; not the smallest, but one of the smallest.

Q. You think the other firms do business equal to that—a million dollars or over?—A. Well, I don't know about the million; I only know the most of them do more business than Mr. Gallo, especially in steamship tickets.

Q. Now, aren't you aware that Mr. Gallo is engaged in furnishing Italians with labor?—A. Yes, sir; he has told me that himself.

Q. What consideration does he get for furnishing those laborers?—A. He never told me, sir; and I don't know anything about it.

Q. What is the practice among the Italians, from your experience?—A. Well, they will patronize the party that procures them the labor with their banking business. When they are in the country working on the railroads, they will send their little remittances that they perhaps send to their families in Italy, through this party that has procured them the labor.

Q. Suppose I desire five hundred hands to work on a railroad I am building, and would go to Mr. Gallo, wouldn't he furnish those hands?—A. Well, I suppose he would.

Q. Would he furnish them for nothing, or would I have to pay a bonus?—A. I can not say anything about that.

Q. Isn't that the business that is done by these Italians here?—A. As I understand it, the main part lies in getting their custom for steamship tickets and drafts.

Q. You don't know any further details about it?—A. I know nothing about the contracts between Mr. Gallo and the railroads in this country, nor anything of that kind.

Q. Does your steamship company take any interest in what becomes of the immigrant after he lands here, or do you treat them like so many cattle, and do not care what becomes of them?—A. I think the steamship people have a very great interest to be aware that every immigrant that comes to this country makes a fair and a good living.

Q. How is that?—A. I say the steamship companies have a very great interest and feeling that every immigrant that they bring to this country is able to and does earn a fair and decent living.

Q. Yet you send them up on Mulberry street, immediately from your ships. There is where they go, and you don't follow them to know any thing about their hereafter; place them in the hands of your agents, who are brokers, and contract them out to various people for their labor, and speculate upon them; you send them there year after year; you admit they go there?—A. They come to this country year after year.

Q. And go up to Mulberry street to your agents, to whom you have sold tickets to bring them out?—A. Well, I don't know that they go to the agents.

Q. Is Antoni one of your heaviest dealers?—A. Well, no, I think he is not; still he is a dealer.

Q. Is he a large banker?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But not a large ticket dealer?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who are your large ticket dealers, and how many do you sell to your large ticket dealers?—A. The largest ones are Lordi, and Caponigoi, and Cueno.

Q. Abroad, you say, your steam-ship company requires the immigrant to show a passport; is there a list of passengers taken?—A. A list of passengers is made; yes, sir.

Q. What does the list contain?—A. The names; the ages; what provinces they come from.

Q. Anything else?—A. I think it also states the destination of the ticket.

Q. Does it have the trade or occupation of the immigrant on it?—A. Yes, sir; I think it does, sir.

Q. And that is all that it contains; have you agents abroad in the different towns and places, like you have in the United States?—A. No, sir, my jurisdiction ends with the United States and Canada.

Q. But I am speaking of the operation of your steam-ship company. Do they have agents on the other side?—A. Yes, sir, at Naples and Palermo and Genoa.

Q. And sub agents through the country?—A. Well, that I am not sure about. They did not formerly have any agents there, but I understand they are trying to build up agencies themselves in the interior.

Q. What inducements do they give to your agents here and to your agents in the interior to solicit the sale of tickets?—A. They get a commission.

Q. How much over there?—A. I think the subagents get nominally fifteen liras.

Q. How much is that?—A. About three dollars; I say nominally.

Q. Do you issue any advertisements?—A. I do in this country.

Q. Does your company abroad?—A. Oh, I don't know; I could not answer that.

Q. You don't know the character of the advertisements?—A. No, sir, I do not at all, only what we have in this country.

Q. You have never heard of any?—A. Oh, I hear in a general way that they advertise the same as we do here.

Q. Do they advertise, setting forth in glowing colors, the advantages persons derive in coming to this country?—A. Well, as I stated before, I don't know the exact terms.

Q. I asked you whether in these advertisements abroad, the price of labor per hour and the advantages and bright prospects for immigration are set forth in glowing colors? Isn't that a fact?—A. The advertisements of the steam-ship company?

Q. Yes, sir?—A. I never heard of one; I only get my information in

a general way; I say I never heard of one that emanated from the company or its authorized agent.

Q. The agent would be interested in making these advertisements abroad; if the company pays him a commission on the number of tickets he sells he would be interested in making these advertisements, and soliciting patronage, would he not?—A. They certainly would be interested, I should think.

Q. Aren't there such advertisements as that emanating from that source?—A. There is none in this country I say.

Q. Abroad?—B. I repeat again, as far as I know there is none whatever.

Q. That set forth in glowing terms, and, so to speak, deceive the public?—A. None whatever.

Q. Could we get at any of the advertisements that are issued abroad?—A. Well, I would be very glad to write over there.

Q. Haven't you Italian papers in your office, which have your advertisements abroad, soliciting patronage?—A. I have not a single paper to show you an advertisement in.

Q. None at your office?—A. No, sir.

Q. You take no Italian papers?—A. From Italy?

Q. Yes, sir?—A. No, sir; not a single one.

Q. Not in your steam-ship office?—A. No, sir.

Q. What are the class of persons you direct your agents to sell tickets to; any person coming along that will pay for them?—A. Here in this country?

Q. No, abroad?—A. I can not say as to that.

Q. Are there any rules and regulations which specify the character of immigrants to come here?—A. Character as to what?

Q. Merely character, or ability to maintain themselves, or cripples or paupers; are there any instructions with regard to that?—A. Why the rules as to cripples, etc., and maimed are that they must not be taken at all, or the insane.

Q. There are rules to that effect?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You know there are rules to that effect?—A. Yes, sir; I know there are rules to that effect. I know that our company refuses to take them.

Q. Those rules must be in writing; will you produce them to this committee when you produce the books?—A. Well, as I say, I have not the papers.

Q. The rules of the company must be in writing, sir?—A. Well, I have not got them.

Q. You say you know of them?—A. Well, that is because the law directs in this country, what must not come.

Q. And therefore you think it is a rule of your steam-ship company because a law in this country says you shall not?—A. I know they stick to that.

Q. How is that?—A. I know from the information I have gained from the officers of the ship, etc.

Q. But I ask you whether there is a rule of your company prohibiting that to your agents; you stated there was?—A. I think there is, sir.

Q. And yet you can not produce it?—A. No, sir; I can not.

Q. Can not you to-morrow?—A. I can within four or six weeks, by writing over to the company.

Q. None of the rules applicable to your agents abroad are then in your office in New York?—A. No, sir; as I stated before, my business is here in the States.

Q. Where in Italy did you see those rules last?—A. That I saw the rules of the company?

Q. Yes, sir; applicable to your agents abroad?—A. Why, we printed them on our prepaid tickets, sir. I would be most happy to show you those prepaid tickets.

Q. Have you any prepaid tickets with you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Will you bring one here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is the only rule you have in regard to that class of immigrants?—A. That is the only rule we have in this country.

Q. These are prepaid tickets from Italy to this country, aren't they?—A. Yes, sir; certainly. The only rule as regards prepaid tickets are printed on the prepaid tickets.

Q. And we will find on the prepaid ticket, when we see it, all the rules with regard to the classes of immigrants that your steam-ship company has in force?—A. No, sir; I can not say all the rules.

Q. All the rules relating to the character of persons they are permitted to bring?—A. No, sir; I can not say positively, because they may have other rules. I can not say anything about that.

Q. Are there any instructions given to your subagents there not to solicit persons who have committed any crime or misdemeanor?—A. I can not answer as to that, sir. I would be most glad to write my company.

Q. Then you say to this committee you have no knowledge of any rule or regulation which prevents your subagents from bringing to America and dumping on our soil paupers, convicts, and contract laborers?—A. As far as I am aware, the rules there are they are against that, so far as I am aware, but of course I would be most happy to send over there and get all the rules they have.

Q. Certainly, but we want to know the manner as far as you can inform us. Suppose the law should require steam-ship companies to issue rules that their subagents should not be permitted to sell tickets to convicts and paupers; wouldn't that be easily administered by the steam-ship companies to their agents; would that be impossible?—A. I don't consider that impossible at all.

Q. Why not?—A. Well, I should judge that they could enforce such a rule through their subagents.

Q. Without any very great inconvenience for the company?—A. Well, I would not like to speak for the company.

Q. I am not asking you about your company in particular, but your views?—A. All the information I can give you I would be most happy to get for you, and will help you in my way.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Mr. Gallo has done business with you how long?—A. Ever since we started, since I became the general passenger agent.

Q. How long have you been here?—A. In this country?

Q. I mean how long have you been here?—A. For the last seven years, ever since it was started.

Q. Has Mr. Gallo's business increased with your company; does he buy more tickets now than he did four years ago or five years ago; has his business, as far as the purchase of tickets is concerned, increased or decreased?—A. Well, I think it is just about the same. He has never been one of the most important.

Q. Of course, he may do more business with another line?—A. Well, I know pretty well what they do for the other lines.

Q. Before you made this rule, about the selling of tickets, weren't

most that you sold, tickets without any name on them?—A. No, sir; only a very small per cent. of them.

Q. Why did you make such a rule, if there was only a small percentage?—A. Because we wished to stop that speculation. Whenever there would be a rise in the rates, there would be a very great demand.

Q. There must have been a considerable number sold in one time, to make you adopt such a rule?—A. Yes, sir; when the rise would come they would buy fifty or a hundred, say, on speculation.

Q. Did Gallo ever buy in large quantities, such as fifty or a hundred?—A. Well, I should say some years ago, as many as fifty.

Q. How long ago?—A. Well, that I can not state. I should be very glad to give you that from my books.

Q. You could give that from your books? Your books show your entire business of the last seven years?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are there any of your agents that who bought as many as a hundred tickets at a time before you made that rule?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. How do Messrs. Gallo & Brother transmit their remittances? Does your company transport their remittances to the other side?—A. Oh, no, sir. He has his own arrangement direct with bankers in Italy.

Q. Yes, sir, but the carrying of funds. Don't you do his carrying business for him?—A. Of drafts? No, sir; he has arrangements with one of the largest banking houses in Naples, if I understand it right.

Q. Yes, sir; but for instance he wants to make a remittance; it is done by drafts; a party comes to him and says: I want to buy a draft on Naples, and after furnishing the funds they must be transported one way or the other?—A. Well, he buys the draft and sells that in Italy to his credit, and instructs his banker to pay—to honor the draft that he draws, I presume, just the same as any other business.

Q. That is done by mail?—A. He does that by mail and sometimes by cable.

Q. Is Mr. Gallo an agent of any of the other steam-ship lines?—A. Yes, sir; the Anchor Line, the Floria Line, and the Red Star Line and the Rotterdam Line.

Q. And he is the agent of all those lines, and you say his only profit in the business is to get the commission allowed to agents?—A. I beg your pardon, I didn't say so.

Q. What other means of profit has he besides the discount on the tickets?—A. Well, in the ticket business, of course, it is the discount; on the drafts, of course it is the bankers' exchange.

Q. Is the business of Mr. Gallo mostly with your line or the Red Star Line or other lines?—A. Oh, he does considerable business with other lines.

Q. Considerable with each of the other lines?—A. Well, with prepaid tickets, he can only do that with direct lines, that is, the Anchor Line, the Floria Line, and myself.

Q. You hold a position under two lines, do you?—A. No, sir, I beg your pardon; only on one; that is, I am also the general agent for the Bordeaux Line; that goes between New York and Bordeaux, not between New York and Italy.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. I want to ask you one question right here. You sell twenty-five hundred prepaid tickets here with names in and without names?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, do you suppose the way that is done is that the people who

desire to come here to this country send the money to Gallo and he buys the tickets and sends them out again; or isn't the bulk of this money that is paid for these tickets or all of it furnished by people living in this country, either friends, relatives, or somebody interested in bringing the immigrants over here?—A. Oh, yes, sir; the vast majority of it.

Q. Isn't all of it?—A. Well, I should judge of——

Q. Wouldn't it be foolish to suppose they would send the money here and have the tickets sent back, when they could buy the ticket at the same rate on the other side; or is there a difference in the rates?—A. There is no difference; the company is supposed to maintain the rate even; you can readily understand that if there was a difference it would be unfair to the agents.

Q. So that one-third of the business of your steam-ship company—one-third of the tickets are prepaid tickets, purchased here in this country?—A. I think I said one-fourth; it is between one-third and one-fourth.

Q. Would that same proportion hold in the other steam-ship lines?—A. To and from Italy?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. Well, I have no reason to believe that the proportion is different.

Q. Of one-third or one-fourth of all the immigration that comes here from Italy the passage money is pre-paid to this country by somebody?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. What is the object of any person buying those tickets without names?—A. Well, there is a legitimate demand for some. We have discussed that. There is really a legitimate demand, because these people are very illiterate, and sometimes they are not sure about the name; they may be sure about the family name, and they may not be sure about their first name, and of course if there is a name on it, then the company will not take any one but absolutely that one name that is on the ticket, so that if they were mistaken in any part of the name the ticket would be sent back to this country.

Q. There has been no speculation in your tickets; that is, there has been no reason for it, because your charges have not increased or decreased?—A. Well, it has; on the ninth of this month we increased it one dollar.

Q. Do you never decrease it?—A. Oh, certainly; yes, sir.

Q. Wouldn't that be a very unsafe speculation for these men to make, when they don't know whether you are going to increase or decrease?—A. Well, they get an inkling of it some way; it is almost impossible to make the change in one day; for example, I got a telegram to-day, and can not print the circulars, etc., inside of two or three days, and of course they are free to speculate.

Q. You would get the information first, and you would stop selling at that rate?—A. Oh, you could not stop selling.

Q. You get a cable to-day to raise the rate one dollar?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you don't sell any more at that rate?—A. No; but the blank tickets are in the hands of the agent.

Q. Yes; but no one agent has more than ten?—A. Oh, some may have ten, or others five, and some may have a few more or less; you can not reach all the agents in the country.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Well, you can reach all your agents here in New York?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have not many agents outside of New York?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say there are very few sold outside of New York?—A. We have the agents all the same.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. How many tickets are now outstanding by your company?—A. Oh, I could not say.

Q. As many as a hundred?—A. Well, I should judge so.

Q. Five hundred?—A. I don't think there are five hundred by any means; my books will show. I will be very glad to lay everything before you, just as open as anybody can; we have nothing to conceal, nothing whatever.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. How many vessels do you run from Italy?—A. Well, that depends on the business; we generally run four here.

Q. What are the names?—A. The *Neustria*, the *Burgundia*, the *Britannia*, the *Alesia*, and the *Geogorvia*.

Q. Which one came in last?—A. The *Pictavia*.

Q. When?—A. A couple of days ago.

Q. How many steerage passengers?—A. About seven hundred and eighty.

Q. How much space did you have to put those passengers in?—A. Well, our steamers are fitted up strictly under the American law.

Q. You don't know what space, but you know the law is being complied with?—A. Well, I do know in the case of steamers, except the last one, she never having been here before; but all the other steamers (and I presume this one, although I have not investigated it) are strictly fitted up under the American law.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. By the act of 1882 it is required that there shall be 100 cubic feet of space for each passenger carried in any compartment on the main deck, 100 cubic feet for each passenger on the second deck below, and 120 cubic feet of space on the second deck below the main deck, and steamers are not allowed to carry passengers on any other deck. Are your vessels constructed in accordance with the requirements of this law?—A. Strictly.

Q. Nor is any compartment or space in the vessel of less height than 6 feet?—A. In every particular the steamers are fitted up under the American law.

Q. Were you on the *Pectavia* when she came the other day?—A. No, sir; I had a clerk there.

Q. Do you know whether the berths in the ship are separated by partitions, each berth 2 feet wide and 6 feet long, according to the requirements of the law?—A. I don't, from my own knowledge.

Q. The law also requires that between the lowest tier of berths and the deck beneath them shall not be less than 6 inches, nor the interval between each tier of berths, and the interval between the uppermost tier and the deck above it less than 2 feet and 6 inches?—A. I might just say it is all strictly in accordance, because the company has been very anxious to do everything right.

Q. And each berth shall be occupied by but one passenger over eight years of age. Now, I will say to you that I visited the *Pictavia*, which was anchored here in the bay; they told me there were 789 passengers aboard; have you any information as to the care taken to keep the ves-

sel clean, and the decks and the compartments down where the people sleep?—A. Well, I only have general information, that according to the instructions of the company they have to be kept clean.

Q. Now, as a fact, I will state to you that the *Pictavia* (in the compartments where the people sleep) was not a clean vessel.—A. Well, we shall have to ask the captain for an explanation.

Q. I will further say that it was a dirty vessel.—A. Well, was that so much the fault of the vessel or the use it had been put to by the immigrants?

Q. The immigrants occupying the vessel necessarily make it dirty. The vessel requires cleaning; the immigrant is not supposed to clean the vessel; the officers of the vessel are charged with the duty of keeping it in a healthy, wholesome, sanitary condition; this vessel was not in such condition.—A. But the passengers were at liberty, and in a good, healthy condition?

Q. So far as I know now.—A. May I say here, that I shall be most happy to see our captain about that, and call him before you. They have instructions positively to do what is right, and to clean the ship.

Q. On the lower decks, where passengers were quartered in sleeping compartments, there was no provision for washing, neither was there any provision for water-closets; the provision for these things was all on the upper deck; is that the custom with the vessels?—A. I think it is.

Q. There were three pumps on the upper deck; at these pumps the immigrants obtained the water with which they washed; there was no standing provision for water; on inquiry, made by the interpreter for the landing officer of the commissioner of immigration, the passengers said there were twelve pans out of which they washed. I called for the pans and they took me to an apartment on the deck, and they were brought out. I saw but one of them; it was a pan perhaps 4 or 5 inches deep and 16 inches across; is that the customary washing accommodation that your vessel gives to that number of passengers?—A. No, sir; I think not. I may as well state here that the *Pectavia* was put on as an extra steamer; the rush of business has been so great from Naples that we have to call some extra steamers into the service; it is the first one that has come here for that purpose, and if the company can construct other steamers that are better suited for the New York service, it is probable that it will be done.

Q. It was my opinion that whether or not the vessel was fitted for the New York trade, it was the kindly and proper care that ought to have been given to the passengers that was lacking?—A. On the part of the officers?

Q. On the part of the officers of the vessel. After finding 12 pans for 789 passengers to wash in, I then made an investigation of the water-closet accommodations. I will further state here that I inquired what they ate out of, and one man said—he was very much superior to the majority of the passengers. He said, with a shrug of the shoulder that seems to be peculiar to people who come on a vessel from Naples, a sort of a *ugh*, they had to eat out of the pans, and that he washed at the pump.—A. Did he say that in English?

Q. No; that was interpreted by the official interpreter.—A. Well, I guess he stretched the truth there considerably. I guess you gentlemen go on board steamers and scare those fellows; they don't know what they are talking about.

Q. No, sir; I wasn't there to scare your passengers; I was there to

ascertain the real condition of things.—A. Well, I was especially speaking of those other gentlemen, and spoke only in a joking way.

Q. Now, I visited the water-closet accommodation. I found there were eight, four on each side of the vessel. Have you had any report from the officers of the vessel as to the condition of the water-closets?—

A. I have not; I have been anxious to see the captain, but have not been able to yet. As soon as I saw the comments made on the uncleanness of the ship in the papers, of course I wished to see the captain and get an explanation. I know the orders of the company are very strict. Now, if they did not comply with the instructions, of course they will have to be brought to an account.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Did you go on board the vessel?—A. No, I did not; my clerk who meets vessels did.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Two of the water-closets were nailed up; you could not get into them; the others were open; I will say I had considerable trouble in getting to them. I do not know whether that difficulty was the fault of my interpreter or the indisposition of the second mate of the vessel to conduct him there; but when we reached the closet, it was then plainly evident, that if he had no desire to exhibit them, it would be a natural thing. They weren't fit for any one to use. I must confess that on opening the door I was forced to step back, and how any person could have gone in there to wait on any call of nature for any length of time, I don't see now; that is a condition of things that ought not to be.—A. Well, Mr. Owen, as I said, she has been put on as an extra steamer, and I have no doubt the company has done as well as it possibly could under the circumstances, and in an emergency.

Q. Now, of the seven hundred and eighty-nine passengers on the *Pictavia*, one hundred and seven of them were women. There should have been some one on the vessel detailed to look after the frequent cleaning of those water-closets; these things are so absolutely necessary, when you have seven hundred and eighty-nine people crowded for fifteen days' time on a vessel of that kind. There ought to be somebody detailed for that work, and a captain, if his vessel is crowded with passengers, and therefore his help crowded too, who won't himself go in and keep in proper order things of that kind is not a man that ought to be continued as captain of a vessel.—A. Well, we shall hold him to a very strict account; you can readily understand it is to our interest to keep ships clean, and to give thorough satisfaction, as well in cleanliness as anything else to our customers.

Q. It ought to be, but I want to bring to your attention as the American passenger agent of this line, this condition of affairs on this vessel. Now, this committee is neither opposed to immigration, nor in favor of it; it simply wants to examine into the workings of the law, and the condition in which a vessel comes here, as a proper part of our investigation. We travel on the presumption that the people who come here are to become American citizens, and that they are desirable citizens. We therefore feel that the proper sanitary regulations should operate in the vessels.—A. Well, as I said before, the interest of our company, and of any steam-ship company, is to maintain the most strict discipline as to sanitary matters, because there might be some sickness among the passengers that would break out if they did not attend to all these sanitary matters, which, of course, would be a very enormous expense to the company. We are fully alive to every word you say, and I know

the company wishes to do it, as any other company, if it was only in their own interest; and if there has been any slackness on the part of our captain, in not having those closets cleaned, why he will be held to a very strict account. By the way, I will say I think this is his first voyage as captain; he has been long in the service of the company, and he ought to be very anxious to please the company and the public.

Q. What is the name of the captain?—A. Briand is his name.

Q. How long will he remain here in New York?—A. Oh, a week yet, I suppose.

Q. Is he on the vessel now?—A. That is where he is supposed to be.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN C. CORTES, PASSENGER CLERK OF CUNARD STEAM-SHIP LINE.

JOHN C. CORTES, called and sworn, testified as follows :

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. State your residence?—A. 245 Monroe street, Brooklyn.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Passenger clerk in the Cunard Line.

Q. How long have you served in this capacity?—A. In the Cunard Line about 24 years.

Q. In your duties you come in contact with, and thereby know something of, immigrants to this country?—A. That is part of the business.

Q. It is your part of the business?—A. I have charge of that.

Q. You will please state then what duties you discharge?—A. I have a supervision of the booking of all the passengers we book in the office; the landing of them; and the dispatching of them; the general control of that part of it.

Q. Does your line of vessels bring any considerable number of immigrants to this country?—A. We brought about 27,000 last year.

Q. From what ports?—A. From Liverpool and Queenstown.

Q. What is the nationality of the immigrants you bring?—A. The majority of them are English, and Irish, and Scotch, with some few Germans, not many, and Scandinavians—a good many Scandinavians.

Q. Are the tickets of these immigrants purchased on this side of the water or on the other side?—A. We sell prepaid tickets on this side and those are booked on the other side.

Q. How many prepaid immigrants' ticket has your company sold in this country last year?—A. I should say 2,500 or 3,000.

Q. Please state how it comes to pass that tickets are sold on this side for persons who take passage on the other side?—A. They are purchased by their friends here. A man has his wife and family—he is working here, and he sends for them. Another sends for his cousin, his uncle, his brother, and relatives.

Q. Has your company any number of agents in this country?—A. In the United States and all the principal places.

Q. How many of these agents have you in the city of New York?—A. We have no regular agents in the city of New York. There are parties in the city of New York to whom we pay commissions. We do not consider them regular agents, though.

Q. I would include them as agents.—A. Then, I suppose there are about 25.

Q. How do these persons secure their immigrants from the other side?—A. That I cannot tell you, sir.

Q. You know nothing of their methods of operation?—A. No; they pick them up wherever they get them.

Q. Does your company have any limit as to the number of passenger's tickets it will sell to one person?—A. No, sir.

Q. The gentleman last on the witness stand stated that the company of which he was agent, the Fabre Line, would not sell more than ten blank tickets to any one person. However, if a person should come with the name of the passengers, they would sell them an unlimited number?—A. Well, our rule is, not to give agents more than, say, ten tickets at a time. We won't trust them with more—some of them. Of course, in large cities, the regular agents, we do; but they must insert, in the tickets, the amount paid for them, and the passenger's name, and that advice, together with the number of the ticket, passengers' names, and the amount received they have to account to us in the regular advice for. We don't sell any tickets in blocks of ten, if that is what you mean.

Q. You don't sell any tickets in blank?—A. No, sir; not in blank. We always insist upon having the passengers' names.

Q. Every ticket that the company puts out, then, has in it the name of the passenger.—A. Yes, sir; and the name of the purchaser.

Q. Will you state to the committee why you have such a provision as that?—A. Simply as a protection to ourselves and to our customers. If we sell a man a ticket, we want to know whom we sell it to, and that we ship that man for whom it is purchased.

Q. But your business is that of common carriers, and why should it be a matter of interest to you as to who the man is that you bring over, if he buys a ticket?—A. It is a matter that we require to know in case that the ticket should get into the wrong hands.

Q. Do you take a description of the person?—A. We take the man's name and his age, and the party who purchases that ticket.

Q. If I understand you, when you give out a ticket to one of your agents, it is filled with the name of the proposed immigrant?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And his age?—A. Yes, sir; that is the agents' positive instruction. If he buys that ticket, without giving the name, we ask him for it.

Q. That is when your agent sells the ticket?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He returns it to you?—A. It is returned to us with the passenger's name in.

Q. Then what do you do with that ticket?—A. He does not return the ticket. He makes his return, or his advice, to us. That ticket is given then to the purchaser.

Q. Is his advice a transmission of the ticket?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So, then, you have in the office the name and age, etc., on every ticket sold?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you sell about 2,500 of these prepaid tickets yearly?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They are immigrant tickets that you allude to?—A. Immigrant tickets.

Q. How many immigrants did your company bring over last year?—A. In the vicinity of 27,000.

Q. Twenty-five thousand of your passages were purchased, then, in the country from which the passengers came?—A. That is, about 2,500 or 3,000 tickets purchased in this country; 27,000, that is right.

Q. Have you or your company information of any number of these immigrants coming here who are consigned to any special district of this country?—A. No, sir; no more than where they are booked to, in

connection with the ocean tickets; the passengers are invariably booked to their destination, wherever they may reside. That is the only record we have. If they are not booked through, then we do not know where they go.

Q. Don't these manifests of the vessels often reveal the fact that a large body of immigrants in one vessel from England are consigned to the coal regions of Pennsylvania?—A. No, sir; they do not; very few of them, unless they are prepaid.

Q. Into what locality in this country do you observe there is a consignment of a number of immigrants at one time?—A. None at all, sir.

Q. Well, you say you do not notice this consignment to Pennsylvania, unless they are prepaid. You do, then, observe that of the prepaid passengers large numbers of them are going sometimes to Pennsylvania?—A. Not large numbers. We have no agents that sell many tickets. Pittsburgh is about the principal town we sell in, and that doesn't amount to more than 25 or 30 a month.

Q. Has your acquaintance with this matter given you any understanding as to whether these passengers have their tickets prepaid by persons who are relatives?—A. Yes; they are invariably supposed to be bought by their relatives. I know that they are in the city, because we take the address of the relatives that buy them. We sell more to women; sometimes one or two to the same party. A man comes to pay for his wife and children, a girl comes to pay for her brother, a boy for his sister. That is the extent, invariably. And all our advices from our agents are in the same proportion, or pro rata.

Q. Of these tickets that are not prepaid, the manifest of your vessel shows their destination?—A. No; they do not, sir.

Q. You have no way of ascertaining their destination?—A. No, sir.

Q. So, when a thousand passengers are landed from one of your vessels in this country, you have no way of ascertaining the destination of those passengers?—A. Except such as have purchased prepaid tickets, or such as have purchased the railroad tickets on the other side.

Q. From the experience of your company what percentage of your immigrants purchase their tickets to the interior of our country?—A. I will give you the last ship that arrived here. It was the Etruria. She had 530 steerage. Of those, there were about 75 that we call rail-rovers; that is to say, they were ticketed to Chicago and west, about 75. There were about 25 or 30 going to the New England States. There was a similar proportion that went to Philadelphia, and the rest, I don't know where they were going to. We could account for about 125 or 130.

Q. That is all you could account for, of those immigrants?—A. Yes, sir; of the balance, I could account for 30 or 40 who held our prepaid tickets, and their friends were down here at the Barge Office to meet them and take them away.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You have agents in the principal cities here, I understand?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I understood you to say that you supplied them with as many tickets as you thought it was safe to trust them with?—A. Yes, sir; as many tickets as their trade was likely to want, if it was safe to trust them.

Q. How many tickets do you supply your agents with at Pittsburgh?—A. We give him a book; about 25 or 30.

Q. How long will that probably last him?—A. In the spring of the year it would last him two months; in the course of the year he might sell 120 tickets.

Q. How many agents have you in this city?—A. Twenty, as near as I could judge. We have not 20 that have got our tickets; if you mean those that have got our tickets.

Q. Yes, sir; agents.—A. No, sir; we have not ten that have got our tickets in the city.

Q. Have you agents abroad?—A. Not from here; we have not. That I have nothing to do with.

Q. Have you any general knowledge, as to your business abroad, with regard to agents?—A. Nothing, only I know, as far as that is concerned, we have an agent in Hamburg, Antwerp, and Bremen; at the shipping points.

Q. How do you compensate your agents?—A. By commissions.

Q. Do you compensate your agents abroad in the same manner?—A. We do not have anything to do with the agents on the other side; only here. They are all under the jurisdiction of the home office.

Q. Has the steam-ship any rules or regulations by which the character of persons to whom these tickets are sold should be regulated?—A. We have the United States laws as our guide, and try to follow them as closely as we can.

Q. Is that known to the officers of the company or the agents?—A. I speak of the agents in England and Ireland; but I suppose it is the same on the Continent; they are furnished a copy of the law, and they are instructed as to what passengers they should refuse. They are instructed distinctly they should not bring any paupers out of the work-house, any deaf, dumb, or blind, any single girl pregnant, or anything of that kind, or anybody under contract.

Q. Does your company require your agents to live up, strictly, to those regulations?—A. We do; and if the passenger in Liverpool is detected in anything of that kind we send the passenger back at the agent's expense.

Q. Do you have any advertisements spread throughout the country—England, Ireland, and Scotland—setting forth the condition of labor in this country?—A. No, sir; none at all.

Q. How do you endeavor to procure immigration for your line as against rival lines that are bringing the same class of immigrants?—A. Simply by putting out our posters and show-cards, bills with sailing days on, with agent's name on them. That is all we do.

Q. Do you make any statement in your advertisements with regard to the demand for labor?—A. No, sir.

Q. And the wages paid in this country?—A. No, sir.

Q. We have noticed advertisements abroad, and specially I call your attention to the advertisement that went from Boston for stone-cutters, where the stone contractors advertised that there would be paid, on coming to this country, fifty cents an hour. Are there any rules or regulations of your company by which those men would be refused passage here if that came to your knowledge?—A. They would be refused if it came to our knowledge that they were coming here under contract.

Q. Is that one of the rules and regulations of your company?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are those rules and regulations in writing?—A. They are in print on the other side; not here.

Q. Have you a copy of what is in print on the other side?—A. No, sir; we have no copy here.

Q. Where is your main office?—A. In Liverpool, 8 Water street.

Q. How are your subagents dispersed throughout the community?—A. How do you mean?

Q. I mean, where are they located?—A. That is a matter out of my jurisdiction; I only presume that they have in all the principal cities, and agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How many passengers did your line bring to this country last year?—A. Steerage?

Q. All passengers?—A. I can not tell.

Q. How many steerage?—A. About 27,000.

Q. You have had a large experience connected with these passenger lines; with the bringing of people to this country. What do you know about the inspection down here at the quarantine?—A. They are inspected there, I suppose, for infectious diseases.

Q. Do you know anything about the value of that inspection?—A. Well, it is pretty thorough, as far as that is concerned. There are seldom any cases that—

Q. What do you know about the immigrant ships throwing the bedding of their passengers overboard?—A. I don't know anything about that. They are supposed to be thrown outside. We were never called to task about that, in my experience, but once, a number of years ago.

Q. Your line was called to task on one occasion?—A. A good many years ago. It was an accident, and it was never proven against us either.

Q. Why is the bedding thrown overboard?—A. The passengers have no further use for it. It is their own bedding; it is not ours. They have no further use for it, and we want to get rid of it.

Q. Your rules compel the immigrant to bring his own bed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your rules also compel him to throw that bed over at quarantine?—A. We don't compel him to throw it over here anywhere.

Q. Why is it that the bedding is thrown overboard?—A. I haven't said that it was thrown overboard. If thrown overboard, it is outside of Sandy Hook. I don't know that it is.

Q. Well, it is a fact that the bedding of the immigrants on your vessels is thrown overboard outside of Sandy Hook?—A. I don't know that it is a fact, if it is done regularly; it may be carted away from the dock.

Q. You see it carted away from your dock? Now, what is done with it, when it is carted away from your dock?—A. I do not know what is done with it then, whether it is dumped or not.

Q. You have never traced bedding from the dock?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You say your instructions to your agents abroad are, not to sell tickets to paupers, lunatics, contract laborers, or convicts. Do they have to make a report to you of the names of the persons they have sold tickets to?—A. You are referring to business on the other side.

Q. Yes.—A. I don't care to answer questions about the other side, because it is out of my jurisdiction; only I know they have to report the names of passengers to the agents on the other side, of course.

Q. Do they report these several conditions of the immigrants?—A. No; I do not know that they do.

Q. Does your ship bring over with them a manifest of the passengers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What does that manifest contain besides the name?—A. It gives the names, and the ages, and the nationalities.

Q. And destination?—A. And their vocation; laborers, mechanics, carpenters, etc.

Q. Their trade and occupation?—A. Yes.

Q. Does it also give information as to their condition in life, with regard to the inhibited conditions, under the laws of the United States?—A. No, sir.

Q. The manifest does not contain anything with regard to the mental condition or the moral condition?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is there a record kept of that on the other side?—A. None, that I know of.

Q. Suppose the law required your manifest to contain that; would it require any great burden on the steam-ship company to procure it through their agents?—A. I should say it would; I don't know.

Q. Why should it sir; if the rules and regulations of the company were that the agents should certify that the party that they had sold the ticket to was not a convict; that he was not a burden upon the country from which he came, by his pauperage, to certify that on the manifest.—A. The agents that sold the tickets could not do that, because the manifest is made up on the day of sailing when the ship sails.

Q. But the ticket that has been previously sold in England, Ireland, and Scotland, by your agent. You say you have already regulations by which the agent is inhibited from selling to any of this class of persons?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would it be any hardship upon the steam-ship company to require them to certify that was the fact, and to extend, as it would, a clean bill of lading of their passengers to this country?—A. I could not answer that question, sir; how they would do that.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Was there not some time since a complaint with reference to the *Etruria*, or some other vessel of your line, from lack of washing privileges for the passengers?—A. I never heard of any.

Q. Was there not a charge made in the newspapers that the washing privileges were so limited that while a woman was washing of a morning, the others formed a line around her as a sort of protection?—A. I never heard of it.

Q. And that they had to wait in line, taking turns?—A. No, sir; I never heard of it.

Q. Have any complaints of your line come to your knowledge of the lack of any proper accommodations in your vessels?—A. No, sir; never heard a complaint for years.

Q. Are you the proper person for complaints to come to in such matters?—A. I should hear of them. I am generally on the dock when the passengers arrive, and generally amongst the steerage passengers, and attending on them. If there were any complaints made here I should be the first man the superintendent would inform of it, and investigate it.

Q. Does your company publish to its agents abroad the requirements of the Federal law, as to the number of passengers that a vessel may bring to this country?—A. Publish it to our subagents?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. No, sir; not that I know of. We regulate that ourselves.

Q. The law concerning passengers of steam-ships requires that there should be 100 cubic feet of space located on the main deck to each passenger, 100 cubic feet of space located on first deck below, and 120 cubic feet of space located on second deck below. Do you know of your own knowledge, as a passenger agent of your company, that this law is complied with?—A. Yes, sir; I never had any complaints to the contrary, as far as we are concerned. The inspectors are always there on hand, and they see the space and examine it, and see that we get it, and measure it. I have been down with them more than once, measure the space; when the proper officers have been down there measuring the space.

Q. They have reported your arrangements as conforming to the requirements of the law?—A. When the ship comes in port she is open to the inspection of the custom-house officer—the space allotted to the passenger. He knows the space allotted to the passengers, and the number of passengers on board, and he knows whether we have the legitimate number of feet there or not. As far as the English steamers are concerned, we have not heard any complaints of them.

Q. How many wash-basins have you for immigrant passengers by the *Etruria*?—A. Each passenger brings his own wash-basin.

Q. How many pumps have you to supply them with water?—A. Two, I believe.

Q. What are the accommodations for water-closets for the passengers?—A. Those are subject to the rules of the law; I don't know what each ship contains.

Q. The Federal law has no provision?—A. The English law provides for that.

Q. The English law provides for them?—A. If I am not mistaken. I have not heard any complaint.

Q. Do you know what the English law requires as to the number of water closets?—A. I do not know.

Q. Could you furnish us with the requirements of the English law made in such cases?—A. I could not, unless Mr. Brown could obtain it from the other side.

Q. Haven't you the regulations of the English law in your office here?—A. I don't think I have, sir.

Q. Are not the partitions in some of your vessels erected so that they can be removed before the vessel reaches quarantine?—A. Not in our vessels; they are not, sir.

Q. Are not your partitions temporary?—A. They are, but they can not be removed until after the ship gets to the dock, in our steamers.

Q. I have inspected two or three vessels coming in, and I have not seen a partition that I could not remove in five minutes time?—A. If you had your carpenters there, you could.

Q. Does not every vessel have its carpenter?—A. Yes, sir; the partitions are removed by the carpenters after the vessel gets to the wharf.

Q. Yes; but what I ask is, if it is not a fact that these partitions can be removed before they get to quarantine?—A. That question I could not answer you very well, whether they can or not.

Q. If these partitions were removed before they reached quarantine, then there could be an evasion of the inspection of the Government inspectors?—A. I could not answer that question very well; I have no knowledge how it is.

Q. Have you had that matter brought to your attention?—A. I have heard it asserted that it has been done.

Q. Have you ever made any inspection as to whether it was done or not?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why haven't you, as a passenger agent, had that done?—A. It is not within my province, sir.

Q. Whose province is it, sir?—A. The Government officer.

Q. Do you know whether any such inspection has ever been made or not?—A. I have seen such inspection made, after the ship has been at her dock, and have seen the spaces measured.

Q. Do you know the results of these inspections?—A. As far as those that I was on board of; they were measured, and it was certified that the space was correct.

Q. Have you ever known the inspection to be made on a vessel against which a charge was made, that this change had taken place in its partitions?—A. That I have no knowledge of.

Q. Changes made on one vessel coming in, and another vessel comes in afterwards, and an inspection is made there, and that vessel is found to be all right?—A. Not to my personal knowledge, sir.

TESTIMONY OF ARTHUR LEDERER, PASSENGER AGENT RED STAR STEAM-SHIP LINE.

ARTHUR LEDERER, called and sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State your residence?—A. No. 127 East Eighty-sixth street.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Passenger agent.

Q. What are you passenger agent of?—A. Of the passenger department of the Red Star Line.

Q. To what countries do your vessels go, from America?—A. To Belgium.

Q. How many vessels have you on that line?—A. Eleven.

Q. How long have you been a passenger agent of this company?—A. Something over two years.

Q. How many immigrants did you bring to this country on your line last year?—A. Twenty-three thousand and some odd.

Q. From what ports do your vessels sail?—A. Antwerp.

Q. What is the nationality of the passengers you bring to this country?—A. They are principally Belgians, South Germans, and Swiss.

Q. How many prepaid tickets were sold for this passage in this country, last year?—A. I could not say exactly, but I think, about 3,500.

Q. Were these tickets sold usually to one purchaser, or did a purchaser secure more than one ticket at a time?—A. I don't think a purchaser ever buys more than one, or two, perhaps three. Two brothers, a father, a mother, a brother, a sister.

Q. You will please state how these prepaid passages are obtained? Whether they are obtained by persons coming to your office, or the offices of the agents of your line?—A. They come to our office, as well as to the agents.

Q. Well, do you find, in the most of cases, that the persons coming to buy a ticket, are buying for a relative?—A. Yes, sir; either a relative or a friend.

Q. But you have instances where persons come to buy five, or six, or ten tickets, where a person is not a relative?—A. We have no such cases, and we could not sell them.

Q. What is the reason you could not sell them?—A. Because we would have to give all the particulars of the immigrants.

Q. Why do you require particulars of the immigrants in such cases?—
A. Because we undertake the forwarding of them on the other side, and we must have the complete address of each of the immigrants, their ages, etc.

Q. But, if I should come to your office and give you the names of ten immigrants, their ages, and so on, would you not sell me the tickets?—
A. No, sir.

Q. When I gave you all the information that you seem to indicate that your company requires, why shouldn't you sell me the tickets?—

A. They would suppose that it is for contract labor, and we run the risk of carrying those people back, at our expense.

Q. That is your affair?—A. That is our affair.

Q. Has any one that has been brought over on your lines ever been detained on a charge of contract labor?—A. I can not remember, but there may have been one or two cases. Not when it was a prepaid ticket. I think there was one or two cases, where the people purchased the tickets on the other side.

Q. Do you not believe, from your experience, that it is a fact that there are some instances where tickets have been purchased of your company in this country that were not really intended for relatives or friends, as we understand friends, but was intended for contract laborers?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you mean to say that no such case has ever occurred?—A. No, sir; because if I should have suspected any such thing, they could not have been sold. We do not care about carrying people both ways for one fare.

Q. Yes, but is not the contract labor law so loosely operated in this country that you run the remotest risk possible of a detection in bringing over contract laborers?—A. We do not take any risk.

Q. You do not take any risk?—A. No, sir.

Q. How many prepaid passages did I understand you to say your company sold?—A. About 3,500.

Q. And the total number of passengers was 23,000?—A. Twenty-three thousand, yes, sir.

Q. Now, these contract passengers whose tickets were purchased in a foreign country; how did these people come to buy their tickets of you? Does your company advertise in that country for passengers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you one of the advertisements with you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you one of the advertisements in your office?—A. We have—I could not say—there may be one—there may be a picture, for that is the general way of advertising.

Q. What sort of a picture?—A. A picture representing a steamer.

Q. What representations do you make on those posters?—A. None, excepting to say that it is a Red Star steamer going over to New York, or wherever it is destined.

Q. You do not have any posters or dodgers that you circulate among the people there?—A. We haven't got any here.

Q. But does not your company circulate any there?—A. It may be, but I don't know.

Q. Why is it that there is such a divorcement of the plans and operations of your steam-ship companies on this side of the water from your plans and operations and all knowledge of your movements on the other side of the water?—A. We probably found it advisable, or necessary.

Q. For what reason?—A. The requirements of law on the other side. You dare not encourage any immigrants in a large number of countries

on the other side. Most of the countries object to the immigration of their people, and make it punishable for you to encourage immigration.

Q. How about the countries from which your line sail?—A. In Germany you dare not encourage immigration, or in Austria, and their laws are just as severe as ours in that respect.

Q. We have no severe laws in this country.—A. I mean in a general way.

Q. You can travel this country from ocean to ocean, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the end of Maine, and no hand will be ever raised to keep the emigrants from going abroad?—A. Yes, sir; but we offer no inducements here at all; no more than we offer them on the other side.

Q. You offer them no more inducements there?—A. Than we offer them here.

Q. Why do so many of the people there, then, leave that country and come to this country?—A. I suppose they have relatives or friends here, or intend to better their situation.

Q. But so far as the information of your office goes there are only 3,500, out of 23,000, who have relatives and friends here?—A. Well a man will come here—that is, only one man—and he will send for his wife and three or four children.

Q. Yes, but they are prepaid passengers?—A. There are five coming on that ticket.

Q. Yes, and those five are a part of the 3,500 that you speak of. Now, there must be some inducement in that country to bring those people here; information must be brought to these people in some way, concerning this country; your steam-ship lines are the interested parties?—A. I think you are mistaken.

Q. They receive a certificate from their Government, outside of your steam-ship line?—A. Yes, sir; we are not allowed to offer any inducement in Europe for the furthering of the immigration, as it would undoubtedly involve the cancellation of the licenses under which the agents are permitted the selling of tickets.

Q. Is not it a fact that the agents of your steam-ship line avoid the law by going to and making personal representations to parties whom they think, for certain reasons, are willing, or are desirous, or may be induced, to leave that country and come to America, and that that is the channel through which immigrants are induced to come to America, and that they do it because of the commission that your company pays to them for each passenger secured?—A. There is not an agent who will run that risk. The penalty is too severe.

Q. So these twenty odd thousand people simply come up spontaneously, of their own free will, and come to this country?—A. I should think they read American newspapers; they get letters from their friends, who do not prepay their passages.

Q. What troubles this committee is that there should be so much information from America in that country, when the law under your statement won't allow any advertisements to encourage immigration, and when you have not in your business, nor any of these agents that have been here, any information concerning the doings of your companies on the other side of the water?—A. Newspapers are sufficient. If a man will read that such and such a party is striking to get \$3.50 a day, where he gets 35 to 40 cents a day, is not that enough to induce him to go where he can get that \$3.50?

Q. Where does he get that information?—A. From newspapers.

Q. What newspapers?—A. From all newspapers; from American newspapers.

Q. He can not get it from American papers, because they are printed in English?—A. They are printed in German and go right back.

Q. I understand you to say that there are newspapers printed in America in the foreign language that have so large a circulation in that country that they reach all classes of people so as to induce as large an immigration as this each year?—A. Well, once in a while one newspaper goes through fifty hands on the other side. It doesn't remain just in the one hand to which it is addressed.

Q. How does it come that so many newspapers are sent over to that country?—A. There is no telling. Anybody may send a paper over there. Relatives, after reading their daily paper, or weekly paper, may send it over there to their folks, or their friends. There is certainly also a free list, or a list of exchange, among the newspapers on the other side with papers on this side, which will find their way somewhere.

Q. Now, is it not patent to your mind that the reasons which you have given are not sufficient to account for all this immigration to this country?—A. No, it is not patent to my mind.

Q. I understand that your agents are not permitted to make representations in order to encourage immigration to this country?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How, then, do they secure passengers?—A. The man who desires to immigrate will know the steam-ship agent in his town. The sign indicates that this office is kept there by a real estate agent, or by an insurance agent, or by a steam-ship agent; he will then go to that man, or to another one, where he sees another sign, and contract for his passage.

Q. So that the solicitation is not on the part of the solicitor, but is on the part of the party to be solicited, that is, the immigrant?—A. Quite right.

Q. Where do a majority of the passengers on your line go to when they reach America?—A. Almost anywhere, all over the country.

Q. What proportion of them stop in New York?—A. There may be 10 or 15 per cent.

Q. What per cent. go to Pennsylvania?—A. There may be also about 15 per cent.

Q. That 15 per cent. that goes to Pennsylvania goes to the coal mines chiefly?—A. There is a large immigration to Philadelphia; they go to Pittsburgh, to all the large cities.

Q. For what purpose do they go to those cities?—A. I suppose the tradesmen will get a better chance in a large town; as you say in a coal or mining district.

Q. What percentage of the immigrants on your line are farmers?—A. Quite a large percentage. Take the German or Swedish people; the Swiss are usually farmers.

Q. Fifty per cent.?—A. Fifty per cent.

Q. What per cent. of them are miners?—A. There may be 2 or 3 per cent; I don't know.

Q. After they leave farming in what trades do you place them?—A. All trades; may be tailors, and carpenters, and almost anything.

Q. Is not there immigration, outside of farming, of some particular class to this country?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. You have located 15 per cent. of them in New York, and 15 per cent. in Pennsylvania; what per cent. of them go to the Middle States?—A. May be about 35 per cent.; 30 or 35 per cent.; I have never arranged any of the statistics; I am not in a position to say; it may also vary sometimes.

Q. Is it not a fact that, of the passengers coming here on your line, there is quite a large proportion of the immigrants who have their tickets to certain interior places?—A. I should think that there is about 65 per cent. booked right through to destination.

Q. Oh, they are bunched in certain localities?—A. No; I think they are divided pretty much all over.

Q. What do you mean by being divided pretty much all over?—A. Well, they go to almost any place. Almost on every ship you will find that people go to four, five, or six places that were never heard of before.

Q. Do any part of your people go to work on the railroads?—A. I think that the people that we are carrying is a class of people that are bringing money along and looking for better occupation, I think, having money enough to settle down.

Q. If they are bringing money to settle down, that element does not stop in New York and Pennsylvania?—A. They always go to large cities, and from there, if they have no friends, they generally purchase a farm here or there.

Q. Now, your thrifty German immigrant does not stop in New York or Philadelphia?—A. I beg to differ with you; there is quite a large number of them. They go, perhaps, to Detroit, stay there two or three days, and buy a farm and settle down; go to Milwaukee.

Q. Two or three days would not be time enough to negotiate that purchase?—A. There is always a certain number of them stop here in New York.

Q. Yes; that is your 15 per cent. Is it not a fact that 20 per cent. of the immigrants that come over in your line come over with an understanding as to the lines of business in which they are to go, and on implied contract, as to the lines of labor, in which they are to enter?—A. That is more than I can tell.

Q. Then you know the farmer who comes here, the length of time it takes him to enter into negotiations to go on a farm? You understand about the men who follow certain other lines of occupation, but your information fails when it comes to locate those who come over with an express or implied contract?—A. A man does not come to me to ask my advice if he is bound to a distant point.

Q. What I am seeking to disclose is the accuracy of your information on all points, except that upon which the law places a restriction.—A. Those people would go to the steam-ship company, to Castle Garden bureau, and to other places and ask for advice. But that you always hear of sooner or later.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Have you agents abroad soliciting immigrants?—A. We have agents in Europe, yes, sir.

Q. What portions of Europe?—A. That I couldn't say. That is not under our charge.

Q. You have no agents, I suppose, where you do not derive immigrants from; you have no agents in Ireland or Scotland, I suppose; but have you not through Austria and Germany and Hungary and Bohemia?—A. In some parts where we have licenses we have agents.

Q. Who grants those licenses?—A. The Government.

Q. The Government then grants licenses to agents of steam-ship companies, authorizing them to solicit immigration to this country, and the sale of tickets?—A. No, sir; they give them licenses to furnish tickets to people who have complied with the emigration law of Germany or Austria or whatever the laws are under which the agent is licensed.

Q. You are familiar with the penalties which the Governments inflict for advertising and soliciting emigration. You say they are heavy. Now, from your familiarity with the law, tell us what class of emigrants the Governments, say of Germany, Belgium, Austria, and Bohemia, permit to come. Whom do they allow to come out of the country?—A. I could not say. I merely know they punish by fines anything coming under their emigration laws. I don't know the various laws of the various countries.

Q. When you have been stating these opinions to the committee have you been stating things that you know or what you suspect to be the case?—A. I have stated that fines have been imposed for violation. I don't know the particulars of the law nor the amount of the fine; I only know they are severe.

Q. Do those Governments permit any young men who are liable to military duties to emigrate from that country to the United States?—A. No, sir; that is one of the important laws which they have.

Q. That is one of the laws, as everybody knows?—A. Everybody knows that law.

Q. Then no person is allowed to emigrate from those countries who is liable physically and mentally to military duty?—A. Germany and Austria.

Q. Then what class of emigrants does your steam-ship company bring from those countries? The young and able-bodied being inhibited, what class of emigrants do you solicit?—A. They serve only a certain time, and when they have served their time and have their discharge from the service, then they can go. So can their wives and children; female passengers come on.

Q. Don't you know it to be a fact that many persons immigrate to this country in order to evade the military duty which they know they owe to their Government?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How do they get to your line?—A. I don't know.

Q. How do they emigrate, if no steam-ship company will bring them over?—A. That is more than I can tell you.

Q. Do you require a passport from the Government from which these men come in order to go aboard your ships?—A. I think we don't require any; we don't ask their passport.

Q. In other words, you take all that come?—A. Our subagency in Europe must comply, I suppose, with the laws of their country, but when they have once been certified by the agent, it is the agent's duty to see if they have complied with it, and we have nothing further to question.

Q. Then your subagents only take the persons from those countries that those countries desire to get rid of; is that it?—A. I don't think that they desire to get rid of any.

Q. You don't? Don't they desire to get rid of their paupers, their lunatics, and their criminals?—A. Well, we can not carry those.

Q. I am asking you with regard to whether they don't desire to get rid of them?—A. I think it would be a very natural desire.

Q. And don't you know it to be a fact that they do desire it?—A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. You know that they don't desire to get rid of their young men who are liable to military duty, and yet you take them?—A. We don't know whether they have not served, or whether they have been discharged.

Q. Then don't you take those emigrants who are able to pay their passage and buy their tickets and come aboard your ship. Is there any other prerequisite which your company requires from emigrants?—

A. Yes, sir; we print the American law relating to emigration on the back of each ticket.

Q. On the back?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that all you do?—A. Then the agent sees that, if there is any ex-convict, any paupers, any cripples, any people who would be likely to come under that law, they would naturally oblige us to take them back.

Q. Those are your instructions to your agents?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What does the manifest of your ship contain; the list of passengers?—A. The names of the passengers, their ages, trades, and nationalities.

Q. And nothing else?—A. I believe that is all.

Q. You don't require your agent to certify that they are of good moral character and have not been in prison?—A. I could not say anything about it.

Q. There is no regulation of that kind?—A. I could not say that there is any.

Q. When does the immigrant become acquainted with the provisions of the American law?—A. At his home where he purchases the ticket.

Q. And only upon the ticket?—A. Undoubtedly they inform everybody of the law before he purchases the ticket.

Q. It is only printed on the back of the ticket, isn't it?—A. Yes, and they tell him—the man—what he is buying.

Q. You can furnish us with some of those tickets?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The laws with regard to stimulating emigration in those countries are very strict?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And there are heavy penalties?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But the native papers in those countries publish any advertisement for you with regard to immigration and the solicitation of immigration to this country. Are your advertisements put in the papers of Germany?—A. I suppose the company on the other side advertise, the same as they do in this county, in the newspapers.

Q. You speak of American papers going across there and circulating containing inducements for emigration to this country. Are you not aware that those governments would not permit the circulation of those papers within their kingdoms?—A. I have not said that those papers were circulating inducements to further the immigration.

Q. I thought you said American newspapers went over there and got into the hands of these people, and one paper went into fifty hands?—A. Sometimes.

Q. Is that surreptitiously, or is it openly done?—A. Why, the mails carry them, the same as they would carry a letter to the relative of one party or to the acquaintance of another party.

Q. You speak with some knowledge in regard to that?—A. I have been living abroad myself, and have been receiving newspapers.

Q. Will you be kind enough to tell us what newspapers here have contained these inducements within the last two or three years?—A. I don't know, but I think I read every day in a newspaper that one class or another class strikes for this reason or that reason.

Q. But you say you have lived abroad, and you have personal knowledge of it. Now tell us of some paper. What time was it that you were living abroad?—A. Eighteen years ago.

Q. Well, tell us what paper you had eighteen years ago.—A. I could not remember, but I think it was our leading papers; all of our leading papers are abroad.

Q. We are speaking, rather, though, of the present time. Tell us

what papers now contain these circulars, and that to your knowledge have gone abroad, that stimulate immigration to this country.—A. I can not give the names of those papers, because I have not read about the stimulation, and so forth.

Q. For eighteen years back?—A. The New York Herald, the Staats-Zeitung, the Tribune; any of the leading papers.

Q. Do you state that from actual knowledge?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. From actual knowledge?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you speak of any issue of that paper?—A. No, sir.

Q. How many of those papers are circulated abroad in the English language that you have personal knowledge of, that went into the hands of fifty families?—A. A large number of papers.

Q. It is so much easier for you to tell us.—A. There is hardly any town of forty or fifty thousand inhabitants that has not got one or more clubs or hotels where the leading New York papers are kept.

Q. Those papers go on files, and they are kept for the use of persons who are the better class. I speak of papers, such as you have indicated to this committee, that went into the hands of the people who furnish you steerage passengers.—A. They go in the restaurants, to any man who can afford to pay 15 or 20 cents.

Q. Do you mean to tell me that the New York Tribune goes into the class of the restaurants of Austria and Germany?—A. There is a difference between the restaurants of New York—America and of Europe. What is equal to 20 cents is equal to 75 cents here, and you will find plenty of restaurants where you can get a meal for 25 cents.

Q. How does the degree of intelligence of American people compare with the class of immigrants, of your steerage passengers, from abroad?—A. Well, the intelligence of the Swedish and South Germany passengers is a very high one.

Q. I speak of the class you bring from Antwerp.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You think your class of steerage passengers are capable, in their lager-beer saloons, of reading the New York Tribune, and Herald, and thereby are stimulated?—A. They certainly can read the French and German papers that are furnished.

Q. But your steerage passengers are capable of reading the New York Herald, or Tribune, as they meet of any evening, in your large beer saloons of Europe?—A. I did not say it in this manner; it is a slight misunderstanding.

Q. How much do you suppose the issue of the New York Tribune and the German papers have stimulated the immigrants and furnished you with passengers?—A. That is my opinion.

Q. Do you think it about twenty-five?—A. I think it is a great deal more than that.

Q. Well, how many?—A. I could not say, I can not answer.

Q. Well, how many? As many as one hundred; could you say that?—A. I can not say any number at all.

Q. Yet you bring how many a year over here?—A. About 23,000.

Q. And you tell this committee that that is one of the chief sources of that immense immigration through your steam-ship line to this country?—A. I merely said that newspapers are quite a medium of conveying intelligence abroad.

Q. And here, too, are they not?—A. Exactly. I have not said any more.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. What other sources of inducement to emigration are extant in

that country, than the circulation of the papers you have named, from this country?—A. I don't think there is anything else.

Q. If there is nothing else, then the circulation of the New York Herald, and the Tribune, and the Staats-Zeitung is the influence that brings 23,000 people to this country annually?—A. The number of letters from relatives and friends that are going abroad, that are giving information from families; of letters going abroad telling the state of affairs here. It is not everybody that can read the English paper, but it is everybody that can read letters sent to him by relatives. He may tell it to other people; he may inform every one of his friends that he heard so and so; and that his brother wrote to him so and so.

Q. It would be a liberal estimate to say that one person in five hundred who comes to this country as an immigrant is induced by what the others send or he has heard in these papers you refer to. That leaves quite a large percentage to be accounted for. As you are the agent of a very important steam-ship line carrying passengers to this country, you ought to be posted with the information and be able to tell this committee the inducements, or influences, that are brought to bear in that country, that brings this great immigration here.—A. I can not say.

Q. You are not able to give any further answer as to the inducements offered, and yet you say your steam-ship lines have large numbers of agents traversing that country and selling your passenger tickets to this country?—A. We have no agents traversing the country.

Q. Where are your tickets sold there?—A. The agents that we employ are permanent people, who are selling the tickets whenever they are called upon.

Q. How many agents has your company in Europe?—A. I could not say.

Q. How many agents has your company in this country—A. We may have about 1,800.

Q. Eighteen hundred agents in this country, and they sell 3,500 tickets a year. Now, if it takes 1,800 of your agents to sell 3,500 of your tickets—A. Outwards.

Q. If it takes 1,800 of your agents to sell in this country 3,500 prepaid tickets a year, how many agents does it take in a foreign country to sell 20,000 tickets a year?—A. They may have, perhaps, 300 or 400 over there, and still do the same business. They will come into the headquarters. We have agents here who absolutely sell no prepaid tickets. We might have out of 1,800 those who will not sell one prepaid ticket, not one steerage ticket, not one first-class ticket.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Why is it you have so many in this country, when really the passenger immigrants come from the old country?—A. This country is larger.

Q. How many have they carried from Antwerp?—A. You ask if they have licensed agents on the other side. They have but few agents in the respective cities, so that agents are limited.

Q. So I understand you that you would like to have a good many abroad.—A. Oh, no; we are not looking for any.

Q. Why, you say the only reason is that they will not license them?—A. That doesn't say we want to have more.

Q. It simply says this: Here, where it is unlicensed and a very great portion of the business is done, you have 1,800; and you stated to the committee the reason why you did not have more than 400 on the other

side was because you couldn't get licenses for them.—A. No; not that we could not get licenses; the 400 having served the purpose.

Q. If the 400 abroad are sufficient, why do you employ so many here?—

A. We have larger cities in the old country. One agent will do. You may have one hundred large towns here to one city abroad.

Q. How many steerage passengers do you take from this side to Antwerp a year?—A. Sometimes 8,000, and sometimes 10,000.

Q. And your volume of travel from the other side is three times that?—

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And yet your agent abroad, whilst the volume of travel is three times as great as from this side—your agents abroad are not more than one-fifth as many as you have here. Is that the fact?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Now, the condition of the case as you have presented it to the committee is this, that your line has 1,800 agents in this country who sell about 3,500 prepaid tickets to immigrants; that you have 400 or 500 agents in the old country; that from the other country to this country there come 20,000 tickets purchased there; you say that you are prohibited from advertisements in that country that would induce emigration to this country; that your agents do not solicit or encourage emigration to this country. When asked for the influence that was exerted from this side of the water to induce immigration, you said the New York Herald and Tribune and the Staats Zeitung?—A. That is, the newspapers in a general way.

Q. Now, you certainly leave a very large number of people to be accounted for, and you employ thousands of people, as to how they receive the information or inducement to bring them to this country. This committee wishes to give you an opportunity to make a full statement of that; or is it your pleasure to leave it as it is?—A. I have added to my statement that there is probably 100,000 of letters going abroad; there is certainly 3,500 letters with the 3,500 tickets purchased here.

Q. Oh, certainly; to tell the immigrant that the ticket is purchased for him and giving him the information?—A. Yes, sir; and they may tell thousands of others that they are going.

Q. Yes, they *may*!—A. It is a fact that they do; say good-bye at least to their friends.

Q. Is there any other statement you would like to add to the statement you have given?—A. I do not think of any.

NEW YORK, *Thursday, April 24, 1890.*

TESTIMONY OF PROF. RICHMOND MAYO SMITH.

RICHMOND MAYO SMITH, after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your name?—A. Richmond Mayo Smith.

Q. Your residence?—A. Brooklyn.

Q. Your occupation?—A. I am a professor in Columbia College.

Q. How long have you been a professor in Columbia College?—A. I have been teaching in Columbia for thirteen years.

Q. Do you have any connection with the charitable organizations of

this city?—A. I have served on their committees, simply ; I served on the committee on immigration.

Q. Are you now a member of the charity committee on immigration?—A. I am, sir.

Q. As a member of that committee, have you given attention to the immigration question ; if so, in what direction?—A. I have given attention to the immigration question, as a student of social science, and especially to the literature of the question and to the statistics. I was called upon to serve on that immigration committee because I was a professor, because I had studied up the subject, the statistics and the literature. That is my connection with the immigration committee. I began the study, I might say, some ten years ago. I gave a course of lectures every year on social science, and of course the statistics of immigration came into that lecture. Four years ago, when the subject of immigration began to attract attention, I studied up the subject with a view to writing about it. Two years ago I wrote and published in the Political Science Quarterly, three articles on the control of immigration, especially with a view to the United States. Those articles attracted considerable attention, and I made up my mind to expand the articles and complete the subject and write a book, which I did this last year, and the book was published about two months ago. My knowledge of immigration consists simply in the efforts to attain all the literature of the subject, both European and American, and especially the statistics, and to arrange them in logical and systematic order, and in this book I have attempted impartially to study the effect of the immigration question in the United States, both political, social, and economic.

Q. What is the title of your book, Professor?—A. Immigration and Emigration.

Q. When was it published?—A. February 25, 1890.

Q. Studying this question from the stand-point you have indicated, will you state briefly the characteristics of American civilization?—A. The first characteristic is a democratic government ; free political institutions, to my mind, rest on universal suffrage, and demand intelligence and knowledge on the part of the great mass of the people. This has been a characteristic of our Government since the beginning. The second characteristic is, I think, in our civilization ; the economic prosperity of the country ; the economic well-being of the whole mass of the people. We have no peasant class in this country ; our farmers are well-to-do, are prosperous, have a great many more of the comforts and luxuries of life than any class in Europe have—that is, any of the same class in Europe. I believe it is also shown that the American artisan, the American workman, is better off here than he is in Europe. I believe that is a characteristic, and immigration itself shows it. People are better off here than they are in Europe. Then there are other characteristics of American civilization that perhaps would not be so readily admitted. I believe the mass of our people are more intelligent than the mass of the people are in most of the countries in Europe ; I believe they have a greater sense of fair play—the mass of the people here—than they have in Europe. I believe that they are, as a rule, of a kinder disposition, more humane, ready to help women and children. The treatment of woman, for instance, in the United States is very different from what it is in Europe. A woman here occupies a much higher position, and everybody here is ready to help a woman. You see it in the way women travel from one end of the country to the other, the way women are treated in public conveyances, and everything of that sort.

I think that comes from a general spirit of equality and self-respect that our democratic institutions have inculcated in us.

Q. How is this distinct and beneficent form of civilization affected by immigration?—A. Well that depends on the quality of immigration.

Q. Now, you have studied the question; give us your views on the quality of immigration coming to America?—A. So far as I can find out by statistics and other evidence, the quality of the immigration is not so good now as it was thirty years ago. The quality has deteriorated in the following respect: that we get a more ignorant class of people; I believe we get a poorer class of people, and from this poverty comes also the effect that we get people who are more apt to become paupers, and, to a certain extent, to number themselves among the vicious and delinquent class in the community. It is always true that crime is more common with the lower classes than the other, so we get a larger proportion of that class than the other.

Q. Do you believe that civilization moralizes?—A. I think one of the signs of civilization is increased morality. That is what I call civilization.

Q. You look upon civilization as an increased morality, rather than a matter of culture?—A. I think that an increased civilization that, as you lift people up, makes them more comfortable, more intelligent—that you get increased morality.

Q. Do you believe there is a higher grade of morals in the city of New York than in the city of Pekin, China?—A. I have no statistics on that question; I believe there is. It is a mere matter of opinion; I have never been in Pekin, and have no statistics.

Q. Do you believe there is a higher grade of morality in the United States than in India?—A. I do; that is my opinion.

Q. Give us some distinguishing features of the morality of America over India.—A. Well, I am not familiar with the Indian civilization enough to specify; I understand that our commercial honesty is higher than in India. I express that as an opinion; I have never been in India.

Q. You express that as an opinion?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't it a fact that the virtue of woman in India is of as high a grade as it is in America?—A. I have no knowledge on that subject.

Q. Would you characterize the morality of the Americans as higher than that of the Mahomedans?—A. It is my opinion that it is higher.

Q. Is the temperance of Americans above the temperance of the Mahomedans; in other words, is there as much drinking of intoxicating liquors in Mahomedan countries and states as there is in America?—A. I don't know about that.

Q. In what respect is the moral civilization of America superior to that of Italy?—A. I think there is less personal violence in America than there is in Italy; it is my opinion that the statistics of crime would show less attempt against life in America than in Italy.

Q. We are having, just at this time, vast hordes of Italians coming to this country. How far the law of the land should go in the matter of restricting immigration is a serious question, and how far it shall go in restricting the people of any particular class of any particular country is an important and very delicate question. The civilization and the morals and the conditions from which the immigrant comes are questions to be considered in the framing of an immigration law in this country. Now, there are serious charges made that the Italian will not make, on the average, a good citizen; that his morals are low, his habits vicious; that his civilization is far below the American standard, and

consequently, when he comes to this country, he tends to pull down rather than to assist to build up America's interests. Now, having studied this question from the broad and high stand-point that you have, I would like to have your views on the relations of Italian immigration to this country?—A. I think we should exclude individuals on account of their individual morality or immorality, not on account of the morality or immorality of the nation to which they belong. The Italian civilization may be just as high, just as moral, just as good as our civilization, but still they might send to us from Italy very undesirable people, so that, in my opinion, the question of the relative civilization of Italy and of the United States has nothing to do with the question. What we want to do is to exclude undesirable people; the civilization may be the highest in the world, and yet if they send us a thousand brigands, robbers, disreputable women, etc., we should want to exclude them; I don't think the question of relative civilization has anything to do with it. I don't think that any law framed by Congress ought to be directed against any nationality, unless that nationality has very peculiar characteristics; I refer there to China.

Q. You have studied the question from a scientific stand-point, and there is such talk in the world as "applied science." Now, what suggestions have you to make with reference to amending our present immigration laws, so as to keep out these undesirable immigrants?—A. The suggestions I would make are those embodied in that Charity Organization Society report. I have a copy of that report here.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Just take that as a text and go on with your answer from that.—A. Well, from what I know of the subject, I should say Congress ought to enforce strictly the law of 1882, with regard to keeping out convicts, lunatics, idiots, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself, without becoming a public charge. That seems to be the most important thing, that that law should be strictly enforced, and applied also to overland immigration from Canada.

Q. Would you add any more to the classes than you have named there?—A. No, sir; I would not add the anarchists nor the socialists, that the Ford committee did, because I don't think you can tell them when you see them. No, sir; I would keep this law as it is. It seems to me, with regard to the inspection, the recommendation is that steamship companies should be held responsible for the character of their passengers, and compelled to carry back persons forbidden here by law to land; that would be simply an increased severity in the enforcement of the present law. The recommendations are found on pages 8 and 9 of this report of the special committee on immigration of the Charity Organization Society of the city of New York:

The committee believes that a remedy can be found which will not limit a sound, healthy immigration, while at the same time it will eliminate the undesirable elements. The remedy lies in a more careful control of immigration in the following directions:

1. Strict enforcement of the law of 1882, prohibiting the landing of "any convict, lunatic, pauper, or person unable to take care of him or herself without becoming a public charge." Additional inspectors should be provided, and the system of inspection improved. The whole subject of immigration, including inspection, should be under Federal control. It is a matter of national concern. The United States Treasury receives the head-money, and if it were all under the Federal administration the law would be enforced uniformly at the different ports. Provision should also be made for the inspection of immigrants coming overland through Canada.

2. The steamship companies should be held strictly responsible for the character of their passengers, and compelled to carry back persons forbidden by law to land. Such responsibility, if strictly enforced, would stop much of the immigration which

is due solely to the solicitation of their agents, and which is neither natural nor desirable.

3. Our Government should enter into diplomatic correspondence with the governments of Europe, and have it clearly understood that the shipping of paupers and criminals to this country, whether by local authorities or by private societies, will be looked upon as an unfriendly act. The central authorities in Europe, it is hoped, would be willing to co-operate with the United States in some sound measure of regulation.

4. The committee is inclined to look upon the system of consular certificates as a scheme that deserves trial. Every intending emigrant should give notice some time before hand to the nearest United States consular officer. The consul should thereupon cause inquiries to be made of the local authorities whether the person has ever been a criminal or in receipt of poor relief, and ascertain if he is capable of supporting himself. If the inquiry is satisfactory, the consul should issue a certificate in triplicate, one to be given to the emigrant, one to be forwarded to the collector of the port of destination, and a third to be retained by the consul. It is believed that any necessary delay attendant on this proceeding would be a wholesome deterrent on thoughtless and undesirable emigration. At the same time no really honest and capable man would be prevented from coming.

The WITNESS. I don't know how far it is possible, but it has always seemed to me that the State Department at Washington did not take sufficient interest in this question; that the State Department ought to tell its representatives in Europe that the moment they come in possession of any information of any charitable society assisting convicts or prisoners or disreputable persons to come to this country, that they ought to make representations to our State Department, and our State Department ought to make representations to the Government. It seems to me that we ought to take the position that the assisting of undesirable persons to come to this country is an unfriendly act; we have done it whenever we have had occasion to do it before. Mr. Bayard took the position that assisting people to come here when they were too poor to care for themselves, or unable to take care of themselves, was an unfriendly act on the part of the Government of Great Britain. I think if we had greater activity in that direction, it would be a great help, and no government in Europe would dispute our position. You will find here a chapter in this book showing what the governments of Europe do themselves; the Government of Belgium, for instance, has been in the habit, whenever they discover an alien pauper, simply to put him over the frontier. The moment they would come across a case of that kind, they would simply put him over the frontier, and every government in Europe has acquiesced in that. The only complaint they made was this: that they used to put aliens from one country into some other country, where they didn't belong; they used to put Frenchmen over into Holland, and then the Dutch government would put him back again into Belgium. They used to put Frenchmen into Germany, and Germany raised a very strong objection to that, and finally they came to the agreement that Belgium should put back only people that came from that government. Now, they have no business to send to us people unable to support themselves; that is recognized by all the governments of Europe, and there would not be a single protest by any government in regard to sending back; there never has been.

Q. What is your suggestion as to consular investigation?—A. Right here I would like to make a reference to this book (Emigration and Immigration), beginning on page 272 and extending down to the middle of page 273; I would like to have that go in especially:

There is one other class of cases where it has been a problem what to do with aliens; that is, when they are actual beggars and vagabonds. The laws of all States allow these persons to be treated just as the citizens of the same class are treated, that is, subject to police punishment, imprisonment, hard labor, etc., and in some cases prescribe that they shall be expelled or sent back to their native country. Belgium once

pursued the policy of conducting to the nearest frontier destitute aliens who have been arrested by the police. She was soon confronted with the difficulty that the different countries on her frontier refused to receive any but their own subjects. By a convention with Luxemburg that frontier was closed to all except natives, Italian subjects, and Swiss citizens. By a convention with Germany none except those of German nationality were to be sent to her. It was the custom of the Dutch gendarmery to reconduct to the Belgium frontier all French, Italian, and Spanish subjects who had been expelled by Belgium. The latter country was obliged to modify the ordinance so that the indigent alien should be sent to the country to which he belonged. The difficulty has sometimes been met by treaty agreement, by which two countries agree to admit the subjects of the other to the right of poor-relief. Such a convention, for instance, is in force between Germany and Austria-Hungary, by which subjects of the German Empire in Austria-Hungary, and subjects of Austria-Hungary in the German Empire will be admitted to poor-relief on the same conditions and under the same legal provisions as the native subjects of the country in which application for relief is made.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You have a book in your hand; is that a book that was written by you?—A. Yes, sir; that is my book called Emigration and Immigration. I would like to leave that with the committee as my study of the subject; my conclusions, whatever is in that book, I should be willing to support.

Q. And leaving it with the committee you prefer to refer to the pages of the book as part of your testimony?

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Now, with reference to consular investigation which you suggest there?—A. I can not speak with much authority about the consular certificate business; I presume the members of Congress, officers of the Government, know much more about the practicability of that plan than I do. It has seemed to me, and what I recommend there is that the plan be given a trial. I lived abroad for two or three years, and from what I know of the condition of things there it does not seem impracticable to me. Mr. Eugene Schuyler, who has had a long experience in the consular and diplomatic service of the United States (I lay great stress on his opinion), he says it is perfectly practicable.

Q. A consular investigation is suggested by some three or four bills that are now before the committee; on the other hand it is vigorously opposed, not because there is an opposition to consular investigation, but because this country has so few consuls in Europe that the enforcement of the consular investigation would, in a measure, be a restriction on immigration?—A. I think the discouragement of immigration is desirable.

Q. From what stand-point?—A. I think it would be safer for us if we did not have quite so many come every year. Immigration is simply a question of the digestive power of this country, the assimilating power of this country. Even if the immigrants are desirable persons, yet they have to learn our customs, our form of government, and become assimilated to our people, and the more numerous they are the greater difficulty there is in that direction, so that I should think that any measure which would act as a discouragement, especially on thoughtless immigration, would be a good measure in itself. It is my opinion, from what I have read in the newspapers in Europe, that there is a good deal of immigration that is altogether reckless and thoughtless; for instance, in Switzerland, it has been brought out in the book to which I refer in my volume, that the steam-ship companies have been accustomed to employ as subagents tavern-keepers, inn-keepers; they supply them with documents—highly colored documents and pictures, about the advantages of living in America, and those inn-keepers make it a point

to distribute this information among their customers, and it is the opinion of the Swiss authorities that a great many immigrants are induced to come, simply because they meet with some misfortune; they get discouraged, they get into a beer hall, and these inducements are held out to them, and they simply say, "I will go," and off they go. Now, anything that will discourage a reckless, thoughtless immigration of that sort, I think is a good thing. Going from Europe to America ought to be a serious question with a man. He ought not to go into a beer-hall, and simply because the fare is cheap, or because he has heard some grand story about what is in America, come on. I think this a very serious matter; I think it is something like marriage; it is like the old Fleet-street marriages. I think immigration is also like marriage in that it is very easily done, but the consequences are very serious. They used to say that a man would go down on Fleet street and become intoxicated, and when he would sober up he would find that he was married.

Q. It is not as easy to get back to Europe from America as it is to get a divorce.—A. That is the way I look at it, that this immigration is a very serious thing, both for the immigrant and for the countries of Europe and for America.

Q. Have you a personal acquaintance of efforts made by steam-ship companies, corporations, and employers to induce immigration to this country, outside of the case you have spoken of?—A. I have no personal acquaintance; no, sir.

Q. Have you examined the effect of immigration on the wages in America?—A. I have been unable to find any conclusive evidence of direct effect on wages.

Witness excused.

TESTIMONY OF CONSTANTINE BRIAND, CAPTAIN OF STEAM-SHIP PICTAVIA.

CONSTANTINE BRIAND, after being duly sworn, testifies as follows, (questions and answers interpreted by Francis Blais):

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State your name.—A. Constantine Briand.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. In France.

Q. What city?—A. Saint Malo.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Captain of a ship sailing to foreign countries.

Q. Of what vessel are you now the captain?—A. The *Pictavia*.

Q. To what line of vessels does the *Pictavia* belong?—A. The Havre line.

Q. Who is the agent of that line in the city of New York?—A. Messrs. J. W. Elwell & Co.

Q. What connection has Mr. Terkuile with the company?—A. Mr. Terkuile is charged with the immigration—the passenger department.

Q. When did your vessel arrive in port?—A. Tuesday morning.

Q. How many immigrants did you have on board?—A. Seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Q. From what port did you sail?—A. From Naples.

Q. What was the condition of your vessel as to cleanliness when you anchored in the bay off New York City?—A. When we arrived in New York the vessel was very clean.

Q. What were the provisions for washing made for the immigrants?—

A. From the moment they started from Naples the pump for the vessel was constantly in motion, and the water was running constantly on the deck, on the front and rear of the vessel.

Q. What put that pump in motion, steam power or the immigrants?—

A. Steam power; the machinery of the vessel kept the pump in motion.

Q. Was the water salt or fresh?—A. The water that run was salt water, but we had 200 tons of fresh water that the hand-pump was in; that was at the constant disposal of the passengers, the immigrants.

Q. How many of those hand-pumps were there?—A. We had three.

Q. Did the passengers wash with the water from the hand-pumps or with the salt water?—A. Some used the salt water and others fresh water; the greater part of the immigrants used salt water for the reason that they had no soap.

Q. Why didn't the ship have soap; is it customary for ships to furnish soap?—A. We gave soap once a day, in the morning, to the passengers.

Q. How many basins did they have at those pumps for the immigrants to wash in?—A. We had twelve large dishes, and two dozen small ones with handles, buckets; twelve large ones and twenty-four small ones.

Q. Did you place all these at the disposal of the immigrants to wash in, and did the immigrants use them?—A. Yes, sir; they were at their disposal, and the immigrants used them.

Q. How does an immigrant have to wash on your ship; do they have stands for these basins, or are the basins set on the deck, and has the immigrant to wash out of them there?—A. They put the basins on the decks.

Q. How many water-closets were on the vessel?—A. They had nine, sir.

Q. Where were they?—A. There were two seats with a separation; there are nine seats in all, five on one side and four on the other; there were four water-closets, two seats in each, making eight in all.

Q. Do you consider that sufficient accommodaton for seven hundred and eighty-nine passengers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were those closets cleaned when you cast anchor in the bay on Tuesday morning?—A. When we cast the anchor they were clean; afterward, when we began unloading, though—

Q. Let me ask a question right here. How long does it take a closet to get dirty on your ship?—A. There is some one constantly going to them; all the time I was at sea I had them washed every two hours—every two hours during the passage. The deck was washed twice a day all the time I was at sea. During the crossing of the vessel over the ocean I had the mattresses, the bedding, taken on deck three times, and had the hold fumigated three times on the passage; besides that, every day I had a fumigation made in the vessel, in the morning at 7 o'clock, with chloride of lime, and in the evening at 3 o'clock with phenic acid.

Q. I boarded the vessel with the boarding officer before any person had been permitted to leave the vessel, and I found the closets in a filthy condition?—A. When we arrived in the morning, when the vessel stopped, the pumps stopped; also stopped pumping water on the decks. All the crew began taking the baggage of the immigrants up on to the deck. Just at the time you came on board and examined the closets there had been about two hours that the pump had been stopped, and they hadn't been cleaned while the crew was taking up the baggage.

Q. What time did you cast anchor in the bay?—A. About 9 o'clock.

Q. Why were two of the closets nailed up?—A. In the morning while they were at work listing the vessel, in order to prevent the passengers from using the closets on that side, we nailed two of them to keep the passengers from using them.

Q. Wasn't there one nailed up on each side of the deck?—A. I am not positive; very often during the crossing of the ocean we have had the same thing; when the wind was very strong it would incline the vessel, and throw up the dirt into the closets, and make them worse than useless.

Q. Did you get personally acquainted with any of the immigrants?—A. Personally, none.

Q. Did you hear any of them say what they were going to work at when they got to America?—A. No, sir; I think they all came like common laborers, to work on farms, or do some kind of work.

Q. Did any large number of them come from any one town?—A. I can not say, sir. A good many of the passengers wrote me a letter of thanks before leaving. Some of the passengers made me a testimonial before leaving, wrote a letter of thanks, signed it, and I have it with me. I didn't expect to have any trouble, and didn't ask for anything of the kind.

The document referred to was then translated from Italian and read in evidence as follows:

ON BOARD THE SCREW STEAMER PICTAVIA, *April, 1890.*

We, the undersigned passengers, in our name and in the name of our friends who have come to New York on this steamer, we can not but offer our thanks to Commander Briand for all his good offices towards us while on board, and our best felt thanks for all the crew, which has given to us the loving care, and the loving care he has given to us during our voyage from Naples to New York.

(Forty signatures appended.)

Q. When was that written?—A. They gave it to me on the day of arrival.

Q. When was it signed?—A. A passenger gave it to me, and I don't know anything about it when it was signed; they left it on the table on board, because I was away when they left it.

Q. It was not presented to the mate?—A. It was given to the mate to put it on the table, and I found it on going on board from ashore.

Q. Is it customary for passengers to give such a paper to the captain at the close of the voyage?—A. Sometimes—generally.

Q. Let me ask you about the condition of the average immigrant vessel crossing the ocean?—A. Yes, sir; I have been here in New York for four years; coming to New York for four years.

Q. What we would like to know is, if a vote of thanks was given on that vessel, what is the condition of an ordinary vessel?—A. Some of them may be better than mine; I don't know; the health on board was excellent; we didn't have a single case of sickness on board during the whole passage.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You have made four passages to New York. Did you always, on each occasion, receive such a testimonial from your passengers?—A. Yes; every trip that I made to New York we had a testimonial of some kind.

Q. You made four voyages. Were they all made for the same company?—A. I didn't say four trips. I have come to this port for four years past. I have been running to this port for four years.

Q. For the same company?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. Stump to Mr. Terkuile, who was on the witness stand yesterday). Didn't you say this was his first trip?—A. I made an error in that; instead of saying this was his first voyage, I should have said this was the first voyage of the captain in this ship.

By Mr. STUMP (to the witness) :

Q. What were the former ships that you commanded on that line?—

A. For the company I have taken here the *Britannia* and the *Burgundia* to New York.

Q. How many trips in all have you made to this country?—A. I don't know exactly; I have made about twenty trips, here, I should think; several trips as mate on the *Britannia* and the *Neustria*.

Q. Then you have at least twenty of these testimonials of your kind and humane conduct to passengers?—A. I don't keep them; tear them up. I didn't expect to have to use this one. Generally after my trip, I tear them up.

Q. Do you now say to this committee that in every ship, every trip, passengers have voluntarily, of their own free will and accord, and at their own suggestion, drawn up such a paper as this?—A. Generally it is done on the asking of what they call in French—the officer who has charge of the police on board—the captain of the police.

Q. Then I understand the captain of the police prepares the paper and procures the signatures?—A. No, sir; it is not generally the case; generally the chief of police, or the manager of the vessel, ask the passengers if they are willing to, and one of the passengers writes up the testimonial and has it signed.

Q. Then it is one of the officers that asks the passengers to sign the paper?—A. If they are satisfied, they want to have a testimonial.

Q. Then they don't do it voluntarily, but upon the suggestion of an officer of the ship?—A. They generally—well, on the request of that officer, because they would probably not think of it themselves.

Q. Suppose a passenger were to refuse to sign a testimonial; would he be treated with the same courtesy by the officers that he had been?—A. It would make no difference; not all have signed them. They sign it whenever they please; it is just whether they please or not. If they want to sign, they do; if they do not want to sign, they do not.

Q. There have about forty of your passengers signed this. Why didn't the purser get them all?—A. At the heading it says, "In our name and in the name of our friends."

Q. So really the whole ship's passengers you consider as having signed this paper, the whole ship's steerage passengers?—A. I don't know anything about it; I didn't trouble myself about it; I didn't expect it. It was given to me without my knowing anything about it.

Q. It would have satisfied you then, in your opinion, if only four or five had signed it in the name of the whole body of immigrants on board the ship, would it not?—A. I didn't ask for anything at all; it was done entirely without my asking. If I had wanted to have a larger signature I could have got it.

Q. Are you familiar with the handwriting of the ship's officers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who drew the heading of that?—A. I don't know; they weren't officers of the ship, because they don't use Italian; they understand it a little, but they could not write it.

Q. Examine the signatures there and see whether the man who drew that heading also signed the paper; and, if so, point out the case?—A. I don't know, unless this one is [indicating]. I don't know at all.

Q. Then it appears from this paper that the Italian who drew it up didn't sign it himself?—A. I don't know.

Q. Captain, write your name on that paper, please.

The CHAIRMAN. Just write the word *Pictavia*; also the name of the ship.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Do you think you could find the man who did write this?—A. No, sir.

TESTIMONY OF EMIL L. BOAS, AGENT HAMBURG STEAM-SHIP LINE

EMIL L. BOAS, after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State your full name—A. Emil L. Boas.

Q. Your residence?—A. New York.

Q. Your occupation?—A. I am of the firm of the general passenger agents of the Hamburg line.

Q. How long have you been a general passenger agent of the Hamburg line?—A. Our firm has had it since the existence of the line, 1856.

Q. Have you been an agent since '56?—A. Our firm, I say, but I have been a member of the firm since '81.

Q. From what ports do your vessels sail for America?—A. From Hamburg and Stettin.

Q. How many immigrants do you bring to America, or did you bring to America last year?—A. We also represent the Union line; the Union line also comes from Hamburg, and we brought by the Hamburg line, the Hamburg American Packet Company, thirty-four thousand six hundred and seventy-two immigrants last year.

Q. How many for the other line?—Well, by the Union line, five thousand eight hundred and fifteen, from Stettin, on the Baltic line, two thousand five hundred and forty-six.

Q. So your companies bring about forty thousand immigrants annually?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many prepaid tickets did you sell last year?—A. About one-third of that number.

Q. Where are they chiefly sold?—A. Well, they are sold all over the country.

Q. By your agents?—A. By our agents.

Q. How many agents have you in the United States?—A. We have about three thousand two hundred.

Q. How many agents have you in New York City?—A. Some seventy odd.

Q. How many tickets will you sell to one agent at a time?—A. Our agents are provided with books of about ten or twenty tickets, prepaid blanks, which they sell and advise to us.

Q. How many of those books do you allow one agent to have?—A. One at a time.

Q. Never more?—A. Never more.

Q. If I should step into your office to-day and ask for twenty-five prepaid tickets, would you sell them to me?—A. You would have to give the names and addresses in Europe of each passenger that is to come over.

Q. Why would you require that?—A. Because our company must

have the name and address of each passenger, because they address him from Hamburg, giving him all the instructions necessary.

Q. What instructions do you give from Hamburg?—A. They send him a prospectus of the company, containing the regulations as to baggage, that there is a passport provided for those who have to do military duty, and also there is a provision which calls attention to the laws of the United States excluding paupers, and such that can not support themselves.

Q. The restrictive or prohibitory clause of the immigration law of this country is incorporated in your instructions to the immigrants?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't it a fact that if I go there to buy twenty-five tickets and pay you the cash, and tell you that I have not got the address of the parties, that you will sell me the twenty-five tickets?—A. We will not.

Q. Why not?—A. Because the regulations of our company require that we have to give the address and name of each ticket sold.

Q. Why does your company have that regulation?—A. Because they don't want the agents to sell tickets at random and send them over. It is more a regulation for that purpose, and people here may send the blanks to the other side, to boarding-house keepers in Hamburg, for them to sell and fill in the names; the regulation is principally to prevent that.

Q. Men are in the habit of purchasing tickets here in blank and sending them to Hamburg and putting them on sale there; is that it?—A. They might do that; it is to prevent that that this regulation is made.

Q. Why do you want to prevent that?—A. Because we want to control the business in the United States; we don't want to throw it in Hamburg, because just as the railroads here suffer from the scalping business, so the steam-ship lines in Hamburg suffer from the scalping business; and each agent in Hamburg, when he wants to buy a ticket, has to fill in the name, etc. It is to their interest to get the tickets here and put them on sale over there.

Q. What is the price of an immigrant ticket from Hamburg purchased here?—A. The prices range by our lines between \$21 and \$26.

Q. If I go to your office to-day and purchase a prepaid ticket for a friend living at Hamburg to sail as a steerage passenger on your next vessel leaving Hamburg for New York, what will you charge me for that ticket?—A. It is according to the line you choose, and the steamer as well; a fast steamer costs \$26, one of the slower steamers costs \$23. By the Union Line, \$22.50.

Q. Name the vessel which I can sail in on the \$22.50 ticket?—A. Well, the *Rugia*, for instance; any of those.

Q. Suppose, however, I am at Hamburg, and I purchase my ticket there to come on the *Rugia*, what will you charge me there?—A. As far as I know the rates over there are now 110 marks for that steamer.

Q. How much is that in American money?—A. Well, I will say \$26.40.

Q. Why are your prices higher in Hamburg to come to America than when the same ticket is bought in the United States?—A. The object is, as I said before, to prevent people from buying tickets here and sending them over to Hamburg and putting them on sale there. I have to explain this business further. When a ticket is sent over there is always a number of other people that will go along with such a prepaid ticket—with such a prepaid ticket-holder—to America. Now, it is the purpose of those that buy these tickets here and send them over to

their own correspondents, not to our company, to get the other passengers that are likely to come with their prepaid passengers, so even at the same rate these people like to get a passenger into their hands in Hamburg. For instance, a man buys a ticket here from a subagent in the city; a subagent in the city will, if he can, issue a temporary receipt and send the ticket to his own correspondent in Hamburg, who will correspond with a passenger, and tell him if there are other passengers going to America to address him.

Q. So you sell a prepaid ticket at New York; it is sent over to Hamburg; it is \$3 cheaper than if the same ticket was purchased in Hamburg, and your expectation is now that this party will exercise himself in getting a number of friends to purchase Hamburg tickets?—A. That is this man's expectation, the man who does the business here, the subagent.

Q. Does your company advertise in the sections of the country from which your vessels sail, setting forth America, the advantages, the prospects for work, etc.?—A. No, sir.

Q. What sort of advertisements do you use there?—A. Well, I can show you one which I tore out of a book, which might give you an idea. According to the German laws it is forbidden to make any comparisons between the advantages in America and Germany. Any one that publishes advertisements of that kind is punished.

Q. How do you reach those people over there with the information that encourages them to come to America?—A. I think the greatest encouragement is the letters coming from this side from friends, relatives, etc.; that is worth more than all the advertisements we can possibly issue.

Q. Isn't it a fact that you give quite a large commission to your subagents in that country, and that while the law forbids an advertisement in the paper, that that subagent quietly and industriously works for passengers?—A. Well, it is their living.

Q. Isn't the commission to your agent in Hamburg larger than it is here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that commission is given from the fact that you can not use advertisements there, but you must use a larger activity on the part of the agent?—A. Well, I must explain. The agents in Hamburg get a larger commission than the agents in New York, but the agents in Hamburg employ subagents all over Germany, and have to divide that commission with the subagents.

Q. Isn't it a fact that your company, their agents and subagents and sub-subagents, scour that whole land of Germany in private solicitations for immigrants to this country?—A. Well, that is a question which I can hardly answer. I can only say they employ agents, subagents, whose business it is to sell tickets, and of course each agent wants to sell as many tickets as possible. There is one thing I will say, every agent has to get a permit from the government to permit him to ply his trade.

Q. Yes, but how many refusals have you ever heard of the government making to men seeking to be agents for your company?—A. Oh, a great number.

Q. How many agents have you there?—A. Well, I cannot say that, because the agents are appointed by our company in Hamburg.

Q. You have no statistics of that?—A. No, sir; I can only say the company is represented in the principal cities of Germany and Austria.

Q. But in view of the way in which you have to get your passengers

it is your opinion there is quite a large number of subagents in that country?—A. Yes; the company appoints principal agents in the largest cities, and it is the business of the principal agents to place subagents in the smaller towns.

Q. Isn't this larger commission that you give to your agents on the other side because of the fact that there has to be so much of a division of the commissions with subagents?—A. Well, I just told you the commission paid in Hamburg, and to the principal, is, as far as my information goes, 15 marks, which is about \$3.75. Well, if he pays \$2 or \$2.50 out, that would be about equal to what we pay our agents here.

Q. When you have thirty thousand passengers from that country to this country annually, your agents are driving a right good business in their solicitations?—A. Well, of those thirty thousand about ten thousand are holders of prepaids.

Q. In forty thousand?—A. Well, I had the figures of the Hamburg line in my mind.

Q. Do the people coming on your line go to any particular section of this country?—A. No, sir.

Q. Isn't it a fact that when the *Rugia* lands with a load of immigrants, just taking that vessel as an illustration, that if there are five hundred immigrants on board, there will be a hundred and fifty of the men that are destined for some one locality?—A. That may be a fact, and it may not be.

Q. Isn't it a fact?—A. I could not tell you. I don't see why just on one ship there should be just one hundred and fifty going to one locality; sometimes it may and sometimes it may not be. It would be an unusual occurrence that one hundred and fifty people should go to one place.

Q. Do you keep any oversight as to the destination of your passengers?—A. No; about 75 per cent. of all passengers arriving here by our line are ticketed through to places in the interior.

Q. So that the sale of tickets on the part of your agents not only includes steamer transportation, but also railroad transportation?—A. Just so.

Q. Then there is an arrangement between your steamship lines and the railroad companies for these combination tickets?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the railroad companies give a commission separate and apart and in addition to the commissions you have just been referring to?—A. Yes, sir. If you will permit me to say something that may be of interest to you, this is one of the ordinary advertisements sent out by the officers of our company to all prepaid passengers. If you will permit me to call your attention to this clause which says:

Only those persons receive transportation to America who, according to the immigration laws, are permitted to land. That is, only those who can support themselves and will not become a burden upon the State, and no one will be transported who suffers from any infectious disease.

I would also like to show this to you; it is a form of our prepaid ticket which has this in English, also calling attention to the United States laws:

This passage is not transferrable and can not be used by: First, persons who can not support themselves and are likely to become a public charge; second, persons who are idiotic, blind, deaf and dumb, decrepit or crippled, if not accompanied by relatives able to support them; third, persons who, before their departure for America, have entered into a contract for the performance of labor in America; fourth, persons who have been convicted of a crime; fifth, unmarried pregnant women.

Then I have here a circular which we send out regularly. This is a copy, a translation into English. Our company and the North German Lloyd together send this out regularly to our agents, also calling attention to the provisions of the United States law.

BREMEN-HAMBURGH, *February 1, 1889.*

To our agents :

It has repeatedly occurred of late that steerage passengers bound for America have been refused permission to land there by the commissioners of emigration. In such cases the ship that brought the passengers is forced to take them back without compensation.

We therefore beg to call to your mind the laws of the United States bearing upon this point, and according to which it is illegal to book :

- (1) Persons devoid of all means of subsistence.
- (2) Persons who are sickly, idiotic, blind, deaf and dumb, decrepit or crippled, if they are not accompanied by relatives able to support them.
- (3) Persons who before their departure for America have entered into a contract for the performance of labor in America.
- (4) Persons who have been in the poor-house, or who have obtained the passage money out of the poor-house funds, from the commune, or in a similar manner.
- (5) Persons who during the past year were sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary or state prison.
- (6) Persons belonging to anarchistic or similar associations.

It is the purpose of these laws to prevent the emigration to the United States of persons who are likely to become a public burden or who may otherwise exert an obnoxious influence on the welfare of citizens.

In view of this we must request you to use great caution in selling tickets in order to avoid booking passengers whom for one reason or another the American laws would exclude. Should you, notwithstanding, book such persons, we shall, if discovered before embarkation, refuse transportation, and shall hold you responsible for all consequences. For passengers who have been sent back we shall collect from you the full fare, should it appear that with proper care you might have foreseen that they would not be allowed to land, and besides the loss of money you are likely to experience other disagreeable consequences.

Yours respectfully,

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.

I also want to say that the laws of Germany require each agent to put up a bond of 20,000 marks before he can act as agent for any line.

Q. Yes, sir, that is the agent, but not the subagents that go out and solicit?—A. Well, all the agents who act are such in cities. Of course those that go about soliciting, they can't be called agents, they would be called runners; they are not under the control of our company.

Q. Isn't it a fact that the majority of the tickets are sold in that way by the runners?—A. Who bring passengers to the agents in that manner?

Q. Yes, sir?—A. I can't tell.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. No one who comes under the inhibited clause of your regulation—persons belonging to anarchist and similar associations—how do your agents ascertain that class of persons?—A. They can only ask a passenger.

Q. Your subagents have to procure licenses from the country in which they ply their business. What are the restrictions upon the sale of tickets—say in Germany and Austria?—A. Well, as far as I know they are not allowed to excite immigration. They must not issue any publications which make comparisons unfavorable to Germany; they must not forward any one who has to perform military duty, and they have every applicant for a ticket to bring his passport, which contains—or which says that he is permitted to emigrate, having either satisfied his military duty or being incapable of performing it.

Q. These subagents return a list of tickets sold by them to the company?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do those lists include, besides the names of the parties?—A. Name, occupation, age; that is about all that is required.

Q. Wouldn't it also state whether he had a passport?—A. Well, the company relies on the agents for that.

Q. The agent returning a list of tickets would also return with it a list of the parties to whom tickets were sold?—A. Nothing but the name, occupation, age, how many in the family, etc.

Q. Your vessel contains a passenger list when she sails. What does that passenger list contain?—A. Only the name of the country the passengers come from.

Q. No other requirements certified to?—A. No, sir, none at all.

Q. I will ask you why it is that you will sell a ticket in New York, which is good for a passage from Hamburg to New York, cheaper than you will sell it to your agents abroad?—A. The object of all the companies is to regulate this American prepaid business and hold it in their own hands here by means of their American agents, and the object further is that if this business goes direct to Hamburg, for instance, the boarding-houses there get a number of people whom they can book by any line.

Q. That is the reason for not selling a number of them; I want your reason for selling that same ticket in New York cheaper than you would sell it in Hamburg?—A. Well, that is the reason; they want to compel the agents to buy the tickets that they want for people to come from the other side to this country in New York, because if the ticket is bought here and sent over to Hamburg to one of those boarding-house keepers he gets up a number of people, and then goes from one line to the other and sees where he can get them the cheapest.

Q. Wouldn't the fact of the person's relatives living in the United States, and that the ticket could be bought cheaper in the United States, be an incentive to the relatives here to purchase it, to bring their people over; and is not that the principal reason for selling them cheaper here than abroad?—A. Well, I won't say that; for I say it is 110 marks—that is now—but the rates over there differ greatly; they are now 110; next week they may be 100, or the next week after that they may be 120.

Q. I understood you to say that you did, in fact, sell those tickets cheaper in New York than you did in Hamburg?—A. If I said so I was misunderstood; I meant to say that the rates are that way at present.

Q. How long have they been that way?—A. Not more than two weeks; in two weeks, maybe, they will be down to a hundred marks or even lower.

Q. Yes, sir; and when they are down to a hundred marks, what would you sell that same ticket for in New York?—A. Our rates don't vary here, because the steam-ship lines in the United States running to the Continent have a conference, which agrees on rates, and they are maintained.

Q. Yes, sir; but it is the ticket that is got for passage from abroad here, not the ticket from here abroad?—A. I beg your pardon, but the companies here regulate the rates for prepaid business also.

Q. And now they have determined to sell a ticket here good for passage from abroad cheaper than they do in the old country?—A. Our rate is and has been the same here for the last three or four years. It has not varied at all; while the cash rates in Hamburg have varied.

Q. I will ask you this, as a business proposition: You are not allowed

to stimulate emigration from the old country, that is, from Germany, on account of their laws?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Wouldn't the fact of selling tickets cheaper in New York, a passage from Hamburg here, tend to stimulate in this country the emigration from abroad to this country?—A. If there was a difference of say eight or ten dollars it would be likely, but a difference of one or two dollars, which may vanish at any time, change at any time, couldn't possibly induce the public to buy tickets.

Q. Of course it would be a stimulation stronger as the price is higher and less as the difference is less, but still it would be a stimulation of emigration from abroad to this country just the same, wouldn't it?—A. I don't see, at least that is my opinion; it can not possibly have any effect upon it, because the rates are so uncertain, and the differences I hardly think can be kept track of, they are so uncertain. The change is liable to be made at any time.

Q. How often have the rates changed this present year?—A. Oh, at least every month three or four times. There have been differences between the North German Line, and our line, and the Hamburg line, the Rotterdam Line, and just as these differences are adjusted the rates are advanced.

Q. Has it become a new feature in your business to have an interchange of rates, or has that been going on for many years?—A. An interchange?

Q. An understanding as to the rates.—A. In this country?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. That is in existence for ten or eleven years.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say your agents in Germany are compelled by the German Government to take out a license and give a bond to act as steam-ship agents?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But the runner who gets out over the country and does the business—does he have to get a license and give a bond?—A. No; he acts contrary to the law; if he is caught he is punished.

Q. He is a sort of a scalper?—A. Yes, sir; if he is caught he is punished, and severely, too.

Q. And yet it is a fact that this is the man who really makes the sales of the vast majority of the tickets?—A. He may be.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN M. KIRK, CLERK OF INMAN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

JOHN M. KIRK, called and sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you reside?—A. No. 325 West Fifty-seventh street.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Clerk in the Inman Steam-ship Company.

Q. How long have you been so acting?—A. Twenty-two years.

Q. Where is the office of the company?—A. No. 6 Bowling Green.

Q. From what port do you bring vessels to this country?—A. Liverpool, Queenstown.

Q. How many vessels on your line?—A. Six.

Q. How many passengers did you bring to this country last year?—A. Twenty-six thousand steerage, I think it was.

Q. How many cabin?—A. I have not got the figures here. I think it was about 8,000 or 9,000; I could get them, of course, in a few minutes.

Q. What percentage of this 26,000 that you say were immigrants came on prepaid tickets?—A. The exact figures were 10,525 souls—adults, children, and infants.

Q. About 40 per cent?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any means of knowing the relations existing between the purchaser of the ticket here and the party on the other side who is to use the ticket?—A. They generally all have their friends, of course. The friends of the immigrant buys the ticket here.

Q. How many tickets would you sell, or do you sell, to any one person?—A. We do not sell any except one ticket to one person.

Q. If I should come to your office and say I wanted to buy five prepaid tickets to Liverpool?—A. We should sell them to you if we had the name and address of the passengers.

Q. But suppose I didn't have the name and address?—A. We would not issue the ticket.

Q. You would not issue one?—A. No, sir; we have got to have the name of the passenger and the address and the name of the purchaser.

Q. Would you regard me as the purchaser?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If I should come and give you my name and address, and give you the names of fifteen persons to come on those tickets, would you sell me the tickets?—A. I think not; I should be suspicious on that question. Such a case as that never came up, though.

Q. Suppose you were suspicious, what wrong would there be in the act of my offering to purchase fifteen?—A. I would infer that you had some object in it, probably to import some labor.

Q. It is your care and obedience to the labor law, then, rather than any interest that the company has?—A. We do protect the purchaser of the ticket. The ticket is not transferable, and we require the name of the passenger on each ticket. It must be a bona fide passenger.

Q. It is a thing well known that a railroad company selling a thousand mile ticket takes the name of the man, makes him write his name on the back of the book, and yet that the men thus getting these books sell them to the scalpers?—A. They do.

Q. And that the scalpers in turn sell these books to A, B, and C, with instructions: "The conductor will perhaps ask you to sign your name, and you shall look at this name a little closely, and that is your name for that trip." And that business is being carried on every day?—A. I suppose it is in the railroad business.

Q. My purpose is to know if there is any real security to the end which you are seeking to control by compelling the purchaser of the ticket to insert the name?—A. Always.

Q. Why can not this purchaser of tickets make an arrangement with a party on the other side, who will assume the name on each given ticket, and thus come over?—A. I think it would give him too much trouble for one ticket or two tickets. We have no profit in the transaction at all. He can buy a ticket as cheap there as he can here.

Q. Your company charge the same from Liverpool to New York as from New York to Liverpool?—A. The present price is £4—\$20 here.

Q. Well, is £4 \$20 even?—A. It is almost the same.

Q. Do you not put out bunches of tickets in blank to your agents?—A. Furnish them with books of tickets; it depends upon the standing of the agent; some five, some twenty, some fifty.

Q. How many tickets in the book?—A. Different; five, ten, fifteen, twenty.

Q. Your agents are required to write the name of the purchaser on the ticket?—A. Yes; in the ticket. I can show you one which has al-

ready been issued and afterwards canceled by an agent in San Francisco. It will answer the purpose, I suppose, as well as any other. Here is the name of the purchaser, and here is the name of the passenger.

Q. "Inman Line, Inman and International Steam-ship Company, Limited. Issued at San Francisco March 1, 1890. Received from James Monahan \$20 for the passage of the person or persons named below in the steerage of any of the steamers of the line from Queenstown to New York, subject to the printed rules and regulations of the company." Name, "Mary McCarty." Now, where are the printed regulations on this ticket?—A. Below there, sir; that ticket is an order for a passage; it has to be exchanged for another ticket at Liverpool or the port of embarkation.

Q. "This ticket is not transferable and will not be available to deaf, dumb, blind, or crippled persons, to persons of unsound mind; to persons having contagious or loathsome disease; to persons from age or otherwise infirm, or to children under twelve years of age, unaccompanied by an adult. In case of deception in any of these particulars the passenger will positively be rejected at the point of embarkation. Passengers are supplied with a liberal allowance of food, properly cooked and served up three times a day, but must provide themselves with bedding and eating and drinking utensils." Did you have this regulation concerning passengers who would be rejected before the passage of the national immigration law of 1882?—A. Oh, yes, sir; we had that for twenty years, to my knowledge.

Q. Why?—A. For our own protection.

Q. How would it protect you? What interest would you have?—A. Well, the Commissioners of Emigration would sometimes ask you to take these people back.

Q. Then the provision was to save themselves from the possible decision of the Board of Emigration?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the nationality of the people coming on the line?—A. Chiefly English, Irish, and Scotch, a good number of Scandinavians, and a few Germans.

Q. You have Hungarians?—A. Very few.

Q. Or Italians?—A. No, sir; too expensive to bring in that way; we could not compete with the direct steamers, even if we wanted the business.

Q. Do you know anything about the purposes of the immigrants coming here?—A. Well, the majority are influenced by their friends being here before them. I think, as a rule, that they have situations provided for most of them before they arrive here; or, at least, a large number of them have.

Q. Do you mean to say that men having large contracts will make arrangements by which large numbers will be brought over to go to work for them?—A. No, sir; I do not. I mean to say that when a man sends for his brother, he knows where he can get work. If a girl sends for her sister, she prepays the passage.

Q. That accounts for 40 per cent.; do you know anything of the remaining 60 per cent.?—A. Well, the name is given in the ship's manifest; we don't trace them.

Q. Have you had any immigrant passengers returned on your hands, to carry back to the country from whence they came, because they came in violation of the contract labor law?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has your company taken back any because they are prohibited by other laws?—A. Oh, yes, sir; we are taking one back next week; came out in the *City of Berlin* last Sunday; a married woman; had a

baby on board the ship. She is sent back very properly. We have never refused to take any back that we thought were unfit to land.

Q. This ticket that we have under examination was sold in San Francisco. Your company received the money. Now, is it not a fact, that the ticket having been sold in this country, if one should come and present it who is inhibited by your clause here, that you would be compelled to take him?—A. I think not.

Q. Have you ever had it tested?—A. I have.

Q. When did you have it?—A. I can't name the date, but the blind persons, they frequently refuse them.

Q. Have you had an instance lately where you refused to take them and the party brought action to compel?—A. Never any such action has been taken; the ticket was simply returned to the purchaser.

Q. And money refunded?—A. Yes, sir. We are often asked to sell tickets to blind, or lame, or infirm people. I had an application to-day for one.

Q. The applicant wanted to do what?—A. To bring out a friend.

Q. Who was blind or lame?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Suppose I should come to your office and ask to purchase a ticket, would you ask me if the person who was to come on the ticket was of sound body?—A. No.

Q. Wouldn't you just sell me the ticket and put the person's name in without any statement at all as to these inhibitions?—A. I would simply ask the age. If it was an adult we should not be so particular about the age, but the children we require the age.

Q. Then, when the passenger gets the ticket he comes to the vessel with it?—A. He sends the ticket to the other side and gets another in exchange, and when that ticket is exchanged he gets another from the company, calling attention to the United States laws.

Q. You call attention over there, then, of every one of these passengers to the United States laws?—A. When the tickets are exchanged.

Q. You seek to prevent no one coming on your lines, excepting those who are inhibited by the Federal law?—A. That is all.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. What is the meaning of the word "returned" in red ink on this?—A. Oh, that is a canceled ticket returned to the office here in New York; the agent in San Francisco wrote that.

Q. It does not mean that the immigrants are returned?—A. Oh, no; it was a canceled ticket. The ticket was returned for cancellation.

Q. I see your agents here are Peter Wright & Sons?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have they any occasion for the employment of a number of immigrants?—A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. Have they not occasionally employed a number of Italian laborers about their wharf and dock?—A. Not that I am aware of; I have nothing to do with their business outside of the passengers here; I have never heard of it.

Q. How many agents have you in New York City?—A. About twenty, I think, at the most.

Q. Any Italians among them?—A. No, sir; none.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. A former witness on the stand said that during the time of the strike of the longshoremen here, the firm of Peter Wright & Sons took a large number of immigrants to supply the place of the striking longshoremen; what do you know of the case?—A. I don't know anything

at all; I had nothing to do with it, and never heard of it before until I saw it in the newspapers.

Q. When did you see it in the newspapers?—A. On this session.

Q. Mr. Maguire's testimony was the first you heard of it?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Did you read the testimony of Gallo, the Italian?—A. I did not, sir.

Q. Do you know Gallo?—A. No; I do not.

Q. Do you know of him—his occupation?—A. Nothing more than what I saw in the papers about him; I don't know the man; have had no business with him, as far as the Inman Line is concerned.

Q. Are Peter Wright & Sons agents for any other line of steamships?—A. The Red Star and the American in Philadelphia.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say the published testimony of Mr. Maguire was your first information on the charge of Peter Wright & Sons filling the place of striking longshoremen by immigrants who had been brought over on their vessels?—A. Yes, sir; the first I heard of it. I have nothing to do with the management of the dock department—the loading of the ship.

Q. Yet, as you are on the stand, in one sense we must take you as a representative, and suppose you know something of the business of the house?—A. I never heard anything of it. The number of steerage passengers sailing *from* this port by our line amounted to 11,000.

Q. Have you any information as to why they returned to the ports from whence they came?—A. Some.

Q. How many of them for pleasure?—A. That I could not tell you; I only know the total number. I think seven-eighths of them come back again, on account of the fresh arrivals.

Q. Don't you think it is a fact, that a large share of these are persons who come over here, stay a season or two, save their money, then go back, as in the play of "The Prince and the Pauper," and when their money is exhausted on the other side, come back again, to make another raise out of good American wages?—A. No; I don't think so. I think they went over to see their friends, and bring their friends with them.

Q. Do you not know, through your connection with the steam ship line, that there are thousands of immigrants who come to this country in the spring time, work through the warm weather, and when the cold weather comes on go back to the country from whence they came?—A. No, sir; the largest number that returns is in June and July.

Q. Do you not know that there are others that come over and stay one, two, three, or four years—until they have saved a thousand dollars or more, and then go back?—A. Possibly they do.

Q. And that these never become American citizens?—A. I think they do not stay long on the other side, when they go back.

Q. If you think they do not stay long on the other side, what is the turning point on which they come back—the exhaustion of the saved money?—A. Possibly; may be so. I do not know. I know people who have crossed a great many times on our line, the same men, the same people; and they say they go over for the trip; go over for a month, some of them.

Q. From what we know of the ability of men and their disposition to do things, you would not suppose that many immigrants that have

come to this country and have been working for \$1.50 or \$2, would be much disposed to take frequent trips back to Europe?—A. No, sir; I do not. There are not many of them working for \$1.50 a day, except laborers.

Q. Are not the majority of those laborers?—A. I don't think so, except the Scandinavians.

Q. What is the character of passengers brought on your line?—A. There is a good class of passengers; I do not know what their employment is; there are a great many of them farmers.

Q. It is only a small proportion on your lines who are Scandinavians?—A. Yes, sir; it is only one-sixth.

Q. What per cent. are English?—A. I should say there was more English than any other nationality; one-third, perhaps, of the whole.

Q. What calling do they follow, chiefly?—A. I think they are mechanics, a large part of them. Of course, we do not ask them their occupation, but it could be stated on their tickets.

Q. This is information, though, that would gradually come to you by observation from the long series of years you have been connected with the business?—A. Yes, sir; we have carried a great many passengers since the line commenced. It is impossible to form any estimate of the occupation of them.

TESTIMONY OF LAWSON N. FULLER.

LAWSON N. FULLER, being called and sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you reside, Mr. Fuller?—A. One hundred and fifteenth street and Tenth avenue.

Q. How long have you been a resident of New York?—A. Forty-seven years.

Q. Have you ever had any connection with the bringing of immigrants to America?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever had any association or connection with immigrants, after they have come to America?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where?—A. In the sugar business. I was for twenty-five years in the sugar business, and so employed a great many Germans.

Q. How long since you retired from the sugar business?—A. 1875.

Q. You employed other nationalities than Germans?—A. Very few.

Q. Have you had an acquaintance with immigrants since 1875?—A. Not particularly; only as I have met them on the aqueduct and public works and so on.

Q. Have you seen any number of them on the aqueduct?—A. A great many.

Q. What nationality?—A. Principally Italians.

Q. When did you see them?—A. The last three or four years.

Q. You have been seeing them very frequently in the last three or four years?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many Italians are working on the aqueduct?—A. I could not tell, exactly. All the way up from where I live, up as far as they are at work, I notice they are more or less Italians. A large number of Italians, as far as I can judge.

Q. Don't you frequently drive up in that part of the island?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are up there almost every day?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. With your frequent going there you have some idea of the number of Italians that are employed on this work?—A. Well, they are on the ground there night and morning at work, and a great many of them underground all the time, working in the shafts.

Q. Is it not known how many Italians are at work there?—A. I suppose it is, but I do not know.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. A thousand?—A. Oh, yes; I should judge more than that.

Q. How many more than that, five thousand?—A. No; I should judge probably two thousand.

Q. With your frequent going there, Mr. Fuller, you have come to observe pretty closely their work and how they live?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't you recently drive up there one day and find a lot of Italians engaged in a fight, or on the eve of a fight?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you take a hand in the disturbance?—A. Well, offered to.

Q. Just state how.—A. Well, they were Italians, Irish, and negroes. I had a gentleman and two ladies in my carriage, and there was a general fight, the using of knives and throwing of stones. I started in for one of the rioters. I took a little whistle out I carry in my pocket, blew it pretty hard, and as soon as I blew my whistle they all scattered. I kept my man for awhile and then told him to go home; I let him go, and they all returned from their cabins. This is a settlement off of Oulaff Park, near Jerome running track.

Q. Do you carry a whistle in your pocket for the purpose of settling disturbances?—A. I do. I have it now, and I blow it on the slightest occasion. I have stopped a great many fights with that whistle.

Q. In that section, with those men?—A. Yes, sir; all over the city.

Q. With your experience with those men there, tell us something about the way they live—those two thousand men who are up there at work. You have visited their quarters, have you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they live in what are called shanties?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Describe a shanty?—A. Oh, well, it is probably—they have different sizes—some probably 10 by 12, probably some are more than 10 feet square; others 15 by 20. One large shanty was near the crossing from Mount Vernon to Yonkers; quite a large shanty, and there was a large number of people, Irish, negroes, one German, I noticed, and several Italians. I hardly ever noticed anything but bread and coffee at their tables—at their tables, and as they sit along by the side of the road, and eat their lunches.

Q. Do you know how many of these Italians sleep in one of these shanties—say the one 10 feet square?—A. No, I was never in it in the sleeping hour, but I have seen them lying outside in warm weather, sleeping; but I would state that not only on the aqueduct, but in the street sweeping, the public contractors employ a large number of Italians.

Q. Do you know why they employ Italians?—A. They are better.

Q. Better workers?—A. No question about that.

Q. What about the wages they pay them?—A. The wages, I understand, are about the same as they pay others. But I have noticed repeatedly, having been brought up on a farm—the way they work is remarkable. I think the best workers in the world are the Italians.

Q. How about their habits of sobriety?—A. Well, I have never seen, to my knowledge, an Italian drunk.

Q. What about their becoming paupers?—A. Well, I do not know so much about that. I have known, of my own personal knowledge, very few paupers that were Italians.

Q. What about their general merits?—A. I have never seen anything against them personally.

Q. Are they quarrelsome?—A. I never so discovered; that was the only time I ever saw Italians fighting, and they got into this fight I think, with negroes; that is what started it, I was told.

Q. Do the negro and the German yield as readily to the blowing of your whistle as the Italians?—A. Yes, sir; they all yield when I blow my whistle; they know what that means. It is a call for a policeman. The Italians generally get away a little quicker. The negroes are slower in motion, and so are the Germans.

Q. Where these men are working and living, are there men or women cooks?—A. Well, mostly men cooks; I have seen women cooks. There was a negro woman who cooked for a large number of men at this shaft where the fight occurred.

Q. You have lived in New York a great many years, and have had a very large experience in the handling of men. Is it your judgment that the incoming of the immigrant serves to degrade the wages of American labor?—A. I think so.

Q. Are the wages for a day's unskilled labor in New York lower to-day than fifteen years ago?—A. I think not, unless it is in some cases; some particular branch of business. They get the same wages in the sugar-houses they did thirty or forty years ago, and I think they get the same wages for sweeping streets. At times when there is a scarcity of labor, they have to pay more.

Q. You speak of sweeping the streets; what nationality is employed on the streets?—A. Mostly Italians.

Q. What wages do they receive?—A. Well, I have heard from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day; I do not know of my own knowledge.

Q. What is the purchase-power of a dollar to-day, as compared with fifteen years ago?—A. Not much difference from fifteen years ago. It depends upon what you purchase. Take flour, take potatoes, take apples—I am acquainted with the grocery business—there is not much difference now from the time when I first came to New York. Beef, mutton, sometimes pork—you take the average—it is about the same.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. What is the purchasing power with regard to clothing?—A. About the same; I only judge myself. I have been in New York forty-seven years. I am buying cloth now just as cheap as I could then. There was a time during the war that we had to pay a little more; certain kinds of goods, of course—imported goods—higher.

Q. Sugar, coffee?—A. Sugar and coffee about the same. In 1852 they were selling sugar about the price they are selling it now. I commenced in 1852, and was in the business till 1875. We were selling then our sugars for about 6 cents a pound, the same as they are selling now.

Q. Do you know in what manner these Italians are hired for contract work?—A. By the day, I think. On the same terms that all other nationalities are hired. I was talking with a contractor one day about employing so many Italians, and I had been impressed with the fact before, and I anticipated his answer. He says, they need less watching than any other class of men; give them a spade, or a shovel, or a pick-axe, and they go on and work with a will.

Q. Do they employ a single Italian, or employ them through other persons?—A. I guess they employ a single Italian, unless they do not understand the language and you have to get some one to interpret them.

Q. Don't they, as a rule, go out in batches of fifty or a hundred?—A. They do.

Q. And go out under a man who furnishes their labor to a contractor?—A. I never heard of that. I have seen them under the leadership of a man at times, and I would have asked the questions, that question—they could not understand anything.

Q. Is not the interpreter what you might call a shanty boss?—No, sir; I never heard that before.

Q. You never employed any of them?—A. No, sir; I do not think, in the twenty-five years we were in the sugar business, we ever employed an Italian at all—all Germans and Irish. But this labor question is becoming a serious question. I think in this country the immigration we have must stop somehow, or it is going to turn the country all topsy turvy.

Q. Are you in favor of stopping immigration?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How would you restrict it?—A. I would put a tariff on immigrants, instead of raw material. That would regulate the price of the commodity and bring the necessities of life down.

Q. You are in favor of preventing worthless Italians coming here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And furnish American labor with raw material?—A. Yes, sir; and let them do the work. It has got to come to that, sir.

Q. How would you restrict immigration?—A. Putting a moderate tariff on every man or woman.

Q. There is a tariff, now, of fifty cents?—A. That don't amount to anything. Make it \$25. That would stimulate economy and industry before immigrants left their own country. They would have that when they came to this country.

Q. The experience of this country is, that fifty cents a head accomplishes the results of taking care of them and sending them back?—A. It won't keep back the bad ones.

Q. You think it ought to be made higher, as a preventive against pauperism?—A. Yes, sir; I was a great many years on the grand jury of this city and I found that eight-tenths—four-fifths of our immigrants were paupers. They should deposit money here to support themselves, when they go to the house of refuge or poor-house, whatever you call it, and not become a burden to the labor of this country; and by so doing you would have a much finer class of immigrants here. A man who would accumulate \$25 to come to this country—he would invariably be a very good man, and show that he had a desire to make a man of himself. If he comes to this country you can return him to his own country with the money he deposits.

Q. But the capitation tax levied by the United States Government would go into the Treasury of the United States, whereas the care of the poor people and the administration of criminal jurisprudence is borne by the State?—A. Well, I think the money should be proportioned by the number of passengers that land. The city of New York, for instance—seven-tenths land here, and the money paid into the United States Government—the city and State of New York should not bear the burden of supporting these immigrants in houses and institutions; that is not fair at all; those things are very easily regulated.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The Government has been taking care of these immigrants on that very plan, has it not?—A. Well, yes; as far as the money goes; but they become a tax upon the State.

Q. Yes; but the contract annulled on the 18th of this month that

had been in operation between the Secretary of the Treasury and the commissioners of emigration of the State of New York since 1883, provided that the commissioners of emigration of New York should care for the needy immigrant for one year after his landing. The commissioners would take care of those needy emigrants, make a statement of the expenses to the Secretary of the Treasury, and he would remit for those expenses from this head-tax that the Government levied on the immigrant—50 cents per head?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, that fund has been found by experience not only enough to satisfy all the expenses—running Castle Garden, taking care of Ward's Island, caring for the immigrant for one year after his arrival, when he needed care—and still leaving quite a large surplus in the Treasury. So, now, not a considerable tax is necessary for the care of the immigrant. Manifestly, it would not cost more, I think, in the average case, to send one pauper to the country from whence he came, if he becomes a pauper, than to keep him on Ward's Island. So, you propose the levying of the tax, not primarily for the purpose of taking care of him and sending him back, but to the end of keeping out the thriftless?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in that sense \$25 is more than 50 cents?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr STUMP:

Q. No matter where the money goes?—A. Yes; in keeping out the worthless immigrants. That is the danger to this country. I want to state that where these paupers are in the almshouses all over the country, they should make a requisition on the general Government to support them.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES RODGER.

CHARLES RODGER, called and sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you live?—A. Three hundred and fifty West Fifty-second street, New York.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Marble-cutter.

Q. Are you a member of the Marble Cutter's organization?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the name of the organization?—A. The Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters.

Q. How many members have you?—A. Three or four hundred.

Q. Where is your membership located chiefly?—A. New York. Of course we have got affiliated organizations in Brooklyn, Boston and Chicago.

Q. Do you hold any official position in the organization?—A. Yes, sir; I am the walking delegate.

Q. What are the duties of a walking delegate?—A. Well, principally, to advise the members when in bad standing in the organization, and to look after foreigners that come here and see that they join the organization when they arrive here.

Q. What is it your effort to do?—A. To build up the organization.

Q. To get the workmen, the immigrants that come here who are marble-cutters, into your organization?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. A marble-cutter, then, does not have to be an American citizen to be a member of your order?—A. Not up to two years ago; but then we were compelled to introduce that resolution into our organization to keep them out.

Q. To keep them out?—A. Yes, sir; they were coming here in such numbers and we found that the bosses were employing them in preference to American citizens.

Q. I thought you said just now that a part of your duties was to look after the marble-cutter on his arrival here, and get him to join the organization?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then I understood you to say that you found two years ago that they were coming here in such quantities that you could not let them in, and there was passed a resolution that they could not become members unless they became American citizens?—A. Unless they became American citizens.

Q. Then your labors have partially ceased for the last two years?—A. Yes, except in getting in members that are American citizens that come from other cities.

Q. Then have you transferred your labors in assisting these gentlemen to become American citizens?—A. Well, we don't take them in now; even if they have declared their intentions we won't take them in. If the bosses require men now we have them brought from other cities.

Q. So you have closed your books to all foreigners who are brought to this country from a certain date back?—A. Yes.

Q. What date is that?—A. I think it is two years this May; might be a year and a half; between a year and a half and two years the books have been closed.

Q. If a foreigner landed here two years ago to-day, and by the law of the State of New York could take out his first papers and be a voter, you would not admit him as a member of your organization?—A. No, sir.

Q. Suppose he is a first-class workman, your books are closed to him?—A. Yes, sir; we found in a great number of cases that those that took out their first papers would remain here for the season, say for the summer months, and around December—the latter part of November and December—they would go home and stay home.

Q. For what purpose would they take out papers when they would only stay here during the working season?—A. Just for the sake of getting employment.

Q. Did their papers assist them in getting employment or to membership in your organization?—A. To both.

Q. If they had not papers you would not let them in. How would you get them over it?—A. In many cases I have been instructed to take the men out of the shop myself and go down to the superior court and see that they would declare their intentions.

Q. Suppose many of them would say that they did not care about it and go?—A. We would not let them get any work, sir.

Q. Why?—A. In our work we are perfectly organized.

Q. You are the workmen?—A. The employers could not afford to let in one or two for the sake of the other men.

Q. You mean to say, if the employer employed one or two men that the others would go out?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has not a man the right to earn his living?—A. We see that, but we think that preference should be given to American citizens.

Q. But when your people are employed?—A. In that case the organization would take special action, because we can always supply the men from American citizens.

Q. Yes, but the employer might prefer to employ the other men?—

A. Yes, sir; that is the reason we passed the resolution, because we saw in some cases that they did prefer.

Q. Then you propose to control the employer in that case?—A. As far as possible.

Q. And by your action keep this man from earning a living?—A. Well, we think it would be better to keep him from earning a living, than to keep the citizens that we have here, because we saw that in some cases the bosses had discriminated and preferred this labor when they could get it.

Q. Is there a surplus of marble-cutters in this country?—A. Well, not in this city.

Q. Is not it a fact that the real cause of your organization is for the purpose of increasing the wages rather than to procure work?—A. No, sir.

Q. What are the average wages of marble-cutters?—A. Three dollars and fifty cents a day.

Q. Have you had trouble with the freestone cutters up at Boston?—A. Not our organization.

Q. Did not some freestone cutters in Boston strike because some employes on a marble building employed marble workers to do cutting?—

A. Yes, sir; that was on the Boston library; but we have an understanding between the two organizations that they will not work on our work, but will receive a specified rate of wages.

Q. Then there was a clash between your two organizations in that case?—A. Not a clash. The bosses took advantage of that particular case, because they were at loggerheads with the freestone cutters' organization because they have got their books closed also.

Q. How many members do you say there are in your organization?—A. Three or four hundred.

Q. Is the work sufficient to keep all your men employed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there not a demand for work rather beyond what your membership is able to furnish?—A. No; not for the last two years.

Q. Is there a decline in your work in the last two years?—A. Well, yes, there is not so much of it; there are not so many large buildings in the last few years—that is, marble work—but that we can supply the demand. If they come short at this particular time of the year, the buildings are all hurried up for them to be finished by the first of May. If men are wanted here we notify the other cities.

Q. You state that you have closed your books to the membership of immigrant marble cutters because they would flood the country, and the result would be either to bring down prices or to throw the American workmen out of employment?—A. Out of employment, yes.

Q. And for that reason your men will not work on a building if the employer employs one of these immigrants to work. Suppose, however, the man he employs is a native born American citizen, but is not a member of your organization?—A. We will take him into our organization.

Q. Your organization, you say, will take this American born citizen into the organization; but suppose he declines to come, will you permit him to work?—A. We don't prevent the boss from keeping him, but we won't work with him.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. I understood that part of your duty was to see that all the marble-cutters joined your union?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are your rules and regulations with regard to admission to

membership?—A. The American citizens pay \$10 initiation fee. Before we closed the books we had a fee of \$50, to all foreigners who wanted to join the organization.

Q. What do you mean by closing the books?—A. Before we closed the books to taking in foreigners into the organization.

Q. I am speaking now of taking in all people who are legitimate?—A. Ten dollars.

Q. What else?—A. That he shall receive the same rate of wages that we receive and work the same number of hours. That is all.

Q. Do you admit anybody that applies?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. No matter how he is skilled in work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. No matter what his moral character?—A. Well, no, we take exception to that. There are some that we would not take in.

Q. Now, when a member applies, how does he go about it? Does he apply in writing?—A. Sends in a regular petition.

Q. Does he have to be seconded?—A. Yes, sir; a committee is appointed to investigate his character.

Q. Suppose he can not get a second?—A. It never occurs.

Q. I am asking, suppose he can not get a second, he can not get in? Suppose he procures a second, and the committee appointed is unfavorable to him he can not join?—A. No, sir; not if they were to report unfavorably. There must be some just cause for that course, and the organization must be made acquainted with the reason for their reporting unfavorably.

Q. How many black balls?—A. The whole organization votes.

Q. What majority must he have? How many votes to get in? How many black balls will exclude?—A. Three will exclude.

Q. Is it a secret ballot?—A. Yes, sir; secret ballot.

Q. If any three men in that association have a private grudge against that man they can turn that man and his family out to starve?—A. No, sir.

Q. They reject him from that association?—A. No, sir; the parties that cast those black balls against him, at the next meeting must send in a written statement of their reasons and that is referred to the organization, and if the organization thinks that the reason given is not sufficient to keep him out he is admitted.

Q. Then you take another vote?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The three black balls might come again?—A. The same can not vote against him again, if the organization decides that he should not be kept out; I never knew that to occur, for the reason that I have never met a man who made an application who was not received.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where were you born?—A. In Ireland.

Q. What class of people is it that you have closed your books to and won't let into the organization now?—A. All classes.

Q. Not American citizens?—A. Oh, no, with the exception of American citizens.

Q. All foreigners?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long since you were a foreigner?—A. Ten years ago.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Ten years ago you could not have joined yourself?—A. I could join then.

Q. Have you any rules or regulations which limit the hours of labor?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. State what they are?—A. They are to work nine hours each day.

Q. Can they work any more?—A. Yes, they can work all the hours required, but after nine the rates double. We get double time for all the time we work after 5 o'clock in the afternoon. If they feel like it they can work all night.

Q. But they are required to get double pay over nine hours?—A. Yes, over nine hours.

Q. Are the employers willing to pay that double time?—A. They have always paid it; never objected to pay it.

Q. Are there many in your organization working now double time?—A. Yes, sir, on some of the buildings up town they are working double time. In some cases they are working double time, too, one in the day and one at night.

Q. Do the night gang get double pay if they have not worked during the day?—A. Yes, sir; work all night.

Q. Do they get double pay at night although they have not worked during the day?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How many of the labor organizations of this country have rules similar to yours, not permitting foreigners to become members?—A. I don't know of any others, only the freestone organization and the marble-cutters; they seem to be the two trades that are most affected by this importation of men coming here in the summer time, and going back in the winter time, and then coming in the summer time again.

Q. There has been a disturbance in Boston between the Stone-Contractors' Association and the Stone-Cutters' Union, and the Stone-Contractors' Association have advertised in the foreign papers for stone-cutters. Do you know whether any workmen have come over in answer to that advertisement?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have any of the marble-cutters in this country advertised abroad for marble cutters in consequence of your action?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether any men have come over in answer to those advertisements?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know where those men are at work?—A. I know where some of them are at work now. A number of them have gone back again.

Q. Can you give this committee the full names of those men?—A. I have a list that was supplied by the commissioners of immigration here.

Q. Have you the list?—A. No, sir; not with me.

Q. How many of them?—A. Eighteen.

Q. Can you get that list?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you produce it to the committee to-morrow?—A. Yes, sir. It is two years ago since that occurred. It was a strike we had in Boston of marble-cutters.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. It is two years?—A. Or a year, but the case is still pending.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. That is a case that is in court now?—A. Yes; but I have been told that never anything will come out of it. The party that imported them here paid their passage, and the contract was got in their pocket here in the Gardens; they take exception to the law—say it is unconstitutional,

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. That is a case that is appealed now and pending in the supreme court of New York?—A. No, sir; it is in Boston that the case was tried.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you know anything of the importation of any Italians through Boston?—A. None, only this particular case that I spoke of.

Q. Are those eighteen men or a part of them now employed in Boston?—A. They are employed in Burlington, Vt. One or two is working for the men that brought them here.

Q. Are they marble-cutters?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What wage was paid them when they came over and first commenced to work?—A. Two dollars or \$2.50.

Q. What was the current wage paid at that time to members of your union?—A. Three dollars or \$3.50.

Q. So they imported men at Boston?—A. Yes, sir; but there was a strike pending for increase of wages and reduction of hours.

Q. At that time you had struck for increased wages and——?—A. Yes, and a reduction of hours.

Q. Pending that strike these men were imported?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the result of that strike?—A. It failed.

Q. You did not get the reduction of time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The men went back to work?—A. Yes, sir; when they saw those men imported here in violation of the law it disheartened them.

Q. Was an examination of those men made at Castle Garden when they landed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So, on the examination made of them, it appeared that they came in answer to an advertisement?—A. The agent of Torrey & Co. in Carrara engaged those men to come here.

Q. That is Italy?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you ascertain that the agent of this Boston firm employed these men in Italy and sent them here to this work?—A. We had a letter sent from the quarries in Italy to the marble-cutters' organization in Boston that an agent was there employing men that he had engaged to come here.

Q. Did that information reach here before the men landed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where were they landed?—A. Castle Garden.

Q. Did you have the matter in charge when they landed for examination?—A. I interviewed Mr. Connolley and Mr. Jackson, that those men were coming here and to look out for them.

Q. Were you present when the information was received?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you there when these men were examined?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether they were detained by the commissioners of emigration for further examination?—A. Yes, sir; I know they were detained three or four days.

Q. What was the final result?—A. The interpreter of the Garden here took one of them before a notary public and had him make an affidavit as to how he came here, and I have got a copy of the affidavit made that Torrey advanced him the money and told him the wages he was to receive when he came here, and how he should pay it back, and then I reported the matter to the deputy collector of the port, Mr. McClellan. He took action in the matter and had the interpreter brought before him at the custom house, and when he heard the evidence—I know that he had a report written out objecting to them being

allowed to land—the commissioners of emigration, Commissioners Stevenson and Starr, after their investigation of the case sent a report to the deputy collector that they did not see that those eighteen Italians came within the meaning of the act and they were allowed to go.

Q. And the deputy collector than withdrew his opposition?—A. He said that he was powerless in the matter; that of course he could not interfere, as the commissioners of emigration had to report to him before he could take action in the matter.

Q. The men who went to Boston went to work for the firm?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When and where was legal action instituted?—A. After the Italians landed I had Judge McCarty retained here to argue the case before the deputy collector of the port. I reported the matter to the Central Labor Union of New York and District Assembly 49, and I was advised to call the attention of the United States district attorney, Mr. Walker, to the case, and he said as the men had gone to Boston the best thing I could do was to go to Boston and report there. I went to Boston and reported to the district in Boston, and they appointed a committee to come with me to see the United States district attorney in Boston. I reported to him the matter and he investigated the matter—had a special Treasury agent to go up to the quarries and get the information, and he instituted the suit.

Q. And it is still pending?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are these the only marble-cutters that have been imported since the enactment of the alien-labor law?—A. Yes, sir; to my knowledge, they are.

Q. Then are marble-cutters coming over here at the present time?—A. No, because they are aware of the books being closed.

Q. The action of your organization then, has stopped their importation?—A. Yes, sir.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. Mr. Starr and myself made a personal investigation of the Torrey case at the request of the collector of the port, and we also had the Italian consul present, and he interpreted. Some of them had been in this country for several years and talked the English language very plainly. We could not get the slightest particle of evidence that there was any contract, express or implied, or any way. They came here; they were under no obligations to go to Torrey & Co., and they didn't know that they would go to Torrey & Co. They were at liberty to go where they pleased, and Mr. Starr and myself reported to the collector that we could find no evidence whatever of any contract, express or implied, or in any way, and they were discharged.

The CHAIRMAN. Was a letter brought to your notice that had been sent to the place in Italy where these men came from saying that they had been employed by a member of this Boston firm?

Commissioner STEPHENSON. Never. No writing of any kind was presented to us. We made the oral examination down in that room in the presence of the Italian consul. At least half of them talked the English language very well. They had been in this country and worked for several years.

Mr. RODGER. I think it must have been at least three weeks previous to the arrival here in the Garden that I notified Mr. Connelly and Mr. Jackson that they were coming. The interpreter that took the Italian to make the affidavit before the notary public—I can bring a copy of that affidavit down—and it said that their passage money was advanced by Torrey to come here.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. There was one of the gentlemen who was with that company who stated that he personally advanced this money. He was not a member of Torrey & Co.'s firm; that they were under no obligations, except an obligation of honor, to pay back the expense he had incurred in bringing these men to this country; he had been employed with them and worked with them; that he had no connection in any way with the firm of Torrey & Co.; that he swore to.

Mr. STUMP. As the matter is still pending in court I don't see that we have anything more to do with it.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. The investigation was brought about by Mr. Starr and myself going to the collector. We were keeping these men here several days, and we did not want the responsibility of imprisoning men in Castle Garden over whom we had no control, and we told the collector that he must do something with the men or we would not be responsible for them. He said he must have a report from the commissioners of emigration. I told him that the commissioners of emigration had no power under the contract law to hold an immigrant, and that I should discharge them unless he acted. He said that we should make a personal report to him. I said, if you will put it on that ground I will do it with pleasure, and we came down and made a report that we could find no evidence, directly, or indirectly, that these men were coming here under contract, and the collector discharged them.

Commissioner STARR. It was the action of the collector that discharged them?

Commissioner STEPHENSON. Yes, sir; the collector.

TESTIMONY OF HUGH COYLE.

HUGH COYLE, called and sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your residence?—A. New York. Astor House.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Musical manager.

Q. Explain what you mean by "musical manager." Are you the head of some organization of musicians?—A. At present, yes, sir.

Q. What organization?—A. Cappa's Seventh Regiment Band; as manager for the International Musical Carnival that was to be held here in this city, provided Mr. Strauss's orchestra had not secured a contract in its place.

Q. You mean to say that Strauss's orchestra got the contract for the place for which you were organizing the Seventh Regiment Band?—A. Yes.

Q. And for that reason your band was cut out of the place?—A. Yes, sir; and three hundred other people, by the substitution of forty aliens.

Q. Were you born in America?—A. Yes, sir; in Washington. I published a daily newspaper there five years—the Daily Telegram.

Q. With what newspaper are you connected here?—A. None at all. I do special work for the newspapers at times. I furnished the "Enterprise" story to the World.

Q. Are you a tuba blower?—A. No, sir. I play three or four instruments. I was a musician in the United States Army (producing discharge).

Q. Are you an artist?—A. I have discovered that I am by the action of the deputy collector here, and that every other fellow that plays a Jewsharp is.

Q. What decision of the deputy collector is that which you refer to?—A. This one (producing letter).

Q. Please read it.—A. (Reading:)

HUGH COYLE, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 16th instant, addressed to Collector Erhardt, has been received in his absence. In response to your request for information, I have to say that the tuba player, Mr. Rowe, was allowed to land. Investigation was made here by the deputy collector in charge of such business, and he was reported to the collector as being an artist, and upon that ground the collector decided that he should be allowed to land.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK SPERRY, *Secretary.*

Q. You take exception to the decision, do you?—A. I would like to find the deputy collector's name, and how he discovered Mr. Rowe was an artist, and if he was a musical man. I have myself organized several army bands for General Hancock, in the First Army Corps, and I would like to know where he comes in. I would like to have him investigated by this committee.

Q. Do we understand that you deny being an artist?—A. I certainly do deny being an artist, as a musician. The artist is a composer only.

Q. Is Patti an artist?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is she a composer?—A. She is an artist in another direction, and she, as Patti, does not bring an orchestra here. Mr. Abbey does not bring an orchestra here.

Q. She brings a whole band?—A. No, they don't bring any orchestra. Several members of Cappa's band play for Mr. Abbey.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Is your distinction between an artist and a musician that one is vocal and the other instrumental?—A. No, sir; the artist is a composer or a soloist, and the other is a laborer.

Q. Is not a tuba player a soloist?—A. He can be.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is Levy, the cornetist, an artist?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What makes him an artist?—A. He is a soloist. He would stand out in front of an audience and play, which that deputy-collector could not do.

Q. Mr. Rowe is not able to do that?—A. He might be able to, but we don't find them at \$17 a week with a circus.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. What is Thomas's orchestra?—A. The best on the face of the earth.

Q. Are his musicians artists?—A. Yes, sir; the principal members of that are artists, and there is not any organization in Europe that can compete with them.

Q. The artists in Thomas's orchestra are only those who stand up occasionally alone and toot by themselves?—A. Yes; that is, solos.

Q. Well, I have heard solos that I would rather not have heard. Still, would you call him, because he stands up there and plays by himself, an artist?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Will you state whether there is any degree of proficiency or of musical talent that constitutes as artist more especially?—A. Well, I think the constructors of the law, to protect musicians, had that in view; that the ordinary musician was a laborer, and there are thousands of those who would flood this country and do the American citi-

zen out of employment; and they had that in view, and Mr. Abbey had that in view, and he would not bring an organization of musicians here to play with Patti (he can get them there cheaper) on account of the law.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Then you think if Mr. Barnum would employ occasionally soloists, you would be perfectly pleased with the decision of the collector of the port, would you?—A. No; I would not be perfectly pleased; but he can not do it. You can not find an artist at \$17 a week with a circus company.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. That is a matter of compensation?—A. No; they would require something more than that.

Q. Now I understand you that what makes the difference between an artist and a mere musical player is, the artist should get up and play a solo?—A. No, if you understand me that way you are wrong. I said the soloist and the composer. You understand what a composer is, a man who can write music, the same as the reporter writes his notes.

Q. Do you suppose that this man can not write music?—A. That is what I want to find out. If he can do that he is an artist, and should be permitted to come here, but I know those forty people in Strauss's orchestra can not do that.

Q. Do you know how many in Strauss's orchestra can compose music?—A. That I don't know, sir.

Q. Is not it one of the first lessons in teaching music that a person should be taught to compose and write music?—A. I think the power to write music is a gift.

Q. It is the character of the composition. Some are Mozarts, but there are very few of them. Now, is that your standard? Does a man have to be a Mozart to become an artist?—A. No, sir; it is not that at all.

Q. We find a great many professors—persons called professors—but there are different grades of learning, are there not?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. And you are a professor?—A. Yes.

Q. Can a tuba player be an artist?—A. Certainly. He can be a composer.

Q. From your experience as a musician, and an organizer of musical entertainments and matters, do you pronounce Mr. Rowe an artist?—A. I never heard him; I don't know. This is all the information I had; that a deputy collector had pronounced him an artist.

Q. Do you know what his duties are in the employment under which he comes?—A. Yes, sir; he is a tuba player in Barnum's show.

Q. Is he a soloist?—A. I don't know that. They do not require that in a circus. I have never heard a solo in a circus.

Q. If Strauss's band is admitted, being artists, will you tell us why Mr. Rowe should not be admitted?—A. Why, there is no reason that everybody should not be admitted if Rowe and Strauss's band are admitted, properly should be admitted. Just shut down and invite people to become American citizens and protect them in music. Strauss's band plays at a free garden in Vienna, and it ain't a place where you find artists. You would not go to the Atlantic Garden to find artists here in this city, where you can go in free and drink a glass of beer and hear music.

Q. Does not public criticism in a measure establish an artist? Is not

it the result of public criticism and the reputation that they acquire?—A. And leaving the question of ability out—just a kind of burrah, circus, or something of that kind?

Q. No, sir; but there is a difference in the capacity of artists, and yet we will find, according to the criticism of certain New York musicians, certain players, certain singers are placed in a very high rank; but others of your musicians will say, "He is no artist;" "She is no artist;" "They can not play;" "They can not sing." Is not the position of an artist in a measure controlled by public criticism?—A. Never.

Q. You say that the players in Thomas's orchestra are artists?—A. Well, the principal members of Theodore Thomas's orchestra are artists.

Q. How do you know they are artists?—A. From the fact that they are soloists or composers.

Q. The soloists must reach a certain position before they are called artists?—A. The artist can read music at sight, and play. If he is a tuba player, you place a part before him of any kind that is played by any other tuba player, "now play that by yourself." Now this Mr. Rowe could not play the William Tell tuba part; I don't know; that is my opinion, because he has not had any such test, by this letter. He could not play the tuba part of William Tell or the Tannhauser. That is the test which should govern.

Q. In other words, you have a test then, by which you decide whether a tuba player is an artist or not?—A. I don't have a test. If a deputy collector can elevate everybody who plays a bugle to be an artist, we are a laughing stock among our own people and among the people of the earth.

Q. Has not Strauss's band a world-wide reputation?—A. For what?

Q. As musicians?—A. It is probable they have. We are learning that now from the deputy collector.

Q. Is Strauss's band never heard of in this country at all, recently?—A. Oh, yes; Johann Strauss himself was a very able artist, the man who composed the Blue Danube, and those beautiful waltzes; but this Strauss's band is not that. This band could not beat Thomas's base drum.

Q. Have you heard Strauss's band perform?—A. No, sir.

Q. Are you not giving this testimony without knowing anything about them personally?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then where did you gain your facts?—A. Of other musicians who have been to Europe; and they play nothing but melodies. I have their programme. There is not a scientific piece of music on their contract. This programme is sent round where these people have their contract, with them. The Madison Square people have a twelve weeks' contract with the Strauss orchestra, and in addition to that they have a contract with one hundred ballet girls who will land here Saturday. The Madison Square Garden people have, through their management, or lack of management, introduced that whole institution as a feature in one of the finest amphitheatres in the world—when it is finished—the Madison Square Garden. It is to be decorated with everything alien. All they want is the dollars from the people. They say "you have not got anything good enough here to furnish an attraction; but we must get your money." There is a letter here from an artist that I received this morning.

Q. Do you say that the Seventh Regiment band, as you were organizing it for this service, would have been as capable an organization as this orchestra?—A. Would have been as capable?

Q. Yes.—A. This Seventh Regiment band? Well, I think so.

Q. You put it as your opinion?—A. Yes, sir. Cappa's name—he played a concert last Saturday night with pretty nearly all his own compositions—Battle of Gettysburgh; Appleton's March;—

Q. Are you a member of the Seventh Regiment band?—A. No, sir; I came here to organize the International Musical Carnival, that I had the partial promise of Mr. Haines, the secretary of the garden, that I could open the Madison Square Garden with, provided I could get that organization together. I arranged everything to put it together; a band of one hundred pieces, and instrumentalists and vocalists, which would amount to four hundred people, or nearly that. I went and made my proposition to the garden management. He says: "We will let you have all of September and October, but we have made a contract with Strauss's orchestra, from Vienna, for the opening for twelve weeks, and of course we can not entertain your proposition." (Producing letter.) That is a letter from the firm of Samuel French & Sons. He says he is willing to rent me the garden at a fixed figure for one week in September. Now, after he has gone before the committee he is willing to let me have the garden for the month of September, you see. Mr. Mitchell testified here, yesterday, that he had not any evidence. Here is the evidence that I gave him. That is the reason I called to-day myself. There is a copy of the protest I made to Mr. Mitchell.

Q. As Prosecuting Attorney Mitchell was questioned on yesterday concerning this matter, I feel that it is just to you to put this in evidence.—A. Yes, sir.

Witness reads letter as follows:

NEW YORK, April 3, 1890.

HON. JOEL B. ERHARDT, collector of the port of New York:

DEAR SIR: I am an American citizen, and engaged in business as an amusement agent and manager, and I hereby desire to enter a complaint with you (a copy of which I have this day furnished Hon. Edward Mitchell, United States district attorney) against the permitting one Edward Strauss, with thirty or more musicians, to come to this country from Vienna, Austria, and play in this and various cities for from three to six months under contracts, in violation of the contract labor law of the United States, and I herewith am prepared to make affidavits in support of these statements. If the law is permitted this year to be violated with impunity, the succeeding and following seasons will see the country flooded with all kinds of charlatan musical organizations posing as artists to take the American citizen musicians place at watering places, seaside resorts, expositions, etc.

In my arrangements for the booking of musical attractions for the coming season; I am confronted in this city at the start with a twelve weeks' contract for the Strauss orchestra at the Madison Square Garden, admitted to be by Mr. T. Henry French, one of the general managers of that corporation. In addition to which I will make affidavit that in a letter to myself over the signatures of Samuel French & Sons, general managers of the Madison Square Garden Company, the fact of a contract is admitted with the Strauss orchestra.

HUGH COYLE,
Amusement manager, room 337, Astor House, New York.

Q. Has that been communicated to the district attorney?—A. The United States district attorney in this port and in Boston.

The witness produces and reads the following extract of letter:

ELKHART, IND., April 21, 1890.

HUGH COYLE,

Amusement manager, room No. 337, Astor House, New York City:

DEAR SIR: Your circular against the arrival of the Strauss orchestra came duly to hand, and I am glad to see that some one is able to point out the disadvantage that it brings upon the American musicians in general by importing grand orchestras from foreign countries, although it does not interfere particularly with my personal business, but I would be pleased to see that this orchestra is prevented from landing or

filling any engagements that might be satisfactorily filled by some of our many first-class organizations of which America can boast.

In regard to soloists, I do not think they can bring with the orchestra any soloists that would compare with anything we have in this country. I might speak here for myself, although it looks like blowing my own trumpet, but I will wager money that there can not be found in the Strauss orchestra a cornetist that can in any shape or manner be compared with my own ability.

Very truly yours,

A. LIBERATI.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. I understood you to say you communicated the Strauss matter to the district attorney?—A. Yes, sir; and to the collector.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM COVERLY, AGENT ANCHOR STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW YORK, *Friday, April 25, 1890.*

WILLIAM COVERLY, after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your residence and occupation?—A. My residence is Brooklyn. I am a steam-ship agent.

Q. For what line?—A. The Anchor Line.

Q. How long have you served as such agent?—A. I have been connected with the line for over twenty-five years.

Q. How many vessels has your line?—A. About forty.

Q. From what ports do you run to America?—A. From Glasgow, Londonderry, Liverpool, Queenstown, the Mediterranean ports, Bombay, Calcutta and the West Indies.

Q. How many passengers did you bring to the United States last year?—A. I think the steerage passengers were about twenty-two thousand—twenty-three thousand.

Q. The steerage passengers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What nationality gives you the largest patronage?—A. Our largest business is the Glasgow and Londonderry, sir.

Q. What per cent. of the steerage passengers came on prepaid tickets?—A. About one-third.

Q. How many agents has your company in this country?—A. Between fifteen and eighteen hundred.

Q. Where are those prepaid tickets sold chiefly?—A. Well, it depends a good deal on which business it is—on the nationality, whether they are English or Scotch or Italians. The Italian business we sell most of the prepaid business in New York City.

Q. Your English business?—A. Our strongest point for English business is Pennsylvania, and Scotch business also.

Q. German?—A. German, we don't do much of that.

Q. Do you do anything with the Irish?—A. Yes, sir; with the north of Ireland.

Q. Are their tickets prepaid?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What per cent. of your Italian tickets are prepaid?—A. Just about one-third.

Q. The same proportion there as with the other nationalities?—A. As with the other nationalities.

Q. And the tickets to the Italians are sold mostly in New York?—A. Last year we sold 3,564 Italian prepaid tickets.

Q. Do I understand you that your Italian prepaid tickets are sold chiefly from the city of New York, whereas the prepaid tickets for the other nationalities are sold chiefly outside of New York?—A. Oh, no; I say our strongest point for prepaid is Pennsylvania for our Scotch tickets.

Q. How do you furnish tickets to your agents?—A. In books of from twenty to twenty-five, sometimes if they are in a large city like Philadelphia, two hundred and fifty.

Q. When your agent sells a ticket it is forwarded to the office here?—A. An advice slip of the sale.

Q. What does it contain?—A. Just the report that he has sold such a ticket. It is a sort of marginal duplicate of the ticket showing passage money, person to whom sold, whose passage was sold, and where from and where to.

Q. It must give the name of the person who is to use the ticket?—A. It must give the name of the passenger, that is, in British business and continental business, except the Italian.

Q. You don't give the name in the Italian business?—A. We ask it, but it is not imperative; but there is a rule with the steam-ship companies requiring that the names be given on all British and continental business.

Q. But that rule is not executed in reference to the Italian passengers?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why is it not executed in reference to them?—A. Well, the Italian business does not come in under the continent business of the British line.

Q. If I should come to your office, therefore, and ask for twenty tickets from Naples, you would sell them to me?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why would you not?—A. Because we wish to restrict that; we don't wish to encourage the speculation in tickets or to get ourselves in trouble with the contract labor laws.

Q. Then how many tickets would you sell me?—A. Well, I doubt very much whether we would sell you any unless we knew for what purpose they were wanted. If you came in as a stranger we wouldn't sell them.

Q. Your office does not claim to have a personal acquaintance with all purchasers of tickets, does it?—A. No, sir; but we don't sell blank tickets to people we don't know. We don't wish to cultivate a trade that will bring passengers here whom we have got to return at our own expense. We take every precaution to avoid bringing such passengers.

Q. Nevertheless you do bring passengers from Italy to this country where the name is not inserted?—A. Yes, sir; where the name was not inserted when the ticket was issued.

Q. How many tickets from Naples would you sell me without inserting the name?—A. We allow agents to sell not exceeding ten adults a week; that rule has come into force within the last two years.

Q. Your tickets are not sold chiefly by the main office here then, are they?—A. A great many of them are.

Q. Well, isn't it a fact that a great majority of your tickets are sold through other parties?—A. Through the Italian broker.

Q. And when the Italian broker on Saturday night comes to you with ten tickets that he has sold during the week, you ask him no further questions?—A. If he does not exceed the limit.

Q. How many Italian brokers now have you selling tickets for you here?—A. In New York City about eighteen.

Q. About eighteen, and each one of those can sell ten tickets a week ?
A. Yes, sir; but they do not.

Q. Without reference to names ?—A. Yes, sir; but they do not.

Q. Yes, but he can ?—A. We have to limit the business in these blank tickets. I can give you the number sold each month for a year.

Q. Very well ?—A. I have had it looked up. I saw the course of the examination, and thought it might be interesting for you to know the extent of these sales; for the whole of last year we sold four hundred and seven of such tickets.

Q. In this city ?—A. Altogether in the United States. Out of the three thousand, five hundred and sixty-four tickets prepaid last year, four hundred and seven of them were blank tickets without name; in the month of October only thirteen; in the month of December seventy-five, that is the highest and the lowest.

Q. Do you know the destination here of the largest share of your Scotch immigrants ?—A. Well, Pennsylvania is the largest.

Q. Do you know the destination of the largest share of the Italian immigrants ?—A. So far as we know, New York, that is, judging from the booking.

Q. Do you know anything about those men coming over here with an understanding as to any particular work they are to engage in ?—A. No, sir, we do not; we caution our people at all ports on the other side to examine passengers as far as possible to see that they are not under contract, but sometimes they do slip through; we have five that are here now.

Q. How many people have you sent back on the charge of being contract laborers ?—A. Oh, we have not had many within the year, I won't say; we had ten or a dozen.

Q. Your line brought in twenty-three thousand steerage passengers last year, how many of those were you compelled by the commissioners of emigration to take back ?—A. I don't think over ten or a dozen altogether.

Q. Do you remember the reasons for any of those ?—A. Well, some of them because—well, say a woman coming with a couple of children, perhaps, and no husband here, could not find her husband or something of that kind; another was he came out under contract to serve as a gardener, he was sent back and came out with the same ship again.

Q. Are the steerage passengers on your line increasing or decreasing ?—A. Well, we have carried more and have carried a great deal less.

Q. Last year then was an average ?—A. Last year was an average; it is not so heavy this year. The Italians are a little heavier but the British considerably less.

Q. Do you see any difference in the baggage those people bring now and what they formerly brought ?—A. Which people ?

Q. Your steerage passengers ?—A. Well, the Italians are very much the same, they carry their baggage on their backs.

Q. An Italian then has never had any thing more than his pack ?—A. They don't have any trunks when they arrive here, but they have plenty of trunks when they go back; some times they have five or six when they leave; they take more back than any other nationality.

Q. How many steerage passengers did you carry from America last year ?—A. On that I didn't post myself, but I should say about twelve or fourteen thousand.

Q. In the neighborhood of half that you brought over ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now what per cent. of that twelve or fourteen thousand were

Italians?—A. Well, the Italians just go back at the end of the season, at the beginning of winter; they make a rush in the months of November and December.

Q. They are what the laboring classes call "birds of passage," they come in the spring and go back in the fall?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether they come here in the spring, and stay through the working season only and go back in the fall?—A. Well, I understand that their labor is such that there is no work for them in the winter season; they are out-door laborers and they can live much more cheaply in their native country.

Q. American wages are such that they can afford to enjoy the balmy air of Italy in winter time?—A. They can make enough in the summer time to go back and live like little princes.

Q. Is it your observation that any large number of Italians come here in the spring time and go back in the fall, and make a business of that?—A. I could not say that I have noticed it in particular, but the trade seems to run that way. Frequently those who go over in the fall will purchase return tickets.

Q. Isn't it a fact that the Italian is something like a blackbird, that it is hard for an American to tell one of them from another?—A. I don't know, there is some of them if you saw them once you would know them if you saw them again.

Q. Can you state what per cent. of the twelve or thirteen thousand going from America on your lines each year to the other side of the water are Italians?—A. I could not say positively. I should say four or five thousand went back.

Q. From one-third to a half?—A. A third I should say.

Q. And that this return passage is largely confined to the fall of the year, the early winter months?—A. Yes, sir; November and early in December, they want to get over there before Christmas.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. What freight do your steamers take back to Italy from this country, and what is the character of it?—A. Grain, tobacco principally, and cotton.

Q. Mr. Gallo is one of your agents, isn't he?—A. I think so, yes, sir. We have all the same agents, that is the Italian lines have generally the same agents.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES C. SAVERY, OF THE AMERICAN IMMIGRANT COMPANY.

JAMES C. SAVERY, after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State your full name?—A. James C. Savery.

Q. Where do you reside, Mr. Savery?—A. My voting residence is Des Moines, Iowa. I have business in New York and in the West, but Des Moines is my home.

Q. Do you spend much of your time in New York City?—A. Well, probably one-third for many years.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. While in New York I am connected with the American Immigrant Company. I am one of the principal owners.

Q. Where is the office of that company?—A. Thirty State street.

Q. How long have you been connected with that company?—A. I was one of the organizers of it about twenty-five years ago.

Q. Do you hold any official position in it now?—A. No, sir; it is a partnership now. The company bought out the rights and franchises of the old American Immigrant Company that was chartered under the laws of Connecticut.

Q. You will please state if your company has any dealings with immigrants, and if so what are they?—A. The company was organized some twenty-five or twenty-six years ago at the time that the western States and Territories were soliciting and promoting immigration to the different localities, and it was organized with a view of purchasing and selling lands originally. It sold a great many in the State of Iowa and other States, but the business ceased as a land company several years ago. I suppose I might safely say there are one hundred thousand families settled throughout the western States that came over under the auspices of the American Immigrant Company and are chiefly of the Scandinavian nationality.

Q. You say they came over under the auspices of your company; do you have agents in Europe soliciting this immigration?—A. We had agencies established through Sweden, Norway, and in one or two instances one in London or Liverpool, I should say, which was soon abandoned, and at Hamburg and Copenhagen.

Q. Have you such agencies in Europe at this time?—A. We have in Sweden, Finland, Denmark, and Norway.

Q. Please tell us the duties of your agents there?—A. To explain more particularly the operation of the business of the company, all the business for the last few years has been done through prepaid tickets, so far as immigration is concerned, in this way: Families settling in the West many years ago, it has been their custom for twenty-five years to send through the agency or through the American Immigrant Company for their families, relatives, friends, etc. They send money to buy the tickets, the steam-boat tickets, railroad tickets, and the expenses of the party to their destination. The arrangements are made and provisions made for the payment of their passage and traveling expenses; well, I might say, invariably so far as our business is concerned, families whose children have grown up in this country still do their business through the American Company, as their financial agents and in sending money back to their friends, the same as their parents did before them, and it has grown largely into an exchange business of that character for the last few years, since the land part of it has ceased.

Q. You no longer operate a land agency in the West?—A. No, sir; we do not.

Q. What is the work at this time of your company?—A. As I said before, the business is principally an exchange business now, and a prepaid passage business. The company are the agents of all the principal steam-ship lines in New York, doing a business in northern Europe. In Scandinavia they have the books of the company in the office to sell the tickets—furnish these prepaid tickets, which are sent to the parties in Europe.

Q. So through your old line of acquaintanceship, for instance, you still sell prepaid tickets?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How about your agencies in Europe for the solicitation of passengers; they are there still, are they not?—A. Well, there is nothing of the kind there now, so far as soliciting immigration is concerned. They are simply agents, paid a commission by the company.

Q. By your company?—A. By our company, and they simply receive the prepaid tickets and transmit them to the party and pay them the amount of money directed to be provided for; forward it to the immigrant. That is all the agents do at the present time.

Q. How many passengers were brought over under the auspices of your company last year?—A. Well, that I cannot give, in fact, I know very little of the details of the office. I don't attend to any of the office business here, it is all done by subordinates; our manager is out of town at present, will be back next Monday; he will be able to give you all the details in regard to it. I cannot now, from my own knowledge, state with any degree of accuracy, the amount for the last years; for the last few years, I might say.

Q. You have your agents, however, still, you say, operating in Europe, who sell tickets for you to immigrants. How does it come that an agent of your company on this side of the water can sell a ticket to advantage on the other side?—A. Well, I might say that ninety per cent. of the business is done as I before stated, by prepaid tickets, so far as the passage is concerned.

Q. That is your business?—A. That comes from the West. We have received, in the busy season, as high as six hundred letters a day. We average two or three hundred from every State in the Union and Canada. I might give the contents of one letter which might be an index to the whole of them. In the West it is principally in agricultural districts that this is confined to. A man sends, well, say, \$100; he wants to prepay a ticket for Olie Olston, for instance, to come to his residence or destination in the West. So much money to be paid him in New York and the balance placed to his credit, for instance, to be drawn for as he may require it. We have accounts and issue receipts, deposit certificates for money that they are constantly calling for, using us for their financial agents for the transmission of money, and for the payment of various items of expense for immigrants as per the directions in the letter. As I have said before, 90 per cent., yes 95 per cent., of the business is of that character, and it is done by correspondence. We have no agents in the West for the solicitation of immigration. It comes.

Q. But you advertise in the West?—A. How?

Q. Don't you advertise in the West?—A. No, sir; we do not advertise anything further than we publish, for instance, a Finnish, Swedish, and Norwegian almanac that is sent every year to our correspondents giving all the information desirable.

Q. There are times when you have very large sums of money in the aggregate belonging to immigrants and their friends?—A. Well, very rarely belonging to immigrants.

Q. To their friends who are your correspondents?—A. We have considerable money belonging to their friends in the country.

Q. Do you do the business as a chartered bank?—A. No, sir. Simply the confidence of a business relation, that is all.

Q. Your house does not give any security for the safety of this money?—A. Nothing further than what business confidence and reputation has been established for us.

Q. Has there ever at any time been any loss to the immigrant or the correspondents of this company?—A. I have not heard during the twenty-five years of the loss of a dollar or a complaint of the loss of a dollar unless it was by a mistake or an error of transmission that was corrected.

Q. Who composes your company at this time?—A. The firm is

George H. Warner, J. C. Savery, and there are some others that are indirectly—that are not directly interested in the company.

Q. Has the company carried this name, The American Immigrant Company all these years?—A. It has.

Q. It has not been composed of the same members during all that time?—A. No, sir; to explain that, myself and my partner a few years ago purchased all the assets and land interests of the company in the West; that was when they went out of the land business. We still own them and the assets of the company.

Q. You still own the lands of the old American Immigrant Company?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you make that purchase?—A. I think it was in 1885. We purchased some 85,000 or 95,000 acres of land, for instance, in Iowa.

Q. Who was the retiring member of the firm at that time?—A. Of the company?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. Well, the retiring member would scarcely express it, we bought out the assets of the company and changed the business of the company from a land business to this exchange business.

Q. You still carry it under the same name?—A. Yes, sir; we bought out all the rights, franchises, and interests of the American Immigrant Company, and carry it on now as an exchange business.

Q. Will you give me the names of the members of the old company?—A. Well, there were a half a dozen; in Hartford John Cooper, Mr. Chamberlain, George M. Bartholemew—

Q. Isn't there a member of that company who is not living in the United States at this time?—A. George M. Bartholemew is living in Canada; he was connected with the company at one time for many years.

Q. How much of a deficit in business accounts did he leave when he retired?—A. Well, do you speak of his personal affairs, or of his connection with this company?

Q. His connection with your company.—A. Well, he was indebted to the company something like \$140,000, of which he had placed some collateral, all of which has been settled and paid. I believe there has been no —

Q. Did any of this money belong to the immigrants or to the correspondents of the company?—A. He had no money belonging to the immigrants or the company. Everything at the time of his departure was in trust in the hands of other parties for the redemption of every outstanding obligation of the American Immigrant Company, except such as he had for the moment, and a few months before his departure some papers executed in the name of the American Immigrant Company, which they took up, but there was no loss ever accrued to any of the members of the American Immigrant Company, except to the stockholders; they made good the deficit at once, and went on with the business.

Q. You mean to say, then, that the immigrants and the correspondents of your company, those people who had business connections relating to immigrants, did not by this defalcation and fleeing of this gentleman to Canada lose any of their money?—A. Never lost a dollar, not a dollar; payments went right on on presentation of any obligation at the counter of the company the same as it always had. Myself and my partner stepped into the breach and redeemed every dollar of it.

Q. So there has been no loss to anybody outside of the firm?—A. Never been a loss of a dollar, not a dollar; on the contrary, obligations that were payable on three months' notice were redeemed on presentation by us.

Q. Do you bring passengers to this country for other purposes than for taking up farming lands?—A. None; I will say that we don't inquire into the objects and intentions, business intentions, of immigrants. As I said before the money comes to us for the passage to their destination and we forward it to them. They are a class of people of the very best, and they make up the very best citizens of the country. They are thrifty and industrious.

Q. Do you bring any Italians here?—A. Never.

Q. Do you bring any Polish Jews?—A. We never had one on our books.

Q. Hungarian?—A. No, sir, never. It has been confined to the Scandinavian countries exclusively.

Q. What percentage of your passengers stop in New York?—A. Well, I should say there was 10—no not 5 per cent. of them. They go to the agricultural districts, but a great many who go to the territories engage in gold and silver mining.

Q. You have been connected with immigration matters now for a long time. This committee is seeking for some information looking to an amendment of the immigration laws. Have you any suggestions to make in that matter?—A. Well, it is a matter to which I have given a good deal of thought and study, and have learned a great deal by observation and experience. I think that heretofore this whole immigration question has been little understood—that is, so far as it has been officially administered upon. Let me take the class of immigrants that come from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland. I don't think they require any more looking after when they arrive in this country than many first-class passengers. In other words, they understand their business so well, where they are going—they are so intelligent—that I could never see any necessity of drawing any line between one of them coming in the steerage and the other one coming in the cabin. For instance, a cabin passenger coming here may not be any more intelligent, he may not have any more money, or may not be in any better health than the one coming in the steerage. He is, however, subjected to, or has been subjected to, delays and cost and imposition under official management at Castle Garden that he would altogether escape if he came in the cabin; for instance, he must be put through the same course of inquisition as a tramp and an Italian, a vagabond or a pauper; he has no control of his baggage; if he gets anything to eat he must get it at the lunch counter; he must change his money and buy his ticket in Castle Garden, and he must pay for their taking charge of his baggage. He can be let out whenever it is thought proper to let him out, and I have known of them having been confined there for days when their friends were telegraphing, asking as to the cause of the delay, and when they had money in our office to pay their expenses to their destination and any bills that they might incur. Therefore I say that the official administration of this business, so far as Castle Garden is concerned, has been an embarrassment and great inconvenience, and a great imposition on the better class of immigrants.

Now, how to separate the paupers from the better class of people is a problem, I suppose, that is puzzling and has puzzled Castle Garden and all of us that are interested in immigration. I was saying that a person coming in the cabin avoids all these difficulties, and we have in a great many instances (do it every day) advised them to pay the extra expense and come in the cabin, or second cabin, instead of coming in the steerage,

Q. With all your experience we ask you if you have any suggestions to make as to how it can be better controlled, this inspection of the immigrant?—A. Well, it has often occurred to me that all this examination as to the qualifications could be easily made before the embarkation of the parties on the other side. For instance, there they come singly. It could be very easily arranged so that any immigrant or emigrant (speaking from the other side, emigrant), it could be very easy to impose restrictions something like this; that they ought to be compelled to give notice, say one month, two months, or three months, of their intended embarkation, perhaps to the consular agent, or to some bureau established for that purpose, and where they come singly, and scattered through such a length of time they could be very easily investigated and their qualifications be very easily determined; whereas where they land by thousands here in a pen, it is impossible to institute any kind of an investigation that would protect the country against the worst kind of immigrants, and while it at the same time imposes such great embarrassment on the better class.

Q. Your immigrants are chiefly from the interior of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark and the countries you have referred to; they are principally farming and agricultural laborers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They are agriculturists and live mainly at long distances from the sea port places?—A. They do.

Q. Wouldn't you feel that if your suggestion was carried out for a year's time that a great hardship would be suffered by this requiring of the immigrant to go to a consular office, say 200 or 300 miles to give notice of their coming to America?—A. None whatever. I speak now of the class that we have to deal with. I know nothing of the southern European immigration; of the Irish, of the Germans, of the Hungarians or the Bohemian immigration. The class I refer to, nine-tenths of them belong to some church; their pastor exercises some sort of guardianship over the church in the rural district and through him they are enabled to transact any business by letter they desire. For instance, if they are going to emigrate why it would be a very simple thing for them to give notice to the pastor of the church, or whether they belong to the church or not; then the few outside could give notice to the pastor of the church that they wanted to emigrate and he himself could furnish a certificate that nine times out of ten would be reliable, right to the place of importation.

Q. Is the membership of church so universal there that you could operate this system you speak of?—A. I think so.

Q. That would not do very well in the United States?—A. No, we are not quite as large a church-going people or Bible-reading people as they are. I don't suppose that there is one Swede or Norwegian and I was going to say Dane, out of a hundred but what can read the Bible.

Q. You believe that your American Immigrant Company then has brought in an educated Bible-reading, Christian class of people to this country?—A. I am fully persuaded of that fact that they are the best class of citizens, take them as a class as a nationality, of any that come to this country.

Q. Do you bring in Germans?—A. None whatever; we used to, but we had agencies in Germany that we discontinued.

Q. Let me ask you if your consular investigation plan would not give a notification in Germany to the officers there that a certain young and active man who was subject to army service was going to come, and cause the officers to keep him there, and that they will permit the worthless fellow to come, because they would be glad to get rid of him?—

A. Well, I cannot speak about that I don't know much about that. We don't have much of that in our business.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. What are your instructions to your agents in Norway and Sweden, Denmark, and Finland with regard to immigration? Merely to deliver the tickets that have been prepaid to the United States, or have they other duties?—A. That is all; they are advised, of course, when the steam-ship leaves, and a list is furnished them of the immigrants, of the intending immigrants, and they are simply to look after them and care for them and see that they are taken care of.

Q. How are your agents over there compensated?—A. By a commission on the business they do.

Q. How do they derive any commission on a prepaid ticket here?—A. Well, in fact, for the last two or three years they have had no commission. Our agents in Guttenburg and in Stockholm are allowed so much salary, a fixed sum; then, in addition to that they are paid—they are commissioned on drafts drawn and paid, and then again a part of their duties that I neglected to state is this: For instance, these tickets are not sent direct, the money is not, direct to the party in Europe; if a man in the West sends money to-day to have his family or any friend brought over, our agent in Guttenburg is instructed to send to the party, wherever they live (having their address), a notification of the fact that a prepaid ticket is ready for delivery, and so much money to be paid to them, upon application at the office when they embark. If they desire to have the money where they reside, as is often the case in the payment of drafts, the money is sent direct to them through the post-office, and the receipts of the postmaster next in the neighborhood returned to the office, so as to insure no miscarriage of the money. The draft going direct to the parties would be so much blank paper to them, so the money is placed directly in their hands, and for that service the agent is paid a commission (I have forgotten what it is), a living commission, whatever we can agree upon.

Q. That is the principal agent; I thought you had subagents.—A. No, sir; no subagents whatever, unless the principal agent himself had some appointed, for his own convenience, and divides his commission with some local agent.

Q. Are there no tickets sold over there by your company for passage to this country?—A. There are some; it is very rarely they do; very rarely.

Q. Then do I understand you deal entirely in prepaid tickets?—A. I might say we deal entirely in prepaid tickets; there are some exceptions no doubt.

Q. What would be the compensation to your agent abroad on a ticket purchased in another country?—A. Purchased where?

Q. Purchased abroad; purchased through their agents?—A. Well, I am not able to state that; those are details of the office I am not familiar with at all, but I say the commissions are so very small now, anyway; that is, must be very small.

Q. Oh, they are paid by commission for all tickets they sell over there?—A. I think so, but I don't think there is two per cent. of the business done in that way.

Q. Don't they solicit emigration and endeavor to sell tickets over there?—A. No, sir; now, for instance, the agent in Guttenburg—we have had there for years a man of very high reputation—had been for years a general agent of one of the steam-ship lines—and we simply do

our business through him, and he would naturally, if there was an opportunity, sell a ticket by the line of which he was agent, but with which we have no connection; he sometimes sends our passengers by that line, and some by others, tickets prepaid on this side; they go by all the lines.

Q. Then don't the steam-ship companies solicit emigration through your principal agents there?—A. No, sir, I don't know of an instance where that is the case; I don't think there is any such thing as soliciting emigration on the part of our agents, and in these instances that I speak, our agent was also the agent of the National Steamship Line, and nine-tenths of our passengers came by other lines, outside of the National Line.

Q. Wouldn't it be the duty of the agent of the steam-ship company to endeavor to sell as many tickets as he could?—A. By his line; it would be, of course, to his own interest to put as many over his particular line as he could.

Q. Then the steam-ship agents, being also your agents, they would have every motive to sell as many tickets by your line, and also to procure as many emigrants for your company as they possibly could?—A. Well, the way that works is this: He gets our list for prepaid tickets, say for fifty passengers to come; there would not be one of them come by his line, and he could not change them; now if he was soliciting, simply for the purpose of soliciting emigrants to come to this country, all the object he would have would be to get them to New York over his line, and we would have no more connection with them than we would if they were coming from any other point in Europe; for instance, he does not sell them our tickets at all, and we have no connection with them.

Q. Then it amounts to this: There may be this solicitation on the part of steam-ship companies for emigrants to take passage by their line which you know nothing of?—A. Oh, certainly; there is no doubt but what, in the nature of things, that each steam-ship line is endeavoring to get all the business it can, but we have no knowledge or connection with them.

Q. Now suppose a party in Norway sends to New York, to your company, a hundred dollars, to be used in bringing some friend from Finland or Sweden or Norway, what would be your charges as against that hundred dollars so placed in your hands—what profit would you derive out of the transaction?—A. Well, the steam-ship companies who place their books in our hands and make us their agents, they pay every agent a fixed commission, a fixed rate for doing the business.

Q. That is the commission on the ticket?—A. A commission on each ticket, yes, sir; it costs the immigrant nothing; they simply pay that commission; in years gone by, we formerly used to have contracts with steam-ship companies and railroad companies, and furnished a journey ticket, for instance, from their home in Norway or Sweden to their destination in the West. Well, there was so much friction through the administration of immigration affairs here, railroad companies pooling, and sometimes cutting off the connection here, and refusing to take up those tickets by some new combination they might make, it produced so much annoyance, and inconvenience, that we refrained from that, and sold only to New York. In that case, a party would send the money here to our office, and we would retain the money here and get the railroad ticket from here West. That would always insure the immigrant the lowest rates. All the steam-ship companies with which we do business, have for years, they have had a fixed commission they

pay to their agents everywhere. Once a month we make our returns and settle.

Q. That is a matter between you and the steam-ship company, as the agent of the steam-ship company, but I am speaking now more with reference to your dealing with the hundred dollars that belongs to the friends that are desirous of having a friend come to this country; what are your charges as against that hundred dollars?—A. Never charge the immigrant anything. We disburse the money according to his directions; for instance, if he wants a prepaid ticket that cost him \$30 from Europe, he is furnished that at the steam-ship rates, and the commission is paid us by the steam-ship company for the ticket. Now, then, he may want \$25 of that money handed to the immigrant here for way expenses or for expenses in New York. The party comes and gets the money and every dollar that is disbursed through us, the party sending it gets the full amount of the money sent. If he leaves it, we will say \$25 or \$30 or \$40 (or sometimes they will leave as low as \$10 or \$15 to their credit), for which we allow them 4 per cent. interest, and until they send sufficient to make a remittance to Europe of \$50. When they send it here, it is remitted according to their directions, and they are allowed, on this amount, the 4 per cent. interest on the money. Now, we charge the immigrant nothing, nothing whatever, but return him the full amount of money, according to the direction of the party sending it. We get our pay from the steam-ship company, in other words.

Q. It is the party depositing the hundred dollars that receives back from you, or is paid, or has paid to his order, the full hundred dollars with 4 per cent. interest?—A. On any balance that remains there three months.

Q. Three months?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, then, tell us how you differ from any other seller of tickets for steam-ship companies; where is your profit in your business?—A. Well, we are selling, for instance, to-day, I should think (this is the dull season), \$5,000 or \$6,000 exchange; that we will receive this morning perhaps fifty letters or a hundred letters, all of which will contain money to be remitted to Europe to their friends. We sell them as the rate of exchange is so much lower than they could get because it comes in very small sums of from \$5 to \$50, small sums to be remitted to their friends in Europe, and our facilities are such that we can make the exchange, furnish them exchange, or put the money in the hands of the parties over there through our organization so much more conveniently and at a less price, that it is an object for them to do business with us, instead of going to Brown Brothers, I will say, and paying a larger sum.

Q. Yes, but I understood you to say you didn't charge them anything?—A. Well, that is the exchange business, and the passage ticket business is another thing.

Q. Yes, sir; but I put \$100 in your possession, and now I want to know how you make anything out of it. I think you said you made nothing?—A. Well, a man sends a hundred dollars to be remitted to his friends in Europe; the rate of exchange is fixed from day to day among bankers; it varies from day to day what the exchange is, and this is invariably lower than the bankers charge them—that is, our rate is. That is the way we make our money on that business. Now, on the passage-ticket business, of course the steam-ship company pays that.

Q. We understand that.—A. That is all there is of the business.

Q. Give us an example of the way in which you are profited; say

you have a hundred dollars to be sent to Copenhagen?—A. Well, now, it varies every day.

Q. Just take any day.—A. Well, I will say this, that our manager over here will give you from the books all these facts you have indicated. I can not do it.

Q. I just want you to take any example you please.—A. Well, sir, I can not tell you. I can not tell you what the rate of exchange is to-day.

Q. Yesterday?—A. I could not.

Q. But I gave you a fixed rate, a fixed sum of money.—A. Well, sir, I am not able to say.

Q. How many in your business now?—A. Now, I will illustrate how difficult it would be for me to tell you. For instance, this exchange has got to be computed, changed into Finnish, Norwegian or Swedish money, and the rate is varying from time to time, and they give so many cents on the dollar for a rix dollar of Swedish money; perhaps it would be a fraction of one per cent. less than the par value that our office would charge them to day.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. With reference to the detention of your people here in Castle Garden, was the examination of the immigrants by the registry clerks too close and severe; it has ordinarily been charged that it was too loose?—A. Well, I speak generally of the practice of submitting all classes of people to that kind of inquisition that detains them here sometimes for days, perhaps, waiting for an examination, and when the examination comes I don't think it ever amounts to anything; I don't think the commission here was able to determine, only in isolated cases, anything in regard to the qualifications for citizenship of an immigrant; I don't think it was under the right kind of discipline to secure the desired results, and the result was that parties that were ready to furnish all the information as soon as requested were detained, and sometimes, by reason of some little technicality, the very best of them might be imposed upon, and——

Q. Aren't those the frictions that arise in the transaction of a vast business, like the transactions at this Garden?—A. Oh, yes; I say the whole thing is on a false basis.

Q. Right there, now: If this whole immigration business is on a false basis, is operated on a false conception, will you please give us, as you ought to be able to with your vast experience, what you deem the proper basis, and the correct principle of managing immigration?—A. Well, as I said before, so far as the people we have had to deal with, they are all right; we know very well what the other class of Southern Europe is; I think it is a worse class of immigration than the Chinese. I think the Chinese, as a class, are preferable, so far as I have observed them as citizens.

Q. But about changing the immigration laws?—A. Well, now, this class I speak of, I can say that there was no more necessity heretofore of subjecting that class of immigrants to a guardianship here by the authorities any more than so many first-class passengers. I think it has been an obstruction to that class of people that we have been dealing with, and I don't know why they should require any one to look after their baggage, and furnish them tickets and hospitality, and a wet nurse, any more than first-class passengers or second-class passengers.

Q. The commissioners of emigration, nor the Federal Government, have no desire to expend any sum of money in furnishing hospital

accommodations for immigrants coming to this country, but experience has established the fact that hundreds of those immigrants coming here fall into destitution in a short time; very many are destitute on arrival, and the instincts of common humanity have impelled the commissioners of emigration, and following them, the Federal Government, under the law of 1882, to make some provision for their care for a reasonable time, and they have placed that limit for one year. Nothing but necessity has called it forth.—A. Well, my opinion is that precaution providing against this contingency you speak of here should have been taken on the other side. Some obligation ought to be placed on foreign governments to at least not directly connive at the sending out of the country of their criminals and paupers.

Q. You suggest a change in the law, providing for a consular investigation on the other side?—A. That has always been my opinion, that the precaution should be taken on the other side to prevent these contingencies that arise here.

TESTIMONY OF O. A. JOSTRUM, STEAM-SHIP TICKET BROKER.

O. A. JOSTRUM, after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your full name?—A. O. A. Jostrum.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I sell steam-ship tickets.

Q. For what company?—A. I have no company; we had two at the beginning, but we separated, and so I am alone now.

Q. Have you an office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where?—A. No. 27 State street.

Q. You solicit persons to buy tickets, and you then go and purchase the ticket from any line that they wish to come on?—A. Well, I have ticket books from the different steam-ship offices down at my office, and I make out the ticket myself, and pay in the net sum to the steam-ship company, and they send the ticket over to Sweden.

Q. Will you please tell us how you secure purchasers for your tickets?—A. Well, I don't secure any; they ask for them; I advertise in the papers, and the persons send the money to me, and tell me to buy a ticket on a certain line.

Q. Do you advertise in the papers here, or in the other country?—A. Here.

Q. Only here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do the persons from the old country send you money, or from this country?—A. From this country.

Q. Then they are pre-paid tickets?—A. Yes, sir; only pre-pays.

Q. Pre-paid from this side?—A. They are pre-paid.

Q. Nobody in the other country sends you money here?—A. No, never. Well, it has happened two times; I think they have paid in the money in Guttenberg, at my office there, and I sent the ticket over there.

Q. So you have an office over there?—A. Well, it is not my office; it is my agent's; he has been an American consul—vice-consul we call him.

Q. What are his duties for you over there?—A. Only to send money to different places, and the tickets I send over from here.

Q. How many tickets have you ever sold to one person at one time?—A. For his family, that is the most.

Q. Well, how many?—A. I could not say; his family, perhaps, might

consist of himself, his wife, and three or four children, or something like that.

Q. You deal chiefly with Scandinavians?—A. That is it; only with Scandinavians.

Q. Altogether Scandinavians?—Yes, sir.

Q. Do you see that employment is provided for these people before they get here, so they will know they will have a certain thing to do when they come?—A. No, I have never had any thing to do with their employment; I only sell tickets to their friends and send them over, and when they come here, I have had their railroad tickets purchased to different parts; or, if their friends are in Brooklyn, or in New York, or in Newark, I send information to their friends.

Q. How many tickets do you sell in the course of a year?—A. Well, there has been more before than now; I will say I have sold up to five or six hundred prepaid tickets.

Q. In one year?—A. In one year; I know that. I heard you ask that gentleman about the rate.

Q. Yes, sir.—A. Well, I have a fixed rate; that is, a fixed rate for the money I send over.

Q. Tell us about that?—A. Well, say \$100; there is 3.67 crowns; that is 3 crowns and 67 cents for a dollar. Do you understand?

Q. No, sir; I do not?—A. One dollar is 3 crowns.

Q. One dollar is three crowns?—A. Three and sixty-seven hundredths crowns; in the post-office we pay 3.73, but then they deduct and have to pay for the money order, 90 cents on \$50, I think it is.

Q. Ninety cents on \$50?—A. Yes, sir; either on \$50 or a \$100, so that it would be just about the same.

Q. Suppose you were over there, and a man says "I have three-sixty-seven crowns," and you say "I have so much American money." If you were to make an exchange right there, without any percentage, what is the difference?—A. I pay three-seventy-five—\$3.75—from Sweden here when I pay out the money here for any person in Sweden.

Q. Well, he gives you one \$100 here to send to Sweden?—A. Yes.

Q. When you have sent the money for him, and done all the business, how much of that money have you left in your pocket for your pay?—A. Well, I buy pounds at one of the bankers' here, and pay whatever the rate is; to-day I paid four-eighty-five and a quarter, and then they could pay one pound—eighteen pounds and nine öre.

Q. So it will be about 2 cents on the dollar—about 2 per cent.?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So you make only about \$2 on that transaction?—A. No, I have a half per cent. to pay my agent over in Sweden.

Q. You have to pay him a half per cent.?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. From your experience with your countrymen—Scandinavians—coming here, do they come with a definite object, or do they come here and land and have to look out for employment?—Well, some of them are coming here to look out for employment. I have nothing to do with that; those who are sent for by a friend, they generally have employment; their friends here have employment for them.

TESTIMONY OF FERDINAND LEVY, CORONER.

FERDINAND LEVY, called and sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your residence?—A. 1107 Lexington avenue, city of New York.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Coroner of the city and county of New York. I wrote a note to this committee as president of the Jewish Immigrant Protective Society.

The CHAIRMAN. This committee received a note from you regarding a paragraph which appeared in one of the city papers concerning testimony given before this committee with reference to Russian Hebrews who come here as immigrants.

Q. What do you know of Hebrew immigrants?—A. I have had occasion to come in contact with them for the last six or seven years, being president of the Jewish Immigrant Protective Society.

Q. Were you born in this country?—A. I was born in Wisconsin. Seeing a paragraph in one of the daily papers to the effect that Mr. Powderly said that Hebrew immigrants, or Russian Hebrew immigrants (I think he used the word Russian, if I am not mistaken), were not desirable immigrants, I took exception to that remark, and in consequence thereof I sent a note to the committee desiring to ascertain, or to find out, whether Mr. Powderly had been correctly quoted as to that; if he had I wish of course to refute that statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir; he was correctly reported.

Mr. LEVY. I have seen probably as many Russian Hebrew immigrants within the last seven years as any man in this city, and have had occasion to come in contact with them, and in consequence thereof, I certainly must take issue with Mr. Powderly, or with anybody else who does say that they are not a desirable class of immigrants. I do not wish to say that they are more or less desirable, but I do say that in my opinion, from my experience, they are just as desirable as any class of immigrants.

Q. You sign your name as president of the Jewish Immigrant Protective Society?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your operations are not confined, therefore, to the Jews who come from Russia, but extend to all?—A. Yes, sir, of course.

Q. Is it your experience that there is any difference in the Hebrews who come from various parts of Europe? Is the immigration from Germany preferable to that from Russia?—A. Well, I don't think a distinction ought to be made; but I will say this—that the majority of Jewish immigrants come from Russia and from Poland, and the minority come from Germany.

Q. The minority who come from Germany do not come usually as steerage passengers, do they?—A. Hardly, hardly.

Q. They are a class that have been more successful in business matters than their brethren in Russia or in Poland?—A. Yes, sir; they are, because they have been persecuted, which is not the case with the German immigrants.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Go on and state the difference between the two.—A. I mean to say by that, gentlemen, that immigrants who come from Germany, come under more favorable circumstances than those who come from Russia and Poland, and, if you please, remain here.

Q. First, have they been more successful in business matters, and therefore are better able to come as cabin passengers? Next, have they not therefore under the political conditions of Germany, been enabled to have a larger freedom than they have in Russia and Poland, and are better educated?—A. Most undoubtedly.

Q. Do you think, therefore, that this larger political freedom, the success in business, and the education which comes, is likely to give a higher grade of morality?—A. I do.

Q. Now Mr. Powderly referred to the Russian and Polish Jews. I believe this is the first time, in the sessions of the committee, that any reference has been made to those of Germany. Have you come in such contact with them as enables you to draw a line or a comparison between the Jewish immigrants from Russia and Poland and the immigrants from other countries?—A. Well, not to any extent; not enough to form any extended opinion. My contact with immigrants has been mostly with Russian and Polish Hebrew immigrants.

Q. How many of them came to this country last year?—A. Well, I don't think I could give you a correct answer because —

Q. Give us your estimate?—A. Within the last year?

Q. Yes.—A. I might approximate it, perhaps twelve or fifteen thousand; though I won't say that I am correct as to that, because we can not exactly judge by those we come in contact with. We only take care of those who are in want of aid as to employment, and as to pecuniary assistance now and then.

Q. Are their tickets purchased on the other side? Do they usually come on prepaid tickets?—A. Well, a number of them come on prepaid tickets. What I mean to say by that, Mr. Chairman, is that such as have relatives here send the money to some agency out in Europe—if that is to be understood as prepaid ticket—I suppose it is. Others come here because they are driven away from places of residence in Russia and Poland. Driven from one place to another, and finally they find no other refuge than this country, and they sell or they transfer what little they have into money and purchase their tickets, and come here and rely upon either relatives or the assistance of their co-religionists to come to their rescue, which is done in many cases.

Q. In a measure you accept them as political exiles?—A. We do to a great extent. We think that inasmuch as they were persecuted on the other side on account of their religious belief they ought to receive a welcome here.

Q. You say their persecution is entirely on account of their religious belief, and not on account of their morals or the practices they engage in?—A. All those persecutions are on account of their religious belief.

Q. Does your society assist any of the Jews from other countries to come here?—A. No.

Q. It does not?—A. By no means.

Q. Are there any organizations in other cities of the order that assist immigrants here?—A. Well, in this way: I think there is a society in London, and perhaps in Liverpool—I am not sure as to that—that assist them in this way. When they get as far as there, and they are satisfied that they are meritorious cases—that is, that they are people who, when they are coming over to this country, are willing to work and become useful people—they assist in that way, probably by recommending them to our society, or some other benevolent or charitable Hebrews, to help them along when they get here. But I know of no

society out there who makes it a business to send immigrants over here just for the sake of increasing the population.

Q. It would appear from what you state that they leave Russia and Poland because of religious persecution?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why, then, if they are all willing, do they not stop in some country on the other side of the water, for instance?—A. Well, most of those Hebrew immigrants that I am speaking of, Russians and Poles, are not at all familiar with the English language, while, on the other hand, they are at home with German people, especially German Hebrews. They can always get along among German people that are Hebrews, because there is hardly a Hebrew, no matter how he is advanced in education, that can not understand to some extent the Russian Hebrew. They have a kind of a jargon.

Q. Why does he not stop in Germany?—A. Well, because, from what they have heard of this country they think it is the great republic of the world, the asylum for the oppressed and persecuted. They have heard of a great many of their relatives and friends who have gone before them, and they have succeeded. Success in this country to these people is far easier than out in their country. Here they have not to contend with anything—well, hardly in the way of prejudice—certainly not in the way of oppression and persecution.

Q. What lines of business do they usually follow here?—A. If you are speaking of this city, they are engaged in all kinds of trades, and a great many of them are engaged in manufactures; that is, in factories, such as wholesale clothing houses, who employ cutters, tailors.

Q. They are practical tailors?—A. Tailors, a great many of them.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What per cent. of the twelve thousand who came last year stopped in the city of New York?—A. I do not want to be quoted as being correct as to the twelve thousand, but if you will ask me what per cent. of those who came to New York stopped here (I would rather have you put it that way), I should judge about 75 per cent.

Q. Are they with families, or single men?—A. Well, mostly families.

Q. Are they sober, as a class?—A. Oh, yes; and I might add, quite industrious, too; very willing to work.

Q. Do they learn to speak the English language?—A. More so of late than in former years. There is more interest taken in Jewish immigrants by the wealthier class of Hebrews since the last few years than there had been before; and we have a number of institutions that have been established, such as down-town schools, and a good many go to the evening schools.

Q. In those schools do you teach in Hebrew, or in English?—A. In both Hebrew and English, and also German.

Q. What per cent. of the number that came over to this country last year will become naturalized American citizens ten years from the time of their landing?—A. Well, in my opinion, certainly 50 per cent.

Q. Do any part of them, after a few years, ever accumulate a sum of money, and return to the Old country—the Russian and Polish immigrants?—A. Very rare cases.

Q. They come to America to make it a home?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You say they are generally persons who are driven away from their homes?—A. Yes.

Q. Solely on account of their religion, or for other reasons?—A. In my opinion, it is solely on account of their religion.

Q. Take, for instance, Poland now; are all Jews residing in Poland driven away at this day?—A. All Jews?

Q. Yes.—A. Well, there are periodical persecutions. There is one reported now, a few days ago—I believe it was in Poland, or Russia. They had to call out the military, and twenty or thirty were killed, and two hundred wounded. That was on account of an outburst of Russian enthusiasm—patriotism.

Q. The Government authorities are driving them away?—A. Well, no; they claim they only call out the military to protect them, but the military is generally called out after a number have been killed and wounded.

Q. Then it is local prejudice?—A. It is local prejudice, of course.

Q. Why don't the wealthy portion of the Jews come here from that country, as well as those that come as immigrants, and as steerage passengers?—A. Well, I presume when people have accumulated wealth, and have been born in a town, and have got all their interests and wealth centered in that town, they feel indisposed to leave the country as long as they can personally get along.

Q. Would you call it a religious persecution, as long as only the poorer class of Jews are driven out, while the wealthier remain?—A. I don't know that I am well enough informed to discriminate as to that, or to give you a positive answer. I presume, as we get information now and then, through the newspapers, when there is such a persecution going on, it is against all the Jews, and those that are fortunate enough to escape it are among the exceptions.

Q. It seems the exceptions are generally the better class of Jews who are allowed to remain?—A. I suppose the better they are fixed, the more money they have, the better their standing, probably the more influential they are.

Q. But they are all equally Jews, in a religious point of view?—A. That may all be.

Q. Then would you call it a religious persecution?—A. I can give no other reason for it, because I never heard of a persecution against other religious grades in Russia than against the Jews.

Q. Is it not that they are driven out because they are not a desirable portion of the community in which they live?—A. No, I don't think so. They are not given the privileges that Russians and other Poles enjoy. They are not given the privileges of the common-school education, of a public-school education, if there be such there. They are always singled out, and even in public institutions they are not granted similar rights to such as are non-Hebrews.

Q. Now you are drawing a contrast between the Jews and all other nationalities, and you say they are equally as desirable. Let us take the Italians. The Italians, we are informed, come here, and immediately go into occupations requiring great bodily labor and exertion, such as working on railroads and canals, and on the docks; manual labor. Are those the occupations that the Jews also seek?—A. Not to the same extent as the Italians.

Q. Then they go into occupations, as I understand you, which do not require much manual labor, such as tailoring, and what else?—A. They go into the factories only. You go through the large factories of this city, and adjacent towns, you will find quite a number of Hebrew immigrants—that is, those who have come here the last six or seven years; they are occupying the different factories. There was quite a number of Hebrews employed in the Ansonia Clock Works over in Brooklyn. I have obtained employment for them in different branches, not only

in tailoring establishments. There are Hebrews working here, even in the iron foundries, but of course not to that extent—not in the same ratio as you would find it among the Italians; that I admit. But that can be accounted for, I suppose, by the manner in which those people have been treated on the other side.

Q. Do the Jews ever get into the poor-house and charitable institutions of the country?—A. To a very little extent.

Q. What is your experience?—A. I have had occasion to visit the institutions on Blackwell's Island—our city institutions, just about a year ago, just to find out how many Jews were anxious to partake of this Passover festival, in reference to unleavened bread. I was asked by a number of Hebrews to go over there and find out; and among the different institutions there, the penitentiary, the work-house, and the other charity institutions over there—almshouse I believe they call it—among about twelve to fourteen hundred inmates of those different institutions, I found about twenty-five Hebrews—from twenty-five to thirty.

Q. Did you find any Italians?—A. My mission was not in that direction. I don't make any research as to the rest.

Q. Is not it a fact that you seldom find an Italian in any of our eleemosynary institutions in this country?—A. I have not had sufficient experience myself to answer that question. I have never given that subject much thought.

Q. Do the Hebrews have any special locality in the city of New York where they reside?—A. The Russians and Polish Hebrews live to a great extent down town.

Q. Where is their locality?—A. Well, that would be, say from below Houston street, on the east side of the Bowery, as far as the lower part of the town goes towards the East river; that is that section of the town, if you understand me correctly, from about Houston and Bowery, way down, and taking in the whole east side of the town.

Q. Did you visit the penal institutions of New York City with a view to hunting up your brethren?—A. I have had occasion to do that, yes.

Q. What is the result there?—A. I found, I must say, a small percentage of Hebrew convicts in prison; in fact, I have always been so informed by the wardens or the heads of those institutions, that the percent. was rather small.

Q. How did that compare with any other country? Take the Italian, or the German, or the Irish?—A. I didn't make any further inquiry and did not think of any comparison. I simply wanted to know what the percentage was of the Hebrew contingent, and I have told you what I found it to be; generally a small percentage.

Q. What percentage?—A. Well, judging from the time I visited the penitentiary, about a year ago; there were in the penitentiary I was told at the time just about 20 Hebrews among 850 or 900 of prisoners.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How many Hebrews are there?—A. In the United States?—Hebrew population? It is a pretty difficult question to answer.

Q. You have never examined the statistics?—A. Well, I have to some extent. I would venture to say that there was about one million and a quarter to one million and a half.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Of the immigrants who come here, Jews, how many, say in the last five years, can you name who have bettered their condition and have improved their circumstances in life?—A. The majority.

Q. Do those who have improved still live in the section of New York that you have spoken of?—A. Most of them do.

Q. Now, is not that portion of New York city in a most wretched condition with regard to mode of living and sanitary conditions?—A. It is, to a great extent, I am sorry to say.

Q. And yet you say those people are bettering their condition in this country?—A. Well, bettering in this way: They are getting along financially, and in the way of occupation they probably are doing better and improving their financial condition than they could do on the other side.

Q. Are they not living in as much misery and filth and squalor as they do in the old country?—A. Not in as much misery to any extent, but the tenement-house quarters—the tenement-house districts—certainly admit of immense improvement. There is a great deal to be done in that direction, and there is now a movement afoot among the wealthier class of Hebrews to look at that very important question.

Q. Do you think, or would it strike a stranger going to that section of New York inhabited by the Polish Jews or Russian Jews—would it strike a stranger in visiting that portion of the city that the persons inhabiting it are desirable citizens of the United States?—A. Perhaps not, without knowing all the circumstances connected with their living, the way they have to live in the old country, and the circumstances under which they arrived here, and the obstacles they have to surmount. But the question of ameliorating the tenement-house aspects is not one confined to the Jews, but also to other grades and nationalities. That question is a problem that some of the best New Yorkers have tried to solve, and they are now at it, too. I would say, if you will permit me, that we have had a grand Hebrew educational charity fair within the last month or two, which netted a great deal of money, some one hundred and forty odd thousands of dollars, and we have now purchased grounds in the very center in East Broadway, corner of Jefferson street, right here in that very district you are speaking of, and it is intended there to build up one of the finest educational institutions and one of the finest technical institutions connected with it, which will in its way tend to solve that problem in a great many respects. We have now a Hebrew Technical Institute in this city, in Stuyvesant Place, which has some forty or fifty young mechanics that are skillful in it.

Q. Then I understand you that these immigrants coming here, seem of themselves unable to rise out of the mire in which they are placed, and the better Hebrews in the city are endeavoring to assist them?—A. Well, that of course, to a great extent. They need assistance, there is no question about it.

Q. Then I should judge, from all you have said, that the Hebrews and Polanders and Russians are not a thrifty people; those that are coming to this country?—A. Oh, no; I don't wish to be understood that way.

Q. Well, if they can not help themselves, they are not thrifty, are they?—A. Yes, without question; but at the same time, as far as education is concerned—advancing their educational affairs—in that respect, as I said, steps have been taken in that.

Q. Steps have been taken by successful Hebrews in New York to aid those who are not thrifty?—A. In that respect. They are just as thrifty, and just as industrious, and just as anxious to work as any other people who come to our country. I know, of my own knowledge, that I have had immigrants—I have seen twenty, thirty, or forty immigrants come to the same city, for instance, and within a week I have

obtained work for them, and they have given entire satisfaction to their employers and are still working, and are improving their condition, as they go along, the longer they remain with the firm; and they are all anxious, very anxious, to work, and they do work. You find very few among them who can be called lazy, or who are unwilling to work, and, as far as my experience goes, nine-tenths of those who have come here for the last six or seven years did not remain idle but a very short time after their arrival here. A great many had relatives—I don't know whether I have already so stated—a great many have relatives when they come here who take them in at once, who have occupations for them and who work with them. Others of course are subjected to the same difficulties that all immigrants are. Probably most of the immigrants that come here are subjected to that; that is to say, they have got, through the aid of others, through acquaintance they obtain employment; and, in that respect, I claim there is no difference between a Hebrew immigrant and a non-Hebrew immigrant. I do not claim any more for the Hebrew immigrant than I do for the other, and no less, either. As far as the problem of this densely populated district is concerned, we have it among other people. We have it on Mott street; we have it on Mulberry street; we have it on Baxter street, west of the Bowery; the same condition of affairs, and they are not Hebrews, very few of them, on that side. Well, on the other side, the east side of the Bowery, the Hebrews are.

Q. Is there anything more you want to state? I only want to go into the depth of the thing.—A. I know that, and that is the reason I thought it proper to send a few words to your honorable committee, and to come here, if the committee desired. I probably would not have bothered the committee, but for the reason that I had seen the paragraph, and I thought something should be said, in justice, on behalf of those people.

TESTIMONY OF DR. JOHN B. HAMILTON, ACTING SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Dr. JOHN B. HAMILTON, called and sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You will state your residence and occupation.—A. My residence is Chicago, Ill.; temporarily, I am on duty as Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service in Washington.

Q. Have you recently had connection with the immigrant matters in New York?—A. In connection with the medical care of the immigrants.

Q. Have you had occasion to visit Ward's Island?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the hospitals, which are under the control of the emigration commissioners of New York?—A. I visited it three times within three weeks.

Q. For what purpose have you been there?—A. For the purpose of investigating the condition of the patients, with a view to their transfer to the Government, or their discharge.

Q. In what condition did you find the hospital?—A. I found the hospital in excellent condition.

Q. What hospitals are there?—A. Well, there is first a series of pavilions or wards. There are several detached buildings. There is an insane hospital, and a detention barracks.

Q. Detention barracks! what sort of barracks is that?—A. Well, it is an old building, that they call the barrack building; there were but a few persons there on the occasion of my first visit; there are none there now, at the present time. The census yesterday showed one hundred and forty-nine persons.

Q. One hundred and forty-nine patients?—A. Persons in the hospital.

Q. What were the diseases they were suffering under?—A. Thirty of them were insane; nine of them were pregnant women awaiting confinement, and the others were various diseases; either diseases or injuries.

Q. What number of women are there?—A. As I stated, on yesterday, there were nine. I think on the occasion of my first visit there were twenty-seven.

Q. Twenty-seven women out of one hundred and forty-nine?—A. Yes. Well, I should say that the first time I visited the institution there were only about two hundred; the next time there were under two hundred, and yesterday there was the number stated; there were three patients in addition to these nine pregnant women; there were three of them who had been recently confined, within a few weeks. None of the nine pregnant women had husbands.

Q. The recently confined women were still there?—A. Still in the hospital, with their infants.

Q. What was their condition?—A. They were well cared for; extra cared for; their condition was that—well, two of them had pneumonia, and were not able to be moved.

Q. Is it your purpose to continue a hospital for the care of destitute immigrants?—A. That is a matter in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, but it is the intention to remove these patients to various local hospitals within a short time.

Q. Ward's Island is then to be abandoned, is it, as a hospital retreat?—A. So far as the Government's power is concerned.

Q. Did you state what arrangements would be made?—A. I said they would be distributed among the various hospitals, until the buildings were prepared on Ellis Island.

Q. The intention is to build Government buildings on Ellis Island?—A. Yes, that is the ultimate purpose.

Q. For how long a time after the immigrant has landed ought he to be cared for by the Federal Government, if he falls into a condition of destitution?—A. Is that a matter of opinion, or matter of regulation?

Q. I want it as a matter of regulation.—A. As a regulation, there is none at present. That matter is now under consideration by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Q. The contract between the Secretary of the Treasury and the commissioners of emigration of New York?—A. Under a former contract the Department provided for their care for a period of one year after their landing. At present, the contract having been abrogated, there is no regulation regarding it.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Is it not a fact, however, that at other ports the Government cares for them for a period of five years—Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore?—A. Yes, I understand so.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. As a matter of opinion, how long should the Government care for the destitute immigrants?—A. I think, sir, long enough to get them

into a physical condition to return them to the country from whence they came.

Q. Explain what you mean by that? Just how you would operate; that would be better?—A. Well, sir, if an immigrant became sick, and it was an acute affection, I should provide temporary relief—if they were not citizens of any State, and they appeared at the proper place. That temporary relief having been given, if they were in a condition to ship back from the place from whence they came, I would procure their passage tickets and ship them back, they not being citizens of any one of the United States.

Q. Suppose a man, ordinarily strong and vigorous, is seized with typhoid fever in New York, having landed sixty days previously. He has just begun to earn money. He is brought to the care of the emigration commissioners, having been taken sick within the time in which the commissioners of emigration will take care of him, and now he is kept in the hospital until he is cured and well. Do you propose to put that man aboard a vessel and send him back to the country from whence he came?—A. If he was able to get work, no; if unable to get work, yes.

Q. Only those who have demonstrated themselves to be paupers, or unable to take care of themselves, you would send back?—A. Yes, or suffering from some disease that it would be impossible to get relief; there is a large class of those people who have incurable affections—stiff in the joints; consumption; various physical ailments that are incurable.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Suppose a man landing at the barge office to-day can walk out here and be run over by a dray and his leg broken; what would you do with that man?—A. Well, he would be taken care of under existing legislation. The order of the secretary given yesterday to the superintendent was to the effect that temporary relief should be given to that class of patients; meritorious patients.

Q. For what purpose does the Government levy 50 cents a head upon the immigrants?—A. A tax of the country against the evils brought about by the introduction of the immigrant, as well as his personal character after he is here.

Q. Then it is for both, is it?—A. I understand so; yes.

Q. Then, what evils brought about by immigration, other than the personal character of the immigrant, do you speak of, and in what way?—A. The increasing of the pauperism and the filling up of the charitable institutions.

Q. Do you propose, then, to distribute this money collected for the immigrant fund, to the different pauper institutions of the country?—A. I would ship them back where they came from.

Q. If you did that, you would not have any use for your 50 cents a head.—A. Then it could be reduced.

Q. But whilst it is being exacted from the immigrants, as well those who are well as those sick, would it be any more than just that their sick should be taken care of?—A. I should think that would depend upon the capacity of the fund, very largely.

Q. I have been informed that the fund is like our United States Treasury was, it had a surplus. Then don't you think, there being a surplus in the treasury, that they should be taken care of?—A. Well, I should be inclined to think it more expedient to pay the passage money back to the place where they come from; to expend that surplus in returning these people; but still, that is merely a matter of opinion.

As to the insane, I think, perhaps, the committee would like to know something about it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I was going to ask you how many inmates are there in the insane asylum?—A. At the present time there are thirty, and of the thirty there was one person who was sufficiently sane to be returned to Europe without an escort—the only one.

Q. Now, what action would you take with one who became insane within a year after he came over?—A. I should recommend his being returned to the place of his actual residence at the time of shipment to the United States, under an escort, if necessary; forcible deportation. The percentage of recoveries is very small. They are a constant, permanent charge, when they become insane, as a matter of fact. The number increases steadily. The practice has been here, under the State board of immigration, that after they had been here for twelve months they were turned over to the charities and corrections board. That, of course, swelled the number of lunatics under the State and made them a permanent charge on the city. If those people were sent back to their own homes it would prevent them from accumulating, as perhaps from 10 to 14 per cent. is the maximum amount of cures of insane persons.

Q. You think that the plan that you have suggested regarding the handling of the helpless could reduce the number in the immigration hospital, about how much per cent.?—A. I should think it would reduce it one-third.

Q. Give us what the new rule is with reference to pregnant women?—A. I might say that the rule was adopted within the last few days that an unmarried woman, arriving in a state of pregnancy which could be discovered by ordinary examination, it was to be considered as a presumptive evidence that she would be a public charge, and therefore be returned, be barred from landing because nobody would wish to employ a person in this condition, and it was considered that the chances were that she would have to be cared for by the Government, and therefore she was directed to be returned. If the woman was so near confinement as to make it dangerous, or an act of inhumanity to return her, we send them to temporary quarters in the hospital, where she would be cared for until the child was born; and then she would be sent back, it being considered that she is not technically landed in this country.

Mr. STUMP. But the child would be a native-born American, wouldn't it?

The CHAIRMAN. The child would be a Mugwump.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID BLAKELY.

DAVID BLAKELY, called and sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN: .

Q. State your residence and occupation?—A. At present New York. I am the manager of the Strauss Orchestra, and of Gilmore's Band, and president of the Blakely Printing Company of Chicago. My home has been in Chicago for some time, but I am here with my family at present. I presume my home would be regarded as New York, at the present time.

Q. Are you an American citizen?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have made the contract for the Strauss Orchestra tour in this country, have you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When is the orchestra expected?—A. They sail on the 3d of May, and are expected about the 12th.

Q. How many members in the orchestra?—A. About fifty.

Q. Where are they playing now?—A. They are playing in Vienna.

Q. At what place do they expect to play on reaching New York?—A. Well, they expect to play during the summer at the Madison Garden, but on reaching New York they play first and give a preliminary tour of about a month in the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, etc.

Q. They come here under contract for their tour?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are the members of that orchestra all artists?—A. I consider them so. I should like to give the committee a little of the highest testimony on earth that such is the fact. May I just say a few words, in my own language, in regard to this matter?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. I shall not at all rely upon my own opinion with regard to the merits of the Strauss Orchestra, in saying what I have to say. The orchestra was organized sixty-seven years ago by Johann Strauss. Now, the best authority, I think, that this committee can have with regard to the merits of the orchestra will be found in a standard work entitled Crow's Dictionary of Music, in which is given to the Strauss family and their orchestra what would be equivalent to three columns of the New York newspapers. That history embraces the fact that Johann Strauss organized his orchestra sixty-seven years ago; that it became very famous; that it traveled through Germany, and visiting Berlin, there made so much of a success that he was invited by the Emperor to attend with him a great jubilee got up expressly in honor of Strauss. He was the leader of the orchestra until he died. Then his son Johann became the leader. While he was the leader he was hired by Mr. Gilmore, and the directors of the Peace Jubilee, to come to Boston and lead the American Orchestra, and was paid \$25,000. That was the estimate in which he was held by the directors of that great affair, perhaps the greatest affair in the history of music. Johann subsequently became noted as a composer, devoted his entire time to it, and the orchestra then passed into the leadership of Joseph and Eduard. Shortly after that Joseph died, and the orchestra came into the hands of Eduard. Eduard has been for twenty-five years the sole leader of the orchestra. All four of these leaders, the father and three sons, have been successively officially the court directors of the Emperor of Austria. As such he has his decorations, and has received them from most of the courts of the other countries of Europe.

Now, this band is, I presume, the oldest band in existence to-day in private hands. It is purely a private organization, except in so far as its connection with the Court of Austria is concerned. I mean by that, it is not employed by the Government, as they employ the orchestras in the theaters and operas. It is purely a private orchestra, and the leader is the Court Director of the Emperor and plays upon all occasions such as balls, and inspections, and all that sort of thing. And it plays so finely, and its music is so peculiarly fine, that it has a reputation, I suppose, superior to any other organization in existence. I wish to submit to the committee here a little brochure, which contains the certificates that were inspired by the fact that there was an attempt made to keep the orchestra out of the country. Chauncey M. Depew, George William Curtis, Carl Schurz, Henri Watterson, William Steinway, P. S. Gilmore,

C. F. Tretbar, Edmund C. Stanton, and George W. Lyon, of Chicago, all of whom, I presume you know, came forward and wrote to the collector and stated that they had heard the orchestra; that it consisted of artists in the highest degree, and without doubt they were entitled to admission as such under the laws that at present exist. In addition to that—it was stated, I believe by Mr. Coyle, that no musician had certified to the ability of this organization—if the committee will allow me, I would like to read one or two letters, perhaps the best testimony in existence with regard to that. Mr. Anton Seidl is the director of the Metropolitan Opera House. He was the favorite conductor of Richard Wagner and it is Wagner music which he most affects. Nevertheless he was very happy to send to me for transmittal to the collector, the following:

DEAR SIR: I heartily congratulate you upon securing the Strauss Orchestra for this country—an orchestra which is altogether unique, and of its kind the most excellent in existence. The music-loving public of America will certainly overwhelm you with thanks when hearing the Strauss waltzes—in large measure works of art—performed in such an unequalled manner, etc.

Mr. Blakely read a communication from the leader of the United States military band at Washington.

I have a bundle of that sort of testimony from the best people that the country affords, and from everybody that has ever heard the Strauss Orchestra, and I have this to say, that Hugh Coyle is the only man living in America who has lifted up his voice against that orchestra, or who did not concede that its musicians are of the best and highest order. It is necessary that they should be so, in order to play this music in the way they do play it. Mr. Coyle testified that the coming of the orchestra to the Madison Square Garden would displace other musicians. I wish to say, with regard to that, the Madison Square Garden has employed an orchestra just the same as every theater in this city has one, it belongs to the theater and will play all the time during Strauss's engagement at the Garden, and just as many musicians are engaged and play, and would play, as if Mr. Strauss was not here, and, further, I think that the coming season will show you that in addition to this permanent orchestra they have engaged they would employ another attraction, and there certainly will not be another band free in America. It is simply because this playing is unique; it has a great name, and they expect it will attract a greater number of people to Madison Square Garden, a thing which no local orchestra could do.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Of course this question which interests you is a question entirely for the collector of the port and the Secretary of the Treasury; we have nothing to do with that. I would like to ask you the question whether the coming of the Strauss Orchestra here would not in a great measure stimulate and educate the musical tendency of America; elevate it in that way?—A. I propose to leave a copy of a little brochure containing the testimony of persons I have named and a great many others, and in most every case they have certified to the fact that the coming of the orchestra would be an education; that that would stimulate music; that the music-lovers here after hearing it would want more, and they would want just such an orchestra for America; and it stands to reason that music will be more and more cultivated as we are more and more familiar with it. For instance, the people of Germany are the most musically cultivated of any other people in the world. I believe they pay more money than all the countries put to-

gether. Every German knows more music, every German is more or less educated in music, simply from hearing music; and they spend their evenings with music. The German people do not dine at home; they go to a restaurant where some of these military bands play, or an assembly or something of that sort, and there they take their lunch or dinner and listen to the music, and their children are brought up with music largely; and most of the educated Germans, you know, are musicians. Mr. Carl Schurz can play the piano as well as he can address the Senate of the United States; and there are very many Germans who are capable of doing it, and the reason simply is that they have heard music and drank it in with their mother's milk. The Government of Germany employs six hundred bands. There are six hundred regiments in Germany, each one of which has its established band. The first thing you hear when you go to a German city is one of those bands. In the morning you are awakened by the reveille, and in the evening you are kept awake by the lively music they afford.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Some discussion arose in the testimony yesterday as to the definition of artist. Will you define an artist?—A. I can only define an artist by giving the language of Webster, which seems to be an authority. Webster defines an artist as a person skilled in the manipulation of his art. I don't recall the exact words, but that is the definition which covers it and it includes under the head of the word "artist" painters, sculptors, musicians, architects, etc. Those are the class of people whom it defines. Now, every musician who has reasonable skill in his art, according to Webster, is an artist. And Bouvier's Law Dictionary gives practically the same definition as does Webster, and that is the definition of the word given by the best scholars; and it is the accepted definition, I believe.

Q. According to your definition any member of a well-organized band in Europe would be admitted into this country, being an artist?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Without reference to a company?—A. Yes, sir. In a first-class—what we call an artistic orchestra—every member of the organization, if he should be a drummer, he must be an artist. He can not render music artistically unless he has artistic instincts; he could not follow his leader. If any of you have heard Major Nevins, of Chicago, beat on a drum—he is an artist if ever one lived; he has an artistic ear and an artistic interpretation of his music, and he can almost make a drum speak music. I consider him an artist.

Q. The collector of the port might have some difficulty, in his own mind, in deciding whether a musician coming here under a contract could play as an artist or not. The person that you might accept as an artist with your view, might not be accepted as an artist by other musicians. That is a question that arose yesterday; the position then taken by the witness on the stand was, that an artist was one who had arrived at that degree of excellence, where they were separated from other performers and were able to stand out as an entertainer and a soloist?—A. Well, that is one definition of an artist; the definition of Webster is not that, and his definition is much better.

Q. You adopt the definition of Webster?—A. I adopt his definition, but I do not admit but that every member of Strauss's Orchestra could perform as a soloist, provided his instrument is one that could be played as a solo. For instance, you wouldn't regard a uniphone—that is a piece instrument—a baritone instrument in a band, that is, a solo instrument. If that instrument is played by R—— it would be one

of the loveliest instruments on record. I suppose Mr. R—— would be regarded as an artist. The same is true of Mr. Innes. He is a trombonist. The trombone is not a solo instrument, but he plays with such marvelous skill that there is no musician who does not recognize him as an artist.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. Another criticism that was made by Mr. Coyle was that it was necessary for a man to be a composer to be an artist?—A. That is such sublime nonsense that it is not necessary to answer it. Do you know Patti is not a composer; I don't suppose there is a better artist on earth; nor Jenny Lind. I don't know if Mr. Seidl, of the Metropolitan Opera House, ever composed any music or not. But he is an arranger of music, and he is one of the finest leaders known to music. The same is true of Mr. Theodore Thomas. There won't anybody dispute his ability, and I don't know that he is an artist. I have the very highest opinion of Mr. Thomas. I think he is one of the first leaders living, and he has composed some very fine music, but I do not think he makes any pretension to be considered a composer *per se*. He rests on his merits as a leader. According to Grow's Dictionary of Music the Strauss family have composed 1,360 pieces of music, of which each member of the family composed one-quarter. Eduard Strauss has contributed to that about 400 pieces of music. And in a publication of Strauss music issued by Peters—Peters is perhaps the publisher of the finest music in existence; I mean to say his books are regarded as the finest compilation—he has in one hundred pieces given to Eduard Strauss one-third of them, and the other three members of the family the balance, which shows the estimate in which he is held, and the demand there is from the public of Germany for his composition.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The opinion of musicians and of cultivated people familiar with music establishes the standard, and to come up to that standard is to be an artist. Does the salary received by the player have anything to do with the acceptance of one as an artist? For instance, if a man is a tuba player, in a band in a circus, and his salary is \$17 a week, would he be an artist?—A. I don't think the question of whether he is an artist has anything to do with the compensation he receives. I think that a man who is a very skillful player would be more apt to receive a larger salary than one who is not a fine player.

Q. It is a commodity in the market, you know?—A. Exactly. The prices paid in England are very low. This tuba player—I understand that he is really an artist. I know nothing about what he is paid, but having been admitted by the collector, he was only admitted by evidence given to the collector that he was an artist. I don't think that Barnum's director would have employed him to come over here unless he knew him to be. As I understand it, he was a member of the band that played for Barnum during his recent engagement in England; and the band master became familiar with the man, and wanted him here, and tuba players here are scarce; so I don't believe that he takes the place of any one else, because tuba players are in very great demand. Mr. Thomas imported one from Europe, and the leader of the Symphony Orchestra, of Boston, also imported a tuba player. They can not be had in this country, all being employed.

Mr. Blakely read commendatory letter from Adelina Patti, and others.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, *New York, N. Y., April 25, 1890.*

TESTIMONY OF TWO ITALIAN WITNESSES.

The committee met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 5 o'clock p. m., in executive session, for the purpose of examining two witnesses whose names and addresses are known to the committee, but for prudential reasons are now withheld. Present: Hon. W. D. Owen, chairman, and Hon. Herman Stump.

The following is the testimony:

Mr. A testified as follows:

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Stump and myself, two members of the committee, and Mr. Ricketts, the clerk, were talking as we came up on the cars as to taking down what you might say. As I understand it, neither of you gentlemen want your name used in any event. The fact that you wanted a private talk was evidence that you did not want your names used in connection with the information you gave.

The WITNESS. That is what I was going to explain.

Q. You understand the situation?—A. Italy is being brought because these people who are being brought, worked the lands of Italy. These people are brought here to the detriment of America. It would be benefit to America; that is, the natural immigration would be. Here, we will say, is a man who wants to better his condition, and through the influence of a relative or friend or parent or brother, comes to America. We would call that natural immigration, and America would never have any objection to it, and he would be employed, and this would not be prostituting the labor of America. The American laborer intends to bring up his family to be the future of this country. He sends his young boys—his children—to school, and wants to bring them up as they ought to be. We say immigration ought not to be forced. And I protest in another way. I am not now, nor never have I been, a subject of the King of Italy, but we are working in this cause together. We were working all last year. I never was a subject of the Government of Italy.

Now, I will give you an explanation of that. Now, when I was born, my father was a colonel in the Austrian army, and, of course, he had a right to put me into the imperial college. In 1848, when I was fourteen years old, I went right straight into the army of Italy. I went to Rome, and from Rome I was cast right and left in tyranny. I could not go back only to be shot. I was exiled to America, and came to the United States. Consequently, I became an American citizen. That is the way it was. Then in 1849 I went back to Italy to assist my native country as far as I could, and was there seven years, and went through all the wars. I am an American citizen; I have American feelings; I have been here since I was a boy; I found my wife here, and my family are here. Hence, as an American citizen, I protest against the doings of these people (referring to alleged "padrones"). Now, we began to form a society here, and this society we call the Protesting Society, and we have been working as long as you have. When the Ford committee came on here, I just want to tell you about some of these leaders here. I was put in a committee to meet Mr. Ford, Congressman Ford. Well, they said, "We must not have ——— on here. He speaks too good English, and he will meet the committee and point out where the defect is, and that will floor us. We have got to meet this committee and blind them, so they won't be able to know

the facts. They must never know the cause;" and they left me off of the committee, and they met the Congressional committee and told them what they pleased, and finally they were taken around; you know how you would be piloted if by a man who had an interest in not allowing you to see anything. They buy tickets according to the amount of men they want to bring over here. You can not capture them here in America. That is a mistake.

These inspectors go there in Castle Garden; they are nice looking men and possibly are very deserving, but they can't speak the Italian language, and they present themselves to the registers and say "can't you capture one for me." Now that is folly. A man who gets \$2.50 or \$3 a day stay there to please another man who is getting 7 or \$8 a day? He won't do that, and the inspector can't do anything. These men, they do buy these books of tickets here. They are these little bankers here. I consider they ought to pass a law in regard to these bankers here. Those companies, you can not blame them; they do their business like anybody else. It is a great pride to see those vessels coming into port, but it is miserable the way the whole thing is done. The day will come when this business between the countries will be righted. Now they will buy a book from this company. We will suppose that you have an office, and they will come and will want a steam-ship book, and they will get it. The different banks buy these books of steam-ship tickets from the various steam-ship companies, and these books are sent to accredited agents in Europe, and the accredited agent makes the cry that they have situations in America for the very people that do buy. That is where we are always going at random. The agents of those bankers get \$2 and \$2.50. If they get the whole book, they will get more. What they say over there is: "Why, boys, I have a private letter; here is a situation for one hundred and fifty or two hundred; it is a big thing;" because he says, "5, 6, 7, 10, or 20 francs a day." Well, those fellows sell everything out, they mortgage the little spot of land they have, if they have any, and start for America.

Q. How much is a franc in our money?—A. One dollar is 5 francs.

Q. Twenty cents is a franc?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is an ordinary day's wages over there in Italy?—A. About 10 or 15 or 20 cents, which is a franc. Now, then, those people come to this country, and the man here goes down to Castle Garden and says: "Ship So-and-so is in. I have so many." Oh, he knows what to do. He has a certain wink. They will begin to come up and the registry clerk asks, "Where are you going?" and they will answer, "Mulberry street." "Where are you going?" and they will answer, "New York." And then they get off. That is about the examination, and they are passed. What can you do? Over there is the place to have the inspectors—not here. When the man arrives in America he knows how to speak his piece. You want to go over there. So these people, when they come, they go to the banker up here. He has sent those tickets over there. He has money. If he don't have money he can get it—just the same it is. The man comes here and is taken up in Mulberry street. We have, then, here these large corporations that play in with these bankers here. They work together with the railroad companies. They will say, "Send us so many men," and he sends them. It makes absolutely no difference to them if they do prostitute American labor. It makes no difference to them if the laborer is not able to send his children to school. They don't care about that. All they want to do is to get the men cheap. If they could get the men for 50 cents, why, so much the better. You see it is to the interest of

these large corporations to sustain this business. The Government has but one way of getting at it, and that is at the source of the thing.

Now, these fellows go to Castle Garden and say so and so and so and so. There everything is regular. They ask, "Who paid your passage?" "I did;" "Who paid the passage?" "My brother;" "Have you got any money?" "I have not got much; I can get plenty up here;" and that settles it. You must let them pass, according to the treaties and the laws of the United States. They are perfectly regular, you see. They are passed and come in. The banker here, when he gives them the situation, gets another \$2 or \$3 from each man. If he has not got it in cash, why, it is signed for, and then they are taken to the railroad by the boss, and on the first of the month that is paid to the banker. Hence it is that you will see the banker taking in at least \$2 more from each man who he got the employment for. If they should want a thousand men, they would bring over a thousand. Well, I have seen these little bankers here (and I could give their names); for instance, Lordi, down here, and they do an enormous business. Touchee and Bogardo would not want one book. They will send down and get twenty books. They make enormous amounts of money. They are very cunning. These people have a peculiar kind of cunning which, in your American simplicity and open-heartedness, in your American way, you will never catch on to. You must understand the low cunning of the benighted race. You go in Italy, and they are always suspicious. They are an ignorant people, a suspicious and a benighted race, and they have a certain low cunning of their own that you can't catch them. Therefore when these people will come here and go off, you will say, "How is it that these people can do these things?" Well, I will tell you; that is where the point comes in. We are trying to preach and break up this thing.

These people are taken from a place where they never saw electricity or gas, or anything else but the old tallow dip. They never saw anything, probably, but a sheep, a goat, or a miserable cow. They never saw a dollar altogether, and they had a landlord who was waiting for it. They come here and eat nothing, and live on nothing, and put away a half-dollar a day if you pay them seventy-five cents. These people, you go and talk to them, and they don't believe you. They will let you talk to them from now until doomsday, but they will say: "These people (the brokers) have told me if I came here to America I would see dollars, and here I got it; they told me if I would come here they would give me employment; they made \$2 at first on my ticket, and I am glad of it; they made \$3 then here, and I am glad of it. What is the difference to me? I have got to work for a living, and I owe gratitude." And so you can't show them that those people are taking advantage of them. In the winter-time, when they come to the city and go up into Mulberry street, it is overflowing then. They are there drinking beer, etc., and the money is deposited with these bankers. That banker is everything. He is the adviser, he is the man who sends the money to the family in Italy to see that the family come over. These fellows say, "I owe gratitude to him," and that is the reason they never go back on him. They owe gratitude to nobody. They don't know anybody but this very banker, and he is the man who is doing wrong to them. He is overflowing America and doing wrong to American citizens. He is hurting the American laborer, and yet these people are not going to betray him. Now, the remedy is not to have the inspectors at Castle Garden; they that stand there and get \$5 or \$6 a day and beg of some interpreter to

capture them. The remedy is in Europe. They ought to make him show his certificate of baptism in Italy, every man. They have to have a certain certificate in those countries. It is not their passport. If I can not get a passport, why, somebody else could get it for me. We can't rely on the passport. Get him to show his certificate of baptism. Ascertain about each individual. I would let every poor man come here, but keep out the criminals. Here, when they come to Castle Garden: "Have you been in jail?" "No, sir." "Were you ever in the poor-house?" "No, sir." We have to rely on everything they tell us. We ought to know these things before they come here. When they are once here, it is too late. What is to be done, is this: We have a perfect right to see who are coming here, but I want to say, that in the first-class sometimes may come the biggest scoundrel. Now the remedy is in Europe. I heard it said, we can not have an Italian interpreter. It is not that. I am not Italian enough to side with the Italians. I would like to see the honor of my country saved, but I am an American and I would like to see American labor free from being prostituted for the sake of these criminals that do come to this country. But they say, "He is a register, and his sympathies are with his country." No, sir, I have no sympathy. If the commissioners had sent back all the people I have sent to the commissioners, we would have had no trouble, but every instance I sent to the commissioner, they decided should be let go free. Now this gentleman here with me will tell you in regard to the war we have made on these banks within the last year.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. I will ask you how these banks make money by sending money over to Europe. What is their system?—A. It is this: They will take American money and they will buy paper money in Italy at a discount. Then they will give this money to these people here and ship them there. With the American money there is 4 or 5 per cent. difference. Then they will hold the money a certain length of time, of these people here, that is deposited with the bankers. The banking business is this: First, they get a percentage on the exchange. Next, they get \$2 and \$2.50 for each ticket they sell to the Italians they import. Next, they get two, or three, or four, or five dollars for getting the position. Next, they get the money from these people to deposit in their bank. You see it is a regular wheel within a wheel. They don't care a fig for prostituting the labor of this country. If they get 50 cents a day, they will save 25 cents a day—hold 25 cents back for deposit.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Suppose a man having a contract—a railroad contract—wants to employ a hundred men, and goes to one of those banks to employ them, he goes there does he?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, does the banker say to him, "I will let you have these one hundred men, furnish them to you. How much will you give a day?" Is that it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The man says: "I will give you a dollar and a half a day for them?"—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, do the men get \$1.50 a day, or are they paid \$1 or \$1.25?—A. He says, "I will give so much." Very well, "you will give him so much and I will get you so many men for so much." They will make a bargain for themselves.

Q. I want to know just how this thing is done. It has been represented to us that men will go into these banks and say "I want a hun-

dred men for the railroad," and that there is a padrone there who says "I will furnish you a hundred men.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he furnishes the hundred men at, say \$1.50 a day, and that when pay-day comes he pays to those men \$1.25 a day, and he gets 25 cents a day from each one of them, and they think their wages is \$1.25 a day.—A. More than that. Then he will make a bargain to supply them with bread and everything. They want to supply them with board. Then he will charge 10 cents a loaf for bread and pay from 3½ to 5 cents. You may give the wages to the men, but you will have to pay the padrone first. Everything is retained for the padrone. It is a big thing to supply these things to the men.

Q. Of course the shanty-keeper has a good bargain?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Isn't the banker, and the padrone, and the shanty-man really all one and the same person?—A. No, sir; they change. The banker will get so much, and the shanty so much, and——

Q. They are all associated together?—A. It is all a link to form a chain of rascality.

Q. Well, then, I understand the banker really is the padrone.—A. The banker really is the padrone in the start.

Q. Very well, and that padrone furnishes the shanty-man?—A. Yes, sir; that is it precisely.

Q. Of course, he can't be everywhere, but he has the help.—A. That is it.

Q. The shanty-man is the banker's man?—A. Yes, sir; the friend of the banker, the friend, relative, or something of that kind.

Q. These shanty-keepers—they are in direct connection with these fellows, a sort of a link as you say?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He furnishes them the room in which they sleep, and what they have to eat and drink. Now, when pay-day comes, he presents his bill to the paymaster and contractor, and the bill is first deducted.—A. Because the contractor is in with them, too.

Q. Now, it is all right for him to get his bill paid, if he has supplied them with sleeping apartments, with what they eat—but does the padrone pay to the men their wages, or does the contractor, the railroad man, pay the wages to the Italian laborers?

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. The bonus that the contractor pays to the padrone, that is never disclosed to the workingman?—A. Of course not, never.

Q. So that if the working-man goes there to work for \$1.50, he is really told that it is \$1.25, and then, when pay-day comes, they pay him \$1.25, and deduct the shanty bill too, and therefore it is never referred to the laborer?—A. Now, you must know first of all——

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What do the Italians that are working on the aqueduct, the hundreds of Italians who work there, how much do they get?—A. From a dollar and a shilling to a dollar and a quarter; according to the man, you know.

Q. What does the subcontractor actually pay for those men?—A. Well, he pays a dollar and a quarter, a dollar and a shilling, according to the bargain that he makes; but he always deducts from a shilling to a quarter from each man.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. To be paid to whom?—A. First is the contractor; then the con-

tractor has a special contractor; then he is ground up by the banker; the man who takes them out, he comes in for a share; then the shanty-man has his pull. It is one thing after another. You can't capture them because, as I tell you, they will say that what promise they make they will maintain. Oh, I say to you, this is dangerous, stirring this thing up. Mr. B—— here has been threatened to be poniarded if he would not stop putting in the paper what he has been putting in. We have had a grand protesting meeting in Tammany Hall to expose the attitude of these people. I was the chairman of that meeting, and you know it is a very dangerous thing.

Q. On this job here, the city is the paymaster, the grand paymaster?—
A. Yes, sir.

Q. The Italian is paid \$1.25, but the city is charged \$1.50?—A. No, sir—\$2 now in New York.

Q. The Italian is told he gets \$1.25 and gets it, but the city is charged quite a different amount, and the men divide it up between themselves, the padrone, and the contractor, and so on, and then when the Italian is paid his board bill is taken out, too; that is it, is it not?—A. Yes, sir; these street-sweepers get \$2 a day; but they have to be citizens, and then they are "supervised" politically. There is another thing, you see. Now, I think all these things are wrong. Now, you ought to have a certain set of men, shrewd, smart and capable, who understand the different dialects. That is another thing the American can not grasp. Now, take a gentleman here—we have some Americans who speak Italian just beautifully, but you send them down to the immigrant landing and say, "Examine this man," why, the man is lost. He is not Italian enough to be an interpreter. You have to speak the dialects—the dialect of the province the man is from. You have to understand it. You have to be a thorough interpreter. In America, as you speak in New York so you speak in California. It makes no difference whether a man is an Easterner or a Westerner, or a Northerner or a Southerner, the language is all the same. But they have dialects over there for every canton of Switzerland, which is not bigger than one-fourth of Pennsylvania, yet you go into those provinces, pass over the mountains, and you get another dialect altogether. You have to understand these dialects if you would get along. There is a language down in there that the devil himself could not understand, yet we have to understand it.

Now, we had two good interpreters at Castle Garden. Major Simpson was an excellent interpreter. They have a Swede there to interpret the Scandinavians. I can not go there and work for \$83. Now, when you send a man there to investigate these things, it is necessary to send a man who is an expert. Then, when you look at the people you must understand them. The moment an expert goes there he knows them, he reads them up and down. He knows if he is a brigand or honest man. Now, when I was first in the provinces of southern Italy I had very little idea of the people, but have studied their physiognomies. I got to learn. I was with the general who subdued the brigands there, and I got so that when I would see a man I could read him in and out, and I could tell an honest man every time. You must have a man for the place who is a specialist. That is the whole question, and that is the way to remedy all these things.

Mr. B. testified as follows:

I am an Italian citizen, and live in this country. I am interested in the welfare of this country, and desire to uphold the honor of my native country. I think this exuberant immigration is detrimental to both

countries. All the Italians who are coming here now are from the south of Italy. If you should go to Italy, that is where you would find these people. You would be astonished at the places where they get these people. I think there ought to be a law passed that would shut out this undesirable immigration. The law that I would favor would shut out and keep away as well, all these objectionable Hungarians. You would shut the door of America on just the kind of people you don't want. There are in Italy 17,000,000 illiterates, people who do not know how to read and write, and all of these are in the south part of Italy. The Poles are about the same. They are the persons who put down the wages. They ought to be able to read and write. I propose as a remedy that none should be admitted who can not read and write their native language. If the Government of Italy would retaliate, the Americans could easily get along, as the flower of America only travel in Europe. This population that is capable of reading and writing, by proving themselves as not being criminals and paupers, can not help but be desirable immigrants. This could be accomplished by having proper inspectors thoroughly posted in the country of their birth, to examine these proposed emigrants, before their departure for America, and I think the signature of the inspector on their respective passports should be the proper manner in which America would be safe in receiving these people.

They are now shipping into this country the most undesirable people. They are not satisfied with flooding the country with the paupers and the shiftless of Europe, but they are willing, for double the amount, to bring in here all the criminals. Charles Barsodi, who is the proprietor of a newspaper, the *Progresser-Italio-Americana*, is also one of the greatest of these bankers. He has imported an assassin into this country, smuggled him into this country secretly for a bonus of \$30. In this case the Italian Government demanded that he should be returned about four months ago. It was proven that, by paying double the amount, the agent of Barsodi in Naples undertook to ship into this country, safe, that class of people. That shows the immorality and the character of this Barsodi, and Tocci, and their agents. This is only one case, which I give you to show their willingness to engage in this kind of business. There is a document written in English, an official document of that, showing how much the Italian Government had to spend to have that man extradited. Now, there is one here who has to spend three years in Italy for robbing a bank. In Italy, they go right on and try these fellows. They don't do like they do here in America, but, when the time comes, they try the case whether the criminal is present or not. These men do everything in their power to keep these things quiet. They came to me and told me if I did not shut these things up, they would kill me in the street, and I went to the police and got the right to defend myself.

I tell you these things to show you into what hands we are fallen. We are here in the hands of Italian criminals. If you could get the Italian consul to testify under oath, I would try it. You could learn a good many things. This man who has to serve three years as a criminal, is put at the head of this paper by this man, the paper which is to represent Italy in America. These bankers are all united together. This Barsodi has bankers in all parts of the United States. He has three or four other banks. There is a curious fact that I will tell you about. Here in New York is the Bleecker Street Bank. It is the largest, or one of the largest saving banks in the United States, and these fellows started the cry that the Bleecker Street Bank was not safe, and

they went and took their money all back, these Italian depositors did. They took \$1,200,000 out of the Bleecker Street Bank and deposited it in the Italians banks. They started that cry on the Bleecker Street Bank, and half of those men were robbed afterwards by the very men who started the cry. The committee must understand that all of these Italian banks are united together. One is supporting the other, and they have all combined together to swindle the Italians. To me it is a pity to see the name of Italy dragged in the street, the way it now is, on account of these things. They are depopulating our country, and bring out immigrants that can not sometimes earn a living. I tell you there is great misery here.

I know positively Barsodi has bought ten thousand prepaid tickets and sent and had charge of a steamer to bring this imported immigration here. There was something like seven thousand Italians came here in one single day on these prepaid tickets. Seven thousand Italians landed here in one single day that way. I was going to show up all these things before the Ford Committee that was here before, but this Barsodi and those fellows found out what I was going to do and they left me off of the committee that was to place the matter before the committee of Congress. The name of the ship that Barsodi chartered, of which I made mention before, was the *Robilant*. I know they got those tickets and sent them to Italy. They brought over five steamers full of those imported immigrants. He chartered five steamers.

Q. This man Tocci, who is he?—A. Felix Tocci, he is the editor of the *Echo of Italy*, published in New York city.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Now, to whom did the ship come consigned?—A. Well, I can inquire.

Q. When was it?—A. It was the year the Ford Committee was here. You will find that these steam-ship agents will not tell you the truth about the tickets they sell.

Q. Our inquiry was, "How many tickets would you sell to a man without the name of the passenger," and they said ten. Now, what do they mean by that?—A. They testified in 1888 that they used to sell blank prepaid tickets to come here from Europe, and I know that at once Barsodi bought ten thousand. In that year he made the market so overcrowded here nobody could get work. He made \$70,000 on that importation. They don't care if the Italian starves; if he has to live on things that other men throw away. I speak in the interest of my own country; they can stay better there. They can not understand a word of English, and sometimes they will stay here for years and not Americanize. There is another big point; they have a great interest now in making these people they bring here American citizens. When Cleveland was running for President Barsodi got \$3,000 and the *Echo* got \$2,000, and then in the Harrison election of 1888 they were wobbling from one side to the other, whether they should support the Democratic or Republican ticket, intending to support whichever would give them the most money; and Barsodi only got at the last election \$800. At the last moment he turned Republican. Now, these men are making a big profit. In the last election I was offered myself, if I wanted to be an American citizen, to vote. They said they would fix it up without being here five years, as is required by law. They didn't care about that. They are doing a big business in making citizens out of Italians. They do it because they can throw votes on the market and sell them

on election day. That is one of the greatest parts of the business of the bankers now.

Q. Tell us about that assassin that came here.—A. I just mentioned that to show you how this Barsodi did business. The price from Naples to come here was 120 francs. To send those criminals to this country secretly, smuggle them in, they ask 350 francs. They will keep him there secretly, and when the chance comes, they will ship him to New York secretly.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Was it an Italian attorney here who discovered this criminal you spoke about, and elicited the facts at the trial which resulted in his extradition, and being sent back to Italy ?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. Do you know anything about this man Gallo ?—A. They are all implicated in immigration. They are all a kind of padrone. They are all the same, all interested in the same business. It is very hard for you to get at this business. If you wanted eight thousand men they would furnish them in a very short time. They get a certain price, and the money is paid to the padrones, and their money is, by them, paid to the men.

Q. How many of those Italian banks are there in this city ?—A. About fifty, and then the branches. Some of them you don't know where they are. Down in Bleecker street we have one that is up stairs. His name is Bartini.

Q. Now the majority of the Italians that are brought over here, are they workers in factories in Italy ?—A. No ; they have no business. They are all countrymen, who work in the ground for a few cents. They have a little patch of ground to work.

Q. How much have they ?—A. Sometimes they haven't any at all.

Q. What kind of houses did they live in ?—A. In huts.

Q. Now, who buys this property of theirs when they come to this country ?—A. This same banker buys up the little property that they may happen to have, and then bring them to this country, and here they have this absolute control of him. They get control of their property by advancing their passage money, too. If you will put a check on all this swindling, you will kill the whole thing.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *Saturday, April 26, 1890.*

TESTIMONY OF REV. GEORGE H. SIMONS, A MISSIONARY.

GEORGE H. SIMONS, after being duly sworn, testified as follows :

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Please state your name ?—A. George H. Simons.

Q. Your residence ?—A. Number 19 Second street, Brooklyn.

Q. What is your occupation ?—A. Missionary at the port of New York.

Q. For what denomination ?—A. German Methodist.

Q. How long have you so acted ?—A. Well, it will be in a week a year, about a year.

Q. Do you operate from the mission house ?—A. Well, we call our society a mission house, because we formerly had a house, but we have no house now ; we just have a board of trustees, and they are in pos-

session of about \$27,000, and from the return of the money they support the mission.

Q. What are your duties?—A. My duties are to correspond with our people when they intend to come here from the West or from Europe, and then the main part is to do missionary work among the immigrants, distribute tracts, testaments, and give them good spiritual advice, and then, on Sunday afternoons, I gather society from the streets and preach in my office.

Q. Has your mission been called upon to assist any of the immigrants who were in distress this last year?—A. No, sir; but I have helped a good many with little gifts, as demands would come.

Q. Do you find many of them coming here in needy circumstances?—A. Yes, sir; I have found, in a short time, quite a number of boys running up and down, and sometimes I have had boys in my office who have been here two or three years.

Q. Were they immigrants?—A. Well, some of them had come about two or three or four months ago, and they would tarry through the winter; I helped them, give them a little money, ten or twenty cents, and when I found work for them, I sent them to do it.

Q. Did you ascertain how those boys came to be landed?—A. Well, some of them are very learned and have good education, and come here; they are not quite adapted for common work, and office work they can not get. This class is the troublesome class. The laborers generally get work, it seems.

Q. The class that are midway between the unskilled laborers and the clerical positions are the troublesome classes?—A. Yes, sir, that is the impression I have; say, for instance, I have a boy whose father is a minister, or was a minister in Russia, and could speak Greek and Latin and French and German, and he was almost starved, though; I would keep him alive, or I did keep him alive, and he is going around yet; that is the class I mean.

Q. Do you find that the poorer classes, the unskilled laborers, find employment readily?—A. So far as my experience goes.

Q. Have you not found quite a number of young girls shipped here, unmarried women who were pregnant and had been sent here?—A. No, sir; I have only met one case, I think, and they got married right away. Our commissioner always takes good care of such parties, and sends them to us, and they are taken care of right away.

Q. Do you know of any efforts put forth on this side to induce persons in your country to emigrate here?—A. Well, that is a question that is so general. People, if they have boys and girls here, living here, and if their parents are in the old country, and if they are getting on nicely, it is quite natural for them to tell them to come over—write them, you know.

Q. Do you know of any efforts on the part of contractors or employers in this country to induce emigrants to come here?—A. Not at all.

Q. Do you take any papers from Germany?—A. Papers? No, sir.

Q. You take no papers that are published there?—A. Well, I get the little mission paper.

Q. You have no knowledge, then, of any advertisements of steamship companies or employers in your country?—A. No, sir; I don't know anything about it.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN OFFERMAN, MANAGER OF A MISSION HOUSE.

JOHN OFFERMAN, after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your name?—A. John Offerman.

Q. Your residence?—A. Twenty-six State street.

Q. Your occupation?—A. I am book-keeper and manager of that mission house at 26 State street.

Q. What nationality?—A. Principally Germans and Swiss and Hollanders.

Q. What is the business of your organization?—A. Our society is aiming to care for and protect immigrants lately landed.

Q. Do you have many of them come to you for assistance? How many have you had in the last year?—A. We had a hundred, I think, every day during the winter months, during the three months, and during the year we have a limited number, that is, without means.

Q. You said a hundred every day during the winter months?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long since they had landed?—A. Well, a year, I should judge; some of them, however, within two or three months.

Q. Why did you have to take care of them?—A. It is the aim of our society to care for the needy.

Q. How did they come to call on your society; or did you hunt them up?—A. We did not hunt them up; they know we are there for that purpose.

Q. When a man or woman comes to you and says they are unable to work and are out of money and have recently landed in this country, you feed them for that day and care for them, too, at night?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does your society extend its charity beyond the lately arrived immigrants?—Well, not generally; there may be an exceptional case.

Q. Where do you derive the funds from with which you pay these expenses which you incur?—A. We have a great number of immigrants come to our house that are paying their board, and those help us to pay for the needy.

Q. Those who are able to pay you charge them a certain rate?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Those who are not able to pay you care for anyhow?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the funds derived from those who do pay you expect to meet the necessary expenses of those who are not able to pay?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much of a profit did your society have at the conclusion of last year's business?—A. Well, I could not say exactly, but I think it was something like \$600.

Q. After the year's work was squared up, that was your surplus?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you a salaried man of the society?—A. I am, sir.

Q. Your missionary is salaried?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Out of the profits of your business, do you pay the rent of the house you occupy?—A. It is our own house, sir; it is our own property.

Q. How did the society obtain the property?—A. It was bought; there was at first a sum collected for that purpose, and the association, the organization, when a certain amount had been raised—I think it was \$32,000—had been collected, then the property was bought and placed at the service of the church, of that branch of the church that we owe our allegiance to, and the church then has two collections in

the congregation, supporting the house through different donations, larger donations, which have been made, and through these we have been able to pay off all the debt.

Q. Does your society sell steam-ship tickets?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much of a business of that kind did you transact last year?—

A. Well, I could not say without referring to my books.

Q. Give the number as near as you can.—A. Well, I should say three or four thousand dollars, maybe more; I could not say exactly without looking at the books.

Q. Do you do any exchange business?—A. Yes, sir, we have an exchange mission, an exchange business, as a mission we do, but not as a regular business. I suppose, if you will allow me to explain—

Q. Certainly.—A. The pastors of the congregations in the old country that are acquainted with us, they have often advised their people (that is, the charges that leave them) to take the draft at our missions in Europe payable here, in order to have their money when they come, and then when they arrive here they come and present the receipt for the money they had paid there, and then we return them the money. That is the extent of the business we do in exchange. I believe you call it exchange.

Q. Is your boarding-house a licensed boarding-house, licensed to enter Castle Garden, or where the immigrants are and solicit boarders?—

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is a licensed boarding-house, then?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you a saloon connected with the boarding-house?—A. We have not, sir; we have a chapel in the house and have them worship with our people twice a day.

By Mr. STUMP.

Q. Are you a minister?—A. I am not, sir.

Q. How many ministers connected with your mission?—A. Well, there is the Rev. Mr. Bergmyer, he has charge of the mission there; and there is a Swedish minister whose name is Ablilyer; he represents the Scandinavian branch of our church, the Luthern Church I am speaking of.

Q. He attends that church?—A. Yes, sir, and he transacts his business at our house, and also belongs to a subcommittee in our association.

Q. Are you connected with any church in the city especially?—A. No, sir, I am not.

Q. Do these ministers' duties occupy all their time at your house?—A. I don't exactly understand.

Q. Do they devote their entire time to attending to these immigrants and their spiritual welfare?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They have no other occupation?—A. They have not, sir.

Q. Are they salaried?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are their salaries?—A. I could not say positively.

Q. You are the book keeper?—A. I am, sir.

Q. Don't you have to enter these things?—A. I do not, sir; they are not paid by me; they are paid by our treasurer.

Q. Yes, but you keep an account of the funds?—A. Yes, sir; but not of that part; that is attended to by our treasurer, to whom I render my accounts; he then pays the missionary.

Q. It is a fixed salary, or is it a fluctuating salary, regulated by the profits made out of the business?—A. So far as I know, it is and has been a fixed salary ever since the mission was started; I am not sure,

but I think it is six \$600 Mr. Bergmyer gets, not from the immigrants house; this \$600 he gets from the Home Mission of our church at large in America; that is as near as I know.

Q. Do you know your own salary?—A. I do, sir.

Q. How much is that?—A. I am getting \$75 a month.

Q. How many others are supported from the profits of this concern?—A. There is a secretary, and we have an agent that solicits passengers, meeting people who intend to come to our house at the landing places; we have a porter, a cook, a couple of waiter boys, and three or four girls; sometimes of the year we have more, other times less.

Q. All these are drawing fixed salaries, all these officers and employés?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then do your profits vary; what were your profits in former years, your surplus?—A. Well, now I think they have grown less.

Q. Say three years back, what were the profits?—A. That I could not say without referring to the books.

Q. Was it a thousand or two thousand or three thousand dollars or more?—A. I could not say.

Q. You could not say, although you kept the books?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whether your profits were as much as \$5,000 a year or more?—A. It was not, sir; it was not \$5,000.

Q. Not \$5,000?—A. It appears to me it might have been something in the neighborhood of \$2,000.

Q. Was that added each year to the surplus?—A. It was then used to help pay the debt of the house.

Q. You haven't got the debt on your house paid yet?—A. Well, last year our debt was paid.

Q. Who is the title of that house held by; what did you pay for it? Is it held by the church?—A. Well, it was bought in 1873, I think.

Q. In whose name is it, or in whose name was it bought?—A. In the name of the society that calls itself The Lutheran Emigrant House Association of New York.

Q. Then it belongs to the Lutheran congregation, does it?—A. Well, the Lutheran Association is an incorporated body, and it belongs to them.

Q. What did you pay for your license?—A. We paid \$25 last year; former years we have been paying \$50 per year; if I remember right, we may have been paying \$25 the last two years; I would not be positive, but it so appears to me now.

Q. Who does that admit to the Garden?—A. That admits our agent.

Q. Who is he?—A. His name is Daniel Decany.

Q. Does Mr. Bergmyer ever go to the Garden and solicit passengers?—A. No, sir, he does not come here to solicit passengers; he comes here as a missionary; he was a privileged character here.

Q. Was his privilege ever curtailed?—A. Not to my knowledge; never.

Q. Were any of your men belonging to your association ever excluded from the Garden?—A. No, sir; they never were since I have been there.

Q. You say Missionary Bergmyer was never, to your knowledge, excluded from Castle Garden because of his interference with the boarding-house keepers?—A. Well, you are putting me in mind of a couple of weeks ago, or very shortly, that I didn't recollect the minute you asked me.

Q. Now that you recollect it, give us the circumstances.—A. At the complaint of boarding-house keepers, the missionaries that had admis-

sion to Castle Garden, they were all excluded, I believe, all excluded a short time ago.

Q. On what account?—A. On the account that they were ill-using their privileges and position.

Q. Ill-using them?—A. Yes, sir; and possibly trying to influence people to go to our house.

Q. You don't mean ill-using?—A. Well, it was supposed that they did.

Q. In what way?—A. In this way: that a number of passengers would come in, and some of them would bear the cards—I am speaking now of Mr. Bergmeyer—some of them would bear the card of our house in sight. They, of course, intended to go to our house, and Mr. Bergmyer spoke to them. Possibly they had friends they had got acquainted with on the water, or on the way over, that had no cards in sight, and they would possibly, when these people that wanted to go to Mr. Bergmyer, found Mr. Bergmyer, and thought they would go with him; they would possibly go to the others and say: "Well, we have found a good place to stay over night, or get a dinner, you better come along with us; you will know where you are going then," and they would probably say: "Yes, we will go with you." That is the only way, I believe, he has ever overstepped, that was laid to his fault that those people found.

Q. Let me understand you; your association deals in steam-ship tickets?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Agents?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You take the commission?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You deal in exchange?—A. Such as I have mentioned.

Q. Transmit money?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You solicit immigrants to board with you and charge them for it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You make a profit on all of those things, do you?—A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. Wherein do you differ from all the other men who were doing that same business who have testified here before?—A. We claim we give the very best of accommodation.

Q. So do they, don't they?—A. Oh, I don't know, but they may. I claim that we have no bar at the house, that we never try to keep people here, but try to make them leave the same night, if we possibly can, to save their money for them.

Q. In other words, you handle their shekels and preach the gospel, and the others do not preach the gospel but take care of their shekels; is that it?—A. Well, I suppose so.

Q. How many missionary houses are there of the character of yours?—A. I could not say.

Q. How many mission houses like yours have access to the Garden?—A. Well, I believe there is a German Catholic, an Irish Catholic house, and the other Lutheran house that call themselves missions, and are mission houses, I suppose.

Q. And they do the same character of business that you do?—A. I don't know anything about their business.

Q. Do these other mission houses have saloons connected with their houses?—A. I don't know; I never was in any of them.

Q. How far are they located from you?—A. Only a short distance; there is No. 8, No. 7, and No. 6, and we are No. 26.

Q. And you don't know whether they keep saloons connected with their houses or not?—A. I could not swear to it; I have never been there in their houses.

Q. Do you remit money abroad for friends?—A. I don't understand the question.

Q. Do you remit to the other side money for the immigrants?—A. No, sir.

Q. Don't deal in letters of credit?—A. People going to the other side would take drafts from us, or deposit money with us to be drawn there; is that it?

Q. Yes.—A. Yes, sir, we do.

Q. You do that business?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you exchange money?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you make a profit in that way?—A. Well, a slight profit; there is very little change at our house; people who come to the landing depot, they change their money there, and if they have a few marks or francs left we change it for them.

Q. Whilst your business is comparatively small you are endeavoring all the time to increase it, aren't you; it is not your fault that you do no more?—A. Well, we never try to get people to change money at our house; no, sir.

Q. You give away in charity a great deal to those immigrants who are unable to take care of themselves; how long do you keep such immigrants?—A. Well, we try to get them to go to work as soon as possible.

Q. Do you charge them anything for procuring labor for them?—A. No, sir, we don't.

Q. How many can you accommodate in your boarding-house?—A. Well, about two hundred.

Q. How many of those pay?—A. I believe, if I remember right, last year we had something like ten thousand or over that paid.

Q. I mean how many of the two hundred occupants of your rooms there pay for their board?—A. All those that have money; all those that have means.

Q. How many of that number pay?—A. Well, to a large extent, in the summer months, they all have money; that is, this time of year, and from now on to the summer.

Q. Very well, then; if persons lodge in your rooms or stay all night now, they are all pay boarders?—A. Well, to a very great extent they are; yes, sir.

Q. So the only thing you do is occasionally to give an immigrant a dinner or something when he is unable to pay for it, but all the lodgers in your house are pay boarders?—A. Oh, yes; as long as they have the means we expect them to pay.

Q. You make them pay as long as they have money?—A. If they have no money of course we don't take any money.

Q. I understand; but you make them as long as they do have money?—A. Well, I don't hold anything back from them if they had anything.

Q. Oh, no; you would not keep a lien on their trunk or on their bundle?—A. No, sir.

Q. But if they have money you take it?—A. Yes, sir; if they have money they are expected to pay.

TESTIMONY OF REV. JOHN REULAND—A MISSIONARY.

JOHN REULAND, after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your name?—A. John Reuland.

Q. Please state your residence?—A. Number 6 State street.

Q. Your occupation?—A. Missionary.

Q. Where do you perform your labors as missionary?—A. Well, partly in our mission house; formerly in Castle Garden.

Q. Are you still occupied as an immigrant missionary?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you so labored?—A. About six years.

Q. Are you connected with the mission house?—A. Yes, sir; a mission house called the "Blair House," for German Catholics.

Q. You are a Catholic priest?—A. I am a Catholic priest.

Q. Is your mission house also a boarding house?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. A licensed boarding-house?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have a runner at the station where the immigrants land?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you have a bar in the house?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you have a chapel?—A. We have a chapel.

Q. You charge the immigrants a certain regular rate?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. For boarding and lodging?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you perform any charity service for them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what respect?—A. Well, those who have no money we keep them free, and sometimes we advance them a little money, keep them over night, or something of that kind.

Q. You look after the members of the Catholic Church?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of any particular nationality?—A. Specially for Germans, and we take all others who may speak German.

Q. You say it is an association?—A. Yes, sir; an association.

Q. Do you sell tickets?—A. No, but if somebody wants a ticket I bring them over to the office.

Q. What office?—A. To the company.

Q. What company?—A. To the steam-ship company's office; that is the idea.

Q. If some one wants a ticket, you take them to the office of the steam ship company, if they don't know where it is.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you receive any commission for your service?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Every person, therefore, who wants to purchase a ticket you take him to the steamship company and they purchase and you receive the ticket?—A. Yes, sir, but sometimes I give the commission to the buyer of the ticket.

Q. Sometimes?—A. If he is poor, I do.

Q. How many tickets did you sell last year?—A. Oh, I could not tell you; very few.

Q. About how many?—A. Well, I could not tell you; I would say about ten, I think.

Q. Does your association do an exchange business?—A. No, sir.

Q. You don't send money to people in Europe?—A. Well, I send money, of course; I buy a draft, and in that way do it for them.

Q. Do you charge any commission for that service?—A. Not at all.

Q. What is the source of the revenue that pays the expenses of your house?—A. We have a society that is spread over the whole country,

and they pay a certain amount to run the society; the society has been founded for the purpose of protecting immigrants and helping them along.

Q. This membership fee in the society creates the fund that assists in paying the expenses?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't your mission here in New York more than pay its expenses—or didn't it last year in conducting the boarding-house business?—A. We began only in January.

Q. You only began in January?—A. Yes, sir; we bought that house a year ago; the funds came from all over the country from the German Catholics; we bought it for \$76,000.

Q. How many immigrants have come to you to be taken charge of immediately after they have landed, and did it because they were destitute and needy, and required your charitable assistance?—A. Well, since the four months we began we have given four hundred and fourteen meals.

Q. Free?—A. Free, and we kept over night one hundred and seventy-nine.

Q. Without charge?—A. Without charge, yes, sir; and last year I spent about \$734 in charity purposes, partly money advances, etc.

Q. That was before you established your mission?—A. Yes, before we established the mission house.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. I understand you don't deal in steam-ship tickets?—A. No, sir; we don't sell them.

Q. Don't deal in letters of credit, remit money, and charge commission?—A. No, sir.

Q. Yours is purely a boarding-house?—A. Yes, sir.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN SIMPSON, SUPERINTENDENT LANDING BUREAU.

JOHN SIMPSON, after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you reside?—A. West Twenty-third street.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Superintendent of the landing bureau, board of commissioners of emigration; I am now superintendent of the landing bureau under Superintendent Weber.

Q. How long have you been superintendent?—A. Of the commissioners of emigration, September a year ago, about eighteen or twenty months.

Q. What were your duties as superintendent?—A. To examine the immigrants coming in that are sent to me by the clerks on questions asked; to take an affidavit and submit the same to the commissioners of emigration.

Q. Just explain what you mean when you say to examine the immigrants that are sent in by the clerks?—A. The registry clerks of the landing department would make the examination by questions prepared by the commissioners of immigration, and the commissioners of immigration, by resolution prescribed that all the immigrants coming under the prohibitory clause should be re-examined before the superintendent of the landing department, and affidavit taken and sent to the executive department for their action.

Q. How many persons thus detained did you send up to the com-

missioners or cite to the board of commissioners last year?—A. Probably fifteen hundred.

Q. Did you appear before the board in those examinations?—A. No, sir; the affidavit was submitted, and on that affidavit the examination was made by the commissioners of immigration.

Q. You were not present, then, at any of those examinations afterwards?—A. Oh, yes; but not at all. My duties called me down-stairs; at the landing of vessels, I was occupied pretty nearly all of my time down-stairs.

Q. How many of that fifteen hundred were finally denied landing, and were sent back to the country from whence they came?—A. Probably five or six hundred.

Q. Of that number what proportion were women?—A. Well, probably 60 per cent.

Q. What proportion men?—A. Forty per cent.

Q. What proportion children?—A. That includes the women and children; I mean that as males and females.

Q. How many women and how many men and how many children?—A. Those coming under the prohibitory clause, destitute, and with families, I could not say as to that; I could not say as to the number of children in families that were held.

Q. About 60 per cent. were females and about 40 per cent. males that were sent back?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't have in mind the number of male and female children?—A. No, sir.

Q. What per cent. of those that were sent back were families?—A. Oh, not over 3 per cent., I don't think.

Q. What was the cause of the return of any one class of them?—A. Well, a large per cent. of them were pregnant.

Q. That is of the 60 per cent. of women?—A. Yes, sir; or they would come here with a number of children, and have no friends or relatives, would be assisted here by institutions on the other side; no evidence that they would be able to maintain and support themselves.

Q. How many of them, by the evidence disclosed, were sent here by institutions from abroad?—A. You mean with their families?

Q. With or without?—A. Well, probably 2 per cent. Mr. Jackson, the secretary, has those figures; he can probably give better information on that subject than myself.

Q. How many men were returned on account of being contract laborers?—A. I would answer that in this way; that I discovered myself probably six cases of contract labor that came under my own observation.

Q. What ultimately became of them?—A. They were returned, and I believe some were discovered by Commissioner Stephenson.

Q. What business were those six engaged to follow?—A. They were silk ribbon manufacturers.

Q. What was the name of the firm with whom they had a contract?—A. I don't know the firm; it was in Jersey; there were three discovered, I believe, who had come here to manufacture lace; they were discovered by representatives of the Labor Union, who were notified here by Commissioner Stephenson, and discovered these men. We had information about them. Commissioner Stephenson instructed me to give those men the uses and privileges of the floor, and the liberty of the Garden for that purpose.

Q. Did the Federal Inspectors of Immigration, under the contract

labor law ever detect and detain any contract laborers?—A. They have, yes, sir.

Q. What number?—A. That I could not say. It didn't come in my department, and therefore I have no record of it.

Q. What complaints have you heard among the immigrants as to their treatment at the boarding-houses?—A. Well, I have never had any complaints from them in relation to unkind treatment.

Q. What do you know about the boarding-house keepers getting the immigrants to go to their boarding-houses and keeping them there when, in fact, they ought to have gone off on the trains to their destination?—A. There was considerable of that. Immigrants landing here and wanting to go right on to their destination were often taken in charge by boarding-house keepers and induced to go to their houses. I found that as much among missionary people as I did among the regular boarding-keepers.

Q. You think that was because the missionary people thought those immigrants needed a little special spiritual instruction on arriving in this country before proceeding to their destination?—A. I do not, sir.

Q. It is a fact that the boarding-house keepers to quite an extent have solicited and taken those immigrants to their houses when they ought to have gone off on the train?—A. They have, sir, to a considerable extent.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. Not so much I suppose, Mr. Simpson, as the steam-ship companies have solicited them to come over in order to sell tickets to them?—A. That is true, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Do you know anything of the efforts on the part of the steam-ship lines to secure passengers on the other side?—A. Only from my own judgment, as the forcing of immigration, and the number of immigrants coming by certain lines, Italians, etc.

Q. From your observation, which are the most undesirable immigrants that land?—A. Italians, Slovachs, Hungarians. I noticed that last spring, on one ship alone, I stopped two hundred and eighty stone-cutters that landed here, Scotchmen, that were going east, and on examination I found that one of them said: "What the bloody —el are you keeping us here for? We have been coming here for ten years and go back in the spring; we don't want to stop in this bloody country." I found that on examination (I believe that Commissioner Stephenson was here in part of the examination) I found on one examination, on one ship, those men had been coming here every spring and going back every fall.

Q. What business did they follow?—A. Stone-cutters; they are coming here now. I found on another ship one hundred and ninety-two musicians that come here every spring and go back every fall; I found that the leaders of those bands were men of considerable means on the other side, and owned considerable property.

Q. What musicians were those, traveling bands?—A. Yes, sir; play on the streets.

Q. What section of the country were the stone-cutters destined to?—A. The East.

Q. The New England States?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. And where were they from?—A. They were anxious to catch the boat to Boston.

Q. Where from?—A. Scotland.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did you have any further conversation with them than you have detailed?—A. Well, I made a general examination. I found in all cases, with the exception of two, that every one of those men had been coming here from fifteen to two years, and two of those were boys under twenty years of age, and this was their first trip.

Q. Did you feel that you had any power, under the law, to stop the landing of those men?—A. Well, I thought that I might be able to get some evidence of an implied contract; I was more than anxious to send them back.

Q. Did you succeed in obtaining the necessary evidence to hold them?—A. No, sir; they were thoroughly up on the law, thoroughly acquainted with it.

Q. And so they were landed and went on to their destination?—A. They were, sir.

Q. You believe that is practiced continually?—A. No doubt about it at all.

Q. In addition to the musicians and stone-cutters who come here yearly, are there any other classes of laborers who are migratory?—A. There are carpenters, plumbers, painters, etc.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Bricklayers?—A. Bricklayers.

By the CHAIRMAN;

Q. Just state all of them?—A. Well, I say bricklayers, stone-masons, stone-cutters, gas-fitters, plumbers, painters, and all the other mechanical branches of industry.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. They come and go, do they; they are "birds of passage"?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Are the Italians disposed to come over and stay a length of time and return?—A. They return when they get sufficient means to keep them.

Q. They don't make a yearly passage, then?—A. No, sir; not the unskilled Italians. The unskilled laborer—he is probably compelled to work three or four years before he gets sufficient money.

Q. Do you know the amount of money that an Italian seeks to accumulate before he returns?—A. I do not, sir. They rarely bank their money; they generally carry their savings and earnings with them, as a rule.

Q. From your experience as superintendent at the Garden, what suggestions have you to make for a better enforcement of the law?—A. Well, I don't know what I can suggest before the committee. There ought to be something done to protect American labor from these people who come here every spring and go back every fall; you gentlemen are better able to do that than I am.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Do these people take out letters or attempt to become citizens of the United States; do they take out their first papers?—A. No, sir.

Q. They don't affiliate with the citizens of this country?—A. No, sir; the musicians here I have some knowledge of. They come here

and hire a furnished room, seven or eight of them live in one room, and they do their own cooking, buy their own provisions, do their own cooking, and the same way with the stone-masons and the stone-cutters.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You will state if the bands that come pool their earnings, or whether the leader is the proprietor and pays the men.—A. He is the proprietor and pays the men.

Q. Don't they come over, therefore, as contract laborers?—A. They do, sir, in my judgment; in my opinion.

Q. Has a test ever been made of any of those cases?—A. I believe last spring, concerning this number that I held, some affidavits were taken, but there was not sufficient evidence to hold them; that is what I understood afterwards; there was not sufficient evidence to hold them, and they were allowed to go away.

TESTIMONY OF DANIEL HAMILTON, A BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER.

DANIEL HAMILTON, after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State your full name.—A. Daniel Hamilton.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. Number 2 Front street, New York City.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Boarding-house keeper.

Q. Are you a licensed boarding-house keeper for Castle Garden?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you continued over at the Barge Office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the capacity of your house?—A. About one hundred people, sir.

Q. How long have you been a boarding-house keeper under a license?—A. Nine years and a half, sir.

Q. What nationality of immigrants do you chiefly entertain?—A. English.

Q. Do you have a saloon and bar in the house?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you a sitting-room for your guests separate from the bar-room?—A. Yes, sir; two.

Q. Two separate?—A. Yes, sir; two besides the dining-room. The dining-room makes the third.

Q. You use the dining-room as a sitting-room, do you?—A. Sometimes; only when we are rushed.

Q. Is the entrance to the house by way of the bar?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is the office in the bar-room?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you have frequent cases of your guests drinking at the bar until all their money is exhausted, and being left in a destitute condition to pursue their trip?—A. Never.

Q. Do you have any cases of men getting short of money and pawning their watches at the bar or at the desk of the office for money to go West on?—A. No, sir; I might make an exception to that. Sometimes I advance money when I find people have not the letters or remittances here that they expect, and I have taken security for their railroad fare, for their ticket.

Q. Do your guests sometimes patronize the bar pretty freely?—A. I might tell you, sir, although it would probably be very hard for you to believe, the bar-room is a necessary evil. I am not a drinking man myself, and I discourage drinking every way; everybody knows that.

Q. Do you personally attend the bar?—A. I tend to my business myself, sir.

Q. Do you personally attend the bar?—A. Yes, sir; I am there to superintend it.

Q. Do the commissioners of immigration have a regular rate that you are permitted to charge your guests?—A. Yes, sir; we furnish that to the commissioners.

Q. You furnish to the commissioners your list of charges?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you ever make any reports to the commissioners of the persons entertained at your house, where they come from and their destination?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And how long they remain with you?—A. We report their arrival; there is a column for departure, but we only make one report; the destination is put in if they have left.

Q. Do you act as a solicitor for your house at the place of landing?—A. Yes, sir, sometimes; my runner attends to it generally; I have occasionally.

Q. Isn't it a fact that a very large number of the immigrants stopping at your house drink at the bar?—A. No, sir.

Q. What per cent. of the men drink?—A. Well, probably ten or fifteen; my books will show the bar receipts for the whole time I have been in business, and that would be a very good guide for you; you will see the proportion, the total of the bar receipts, which includes postage-stamps (and we use \$5 or \$6 a day for postage-stamps).

Q. That is, you take in \$5 or \$6 dollars a day for postage-stamps?—A. For postage-stamps, and that is included in my bar receipts; they are sold from the bar. My bar receipts won't average \$10 a day.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. There must be a great deal of correspondence done at your house.—A. A great deal, yes, sir, because my people are an intelligent class.

Q. What are the rates you charge a day?

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The hotel that sells more postage-stamps than it does drinks over its bar does a good postage-stamp business, in comparison?—A. It does indeed, sir.

Q. How many guests will your boarding-house accommodate?—A. About a hundred.

Q. You sell only postage-stamps to your guests?—A. I beg your pardon, sir; I don't keep a post-office.

Q. You sell postage-stamps?—A. I merely said that my bar receipts would also include postage-stamps sold.

Q. You said about \$5 worth?—A. Yes, sir; I say my average bar receipts will not exceed \$10 a day for the whole time I have been there, I don't think.

Q. Your postage-stamps would amount to \$5 a day?—A. Yes, sir; quite half of the bar receipts.

Q. That would be how many letters at 2 cents?—A. No, sir; 5 cents.

Q. Foreign letters?—A. Yes, sir; to one 2-cent stamp we sell ten fives.

Q. How long since you opened your boarding-house?—A. I began in this country nine years ago last Christmas.

Q. What occupation had you prior to that?—A. I was purser on the Trans-Atlantique steamers; previous to that I was superintendent of the agencies on the other side for the same line.

Q. What line was that?—A. The Guion Line.

Q. Were you connected with the Guion Line?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was your connection with them?—A. I was purser on the Guion Line steamers; previous to that I was superintendent of the agencies in Great Britain.

Q. How long were you with the Guion Line?—A. About ten years.

Q. Were you ever their agent in England?—A. Yes, sir; I was superintendent of their agencies.

Q. Does the Guion Line solicit immigration?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do they have agents there to sell tickets to immigrants?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How are their agents compensated?—A. By commission.

Q. Where are those agents located?—A. In every town in the country; every city and town in Great Britain.

Q. Wasn't their business to solicit?—A. Not by any instructions of the company.

Q. Don't they do it?—A. No, sir, I don't think so; it never came under my observation.

Q. They weren't then very active in the selling of tickets?—A. They were active; when tickets were applied for they sold them.

Q. Only when applied for?—A. That is all, sir.

Q. Did they put any advertisements in the newspapers or handbills on the street corners?—A. None that I ever saw, sir.

Q. Wasn't that the mode and manner by which they promoted the sale of their tickets?—A. No, sir; they are simply advertised as agents of certain steam-ship companies, whatever agencies they have, and I have never observed in an English newspaper any agents who advertised by any other means to get custom for a steam-ship company.

Q. Are you an agent for any steam-ship line here?—A. All.

Q. How many tickets do you sell a year?—A. Probably a couple of thousand.

Q. What do you get on each ticket; do you sell for commission?—A. Commission.

Q. That brings you in quite a revenue, doesn't it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are those generally prepaid tickets?—A. No, sir.

Q. What are they?—A. Outward tickets; some prepaid, but very small proportion.

Q. How are those prepaid tickets issued to you by the company of which you are the agent?—A. We have a small book.

Q. How many in a book?—A. Ten.

Q. You buy more than two or three books from one company?—A. Never buy any.

Q. Where do you get them?—A. A book is supplied in blank; we sell the ticket, and send the steam-ship company an advice for each ticket sold.

Q. How many books will the steam-ship people supply you with?—A. One prepaid; some companies supply only one book for all classes; others supply one prepaid book for steerage and one for second cabin.

Q. And there are only ten tickets in each book?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you never have in your possession more than one or two books at a time?—A. I don't think so; sometimes I might have a larger book, or something like that.

Q. How many do the larger books contain?—A. Maybe fifty; I couldn't say; I could not answer that.

Q. Then you say the steam-ship companies issue to you either ten tickets in the small books or a larger book, as you desire?—A. I think

I have had a larger book, but I don't remember how many were in it. The outward books we have are larger, because the ten-ticket books would not be any good for me; those are large books; the outward books probably contain fifty; sometimes smaller, sometimes larger, as the case may be.

Q. Are the names of the passengers purchasing the tickets required to be inserted in those books at the time they are sent to you by the company?—A. We haven't the names; we insert them afterwards. We insert the names as we sell the tickets.

Q. The steam-ship company then don't require you to fill it up at the time they give it to you?—A. A piece of blank paper is handed you and it is no good until it is written on; this is not a ticket until it is filled out.

Q. Some of those agents have told us they would not allow their subagents, or they would not sell any blank tickets to any person?—A. They are not sold.

Q. They are issued to their agents?—A. They are issued to me.

Q. They have also stated here that they would not give their agents blank tickets?—A. You are mistaken, sir; you must be mistaken, certainly, because that is absurd.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You don't mean Colonel Stump is mistaken, you mean the agent is mistaken?—A. A steam-ship book, the same as a blank check, is no good until it is filled out.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. I am very glad to hear you say so, sir.—A. Well, it looks to me quite like a misapprehension somewhere.

Q. Do you deal in exchange?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How do you procure your exchange? Do you issue your own letters of credit, or do you go to the bank?—A. We go to the bank.

Q. Do you get a commission for that?—A. No, sir; well, so far as exchange goes, we buy sovereigns or the Bank of England notes; I deal in English money. I simply buy it for all immigrants coming to my house. The house is an old one; they have confidence, and we buy English money and we give them the current rate of exchange.

Q. Persons here having friends abroad, do you remit their money for them?—A. Sometimes, through C. B. Richards & Co.

Q. Do you charge for that?—A. Yes, sir; we send the drafts, and whatever the rate of exchange is we pay Richards & Co.

Q. Then you have these other sources of revenue connected also with your business of boarding-house keeping?—A. Yes, sir; it has been so for the last seven years past.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY RICE, PRESIDENT UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES.

HENRY RICE, after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State your name?—A. Henry Rice.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. East Sixty-sixth street.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am a merchant.

Q. What connection have you with the United Hebrew Charities of the city of New York?—A. I have been president for the last sixteen years.

Q. Is the purpose of your society to extend charity to needy Hebrews?—A. It is.

Q. It is limited to the Hebrews?—A. Well, it is not limited, especially; we sometimes help Christians; we send them to the proper societies or associations—send them to their own society where they belong.

Q. Do you have any particular oversight of immigrant Hebrews?—A. We have.

Q. State how many your organization helped last year.—A. Well, that is rather a broad question to answer. We have an agent, if you will permit me——

Q. State it your own way?—A. We have an agent at Castle Garden, Mr. Jawarower, whose business it was to send us a report every month of the arrivals of Hebrews, and in case they needed any help, as to friendly advice, etc., we would telegraph for them to their relatives or friends on the other side.

Q. About what does that class of immigration amount to?—A. There has probably twenty-five thousand people arrived for the last three, four, or five years.

Q. That is, annually?—Yes, sir.

Q. What per cent. of those is it your opinion your society has given assistance to financially?—A. On their arrival? None of any consequence.

Q. None on their arrival?—A. None on their arrival.

Q. You find your work, then, to be almost devoted to those who find themselves in distress some time after landing?—A. Afterwards; yes, sir.

Q. From what country do your people come?—A. The large majority are from Russia; out of the twenty-five thousand there would be fully seventeen or eighteen thousand Russians.

Q. What per cent. from Germany?—A. Very trifling; not over six or seven hundred.

Q. What countries do you include when you say Russia; do you mean Russia proper, or Russia and Poland?—A. I mean both; there is perhaps five or six thousand more of what we call Austrians that come from Galatia; probably two thousand are made up by German, French, English, etc.

Q. I believe it is your desire to state, in view of your connection with this board, something in connection with the character of the Hebrew immigrants?—A. Well, we find a large number of them able to work; not many of them are skilled mechanics, but with the help of the labor bureau (our bureau up here on Eighth street) they find employment for about twenty-five hundred of them each year, in the different branches of trade. The bulk of them become saving people in a very short time.

Q. Of the twenty-five thousand who come over, what per cent. of them have trades?—A. I am not posted as to that; I don't expect over 30 per cent. have, however.

Q. Thirty per cent?—A. Thirty per cent. have a skilled trade probably.

Q. What per cent. of them are common, unskilled laborers?—A. The balance.

Q. What per cent. of them have been in business pursuits in the old country and enter business pursuits here?—A. Well, with the exception of a few peddlers, whom we always discourage at the time, most of them find work in the clothing shops; some carpenters, we find employment for them; a great number are cigar-makers.

Q. Very few of them then you think engage in business, except a few peddlers?—A. A very small percentage, sir.

Q. The question has been raised before this committee as to the desirability of the Russian Hebrew immigrants on account of or for various reasons?—A. I can state this, that the Russians as a rule, are willing to work; they become in a year or two self-sustaining; they are not first-class workmen, but they are willing to work hard from morning to night, support their families, and unless they are taken sick, or from strike or something else, hardly ever come to the charity for any help, but I do think the mass of immigration that does come over indiscriminately, ought to be limited by some advisory regulations on the part of the United States Government.

Q. You believe in the restriction of immigration, in an immigration law that would restrict the Hebrews coming here as well as other people?—A. I would not restrict the Hebrews any more than the others, but I think some certain clauses could well be put into a law to restrict certain immigration.

Q. You have had a large experience with quite an important element that comes here from abroad, and a large share of that number come over uneducated, depending on their labor (which is mostly unskilled labor) for their living; do you believe that the larger share of this ignorant and unskilled element should be kept out by restrictive laws; I don't mean simply Hebrews, but all people?—A. No, I believe a man who is healthy and strong will, in this country, be able to make a living as a workman; but I do believe there is a class of people coming over who are not well, who are physically disabled by reason of lung or heart trouble; they become a burden on society here.

Q. You doubtless apprehend that it would be quite difficult for inspectors to detect a large majority of such cases?—A. By having a medical commission it would be not so very difficult.

Q. It would have to be a very active medical commission that would inspect three or four thousand a day?—A. Maybe it would, but I find that people come here weak, with a poor constitution, and after a year or two struggle they develop some disease, and become a burden to the community. I said, and I believe, that a good medical examination should prevent a great many of them.

Q. Your chief restrictive measure, then, would be directed against physical disability?—A. And another class; widows coming with three or four children.

Q. Widows with children?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What would you think about a man with a wife and five children, who has no money, an unskilled laborer; ought he to be permitted to land?—A. If he is strong and hardy, self-relying, yes, sir. I think he could make a living after a month or two.

Q. What pursuits do a majority of those people follow in the country from which they come?—A. In Russia they are restricted from the trades; some of them are agriculturists, but not many. There are a good many carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, cap-makers amongst them when they come here; those that have no trade whatever will, after a short time, learn work; they will work themselves in, after a while, into some trade; there are a good many cigar-makers.

Q. Is it your experience that they rapidly acquire the English language?—A. The children do, and a few of the old folks do not, but the children do. I will say that we have an industrial course, in connection with the charity, and there the children learn the language.

Q. Your Hebrew charity organization maintains a school for the

benefit of the children of the Hebrews who are not able to send their children to other schools?—A. The charities themselves have—well, they have exclusive control only of an industrial school for girls; there are about two hundred girls being taught sewing, hand-sewing, machine-sewing, and embroidery; then the united Hebrew societies donate to an industrial institute where the boys learn trades; all the boys of poor people.

Q. How many Hebrews are there in the United States?—A. Well, the ideas vary; I should think not over a half million in the whole United States, sir.

Q. How many in the city of New York?—A. I should think one hundred and twenty-five or a hundred and thirty thousand.

Q. Is there any other statement that you would like to make?—A. Well, another condition that might be improved would be this: that for the United States Government, if they found a man who had landed here, say found within twelve months, physically unable to make a living, upon application to Mr. Jackson, if he is a fit subject to be sent home, we have been almost in every case compelled to send him home ourselves; we have spent seven or eight thousand dollars on that; we have frequently applied to Mr. Jackson to send men and women back who come under this class.

Q. You refer to the superintendent of Castle Garden, Mr. Jackson?—A. Yes, sir; to him. To my own knowledge, I don't know of a single effort on our part that was effective. I do think the law of the United States ought to compel people who are here for a year or two years and are unable to make a living for their families, they ought to be sent home.

Q. What do you think about the advisability of a landing tax of \$3 a head on immigrants?—A. I think it is a good thing, sir; I think it would restrict immigration.

Q. You would have such a law?—A. Yes, sir; and a compulsory law that the steam-ship companies ought to return people who are physically unable to make a living, after they are here a year or two years.

Q. Would you advise a law which would provide that all people unable to read and write should be sent back?—A. It would be a good idea; those that could not read or write in their own language, do you mean?

Q. Yes, sir. What per cent. of the Hebrew population is unable to read and write?—A. Well, I think in Russia it is, where the Hebrew language is used largely, they are all able to read and write that language; there may be a certain per cent. who are not able to read and write in the Russian language.

Q. I mean what per cent. of the Hebrew immigrants of this country are unable to read and write in their own language?—A. I think it is an extremely small percentage.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Why do you think the imposition of a capitation landing tax of \$3 would prohibit many of your countrymen from coming here—many of the Hebrews?—A. I don't know that it would prevent any more Hebrews than Christians, but I do believe a more restrictive law, a larger expense to come over here to our country would be a benefit to this country. I do believe, further, that the steam-ship companies have their agents traveling all over Europe to induce immigration to America, and you can make the steam-ship companies responsible for the burdens they impose on the community, when they bring a man over

who is not able to make a living; I think it is strictly equitable and right to make them take them back.

Q. Are the Polish Jews and Russian Jews induced to come here solely by the solicitations of the steam-ship companies?—A. No, sir.

Q. Tell me why so many come.—A. In Russia there is a reason for their coming, because the laws there are so very oppressive to our people, and I believe a great many of the tickets are prepaid from here by their relatives, who send for them to come.

Q. Then it is not so much the inducements held out by the steam-ship companies as political reasons in Russia?—A. Probably not so, but my experience of seventeen or eighteen years of work in this society—from that I am satisfied many a man is induced to come here who in a short time is unable to take care of himself.

Q. Do many of the Greek religion come here?—A. Not very many, sir. I can show you the nationalities here, I think:

Table showing the number of Hebrew immigrants arriving at Castle Garden from October 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889.

	Austrians.	Dutch.	English.	French.	Germans.	Roumanians.	Russians.	Swedes.	Turks.
October	405	2	2	.....	80	45	942	1	8
November.....	492	2	5	.....	72	70	1,372	.....	1
December.....	225	.....	1	3	23	77	760	.....	1
January.....	154	.....	4	.....	21	17	534	1	9
February	197	.....	5	2	21	31	509	.....	.....
March	341	.....	1	1	40	41	1,095	.....	.....
April	264	.....	4	.....	50	41	908	.....	1
May.....	511	1	5	.....	122	9	1,052	.....	1
June	597	.....	5	.....	86	52	2,225	.....	1
July	661	.....	1	.....	49	63	2,173	.....	4
August	696	.....	5	1	112	57	1,853	2	1
September	754	3	8	1	82	40	2,554	.....	6
Total.....	5,297	8	46	8	758	543	15,977	4	33

Q. In Russia aren't the Jews the poorer classes, less desirable than the Greek, those of the Greek religion, the Christian religion?—A. Are they less desirable in this country?

Q. Over there?—A. I don't think they are; I think from the superstition of the rulers they are very hard on them; they can not live all over the Empire; they are limited to certain trades, and hence they come over here. I think, as a class, the Russian Jews are superior to the Greek religion of the same class.

Q. Why is it the Russian Government then desires to get rid of the Jews and keep the Christians?—A. I can not answer the question, except that it is the tyranny and the oppression that prevails against those people.

Q. The edicts of Russia don't banish all Jews, so it is not the Jews on principle?—A. No, sir; there have not been any exiles from Russia within the last five or six years, not since six or seven years ago. The municipal authorities of some of those districts frequently assume the authority to send them out without the Government interfering.

Q. Isn't it a fact that the Polish Jew remains in and about the city of New York, and does not circulate; does not get out through the country?—A. Our experience for the last five or six years shows that about 33 or 35 per cent. of those arrivals leave for other parts of the country?

Q. And '60 per cent. of them remain in the city of New York?—A. New York and the surroundings here; they don't all stay in New York City.

Q. Why is that?—A. They have no way of getting any farther; they find a way here to make a living and remain. They are poor financially, the majority of them.

Q. Take those who have been here for some years, do they accumulate wealth?—A. From statements I have often received a good many of them. I think there are quite a number of those Russian Jews who own real estate in the eastern part of New York City to-day who have accumulated some thousand dollars.

Q. But, as a class, are they thrifty and do they accumulate money?—A. After awhile they do; it is very difficult to make a living the first year or two.

Q. We are told that Italians come here and remain during the summer months and accumulate enough money to go back and live well at home; is that the case with these Polish Jews?—A. I know of none who have made money here and have returned home to their country; I know of some that returned because they could not make a living here.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You have with you, I believe, a gentleman who has been traveling in Russia that you brought here with you in order to make some statement on this matter?—A. He is here; I thought one of you gentlemen came up to the office yesterday and asked him to come down.

TESTIMONY OF ARTHUR REICHOW, MANAGER EMPLOYMENT BUREAU OF THE UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES.

ARTHUR REICHOW, after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State your residence.—A. New York.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am manager of the Employment Bureau of the United Hebrew Charities.

Q. Does the discharge of your duties lead you into an association with Hebrew immigrants?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you find the most of them come here with some special employment awaiting them, or do they come seeking employment?—A. They come seeking employment.

Q. What is the average amount of money that a Hebrew man brings with him?—A. That is something that it is not my business to inquire into; if a man comes in to find employment it is not my duty to find out what he has in his pockets.

Q. Has your observation and association with these people given you any information on that subject?—A. Yes; I can say most of them bring money, but how much they bring it is a matter outside of my business, and I don't try to find it out.

Q. Can you give this committee any idea?—A. I am of the opinion they are bringing more or less money.

Q. If they come here, then, so full-handed of money, what need is there of your employment bureau to intercede and try to get them employment?—A. There are thousands of people out of employment in this city, Americans, Jews, Gentiles, Christians, and everybody else; many of them are temporarily out of employment; every one can get out of employment every Saturday night; if business is slack and they are

out of employment they will come to the office and ask if we can give them a chance; they are not all poor. We are merely an agency to provide employment for such that come and ask for it.

Q. It is a free employment bureau?—A. It is entirely free.

Q. If those people have money, and are able to look out for themselves, why do you run a free employment bureau?—A. I always prefer to see people before me when they are not in such want; I prefer them to be in such condition that they can wait until I can get a suitable chance for them.

Q. Do you constitute the Free Employment Bureau?—A. I am the manager; Mr. Rice is the president.

Q. I asked whether you run a free employment bureau for those men who are able to take care of themselves?—A. It is not their distress particularly that we have this bureau for; it is just as necessary as a free library, or a free hospital, or something else; people who have not a home are compelled to go to a hospital; there is a labor market, and we try to fill it.

Q. How many people who were immigrants did you find employment for last year?—A. Two thousand three hundred and thirty-five.

Q. All immigrants?—A. In about one hundred and forty-four different occupations.

Q. You have recently traveled in Russia?—A. No, sir, not recently; when I was engaged in business in Germany I was traveling in Russia in my own business, not for any business of the charity at all.

TESTIMONY OF CHAS. N. TAINTOR, EX-COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

CHARLES N. TAINTOR, after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I believe, Mr. Taintor, you were recently connected with the board of immigration commissioners of the State of New York?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What position did you occupy on that board?—A. I was a commissioner, I think, for about six years, served on different committees, and for the last year and a half I was president of the Board; about that time.

Q. What time did you retire from the board?—A. In May, 1889.

Q. During the time of your service, did you give some personal attention to the workings in Castle Garden?—A. I did.

Q. You were here quite frequently?—A. Quite frequently.

Q. During that six years of service did you see any change in the character of the immigrants?—A. I think there was a change in the numbers of the nationalities.

Q. That is, some nationalities grew less?—A. Increased, and some decreased.

Q. What nationalities decreased?—A. I should think there was a falling off somewhat of Irish immigration, and perhaps a miscellaneous falling off, but more particularly the English-speaking immigration.

Q. And an increase in what?—A. In the Italian immigration and in the immigration from the Slavonic countries, such as Servia and Russia, slavonic speaking nations, and Bulgaria, perhaps. From those sections to the east of Austria.

Q. What per cent. of the Slavonic races?—A. There was an increase of the German immigration in certain portions.

Q. What per cent. of the Slavonic people stop in the city of New York?—A. Of course I can only give an estimate on that matter; I should think probably nearly 50 per cent.

Q. Do they generally have a trade?—A. A good many of them are farmers, and there is a few who have trades.

Q. What lines of business do they find employment in in New York?—A. I think largely in the industrial trades, tailors, shoemakers, manufactories of goods of various sorts.

Q. What per cent. of the Italians stop in New York?—A. Temporarily?

Q. Yes.—A. Well, I should say 60 or 70 per cent.; perhaps 75 per cent.

Q. Have they trades?—A. Not as a rule, I should not think.

Q. Do they enter into business?—A. They go into the laboring business; they are largely laborers.

Q. Unskilled laborers?—A. Unskilled laborers. Some go into a small fruit business, a peddling business.

Q. Was it your observation that that Italian immigration was voluntary or encouraged?—A. Well, I should say that it was encouraged largely.

Q. How was it encouraged?—A. My opinion, from what investigation I have made, leads me to conclude it was encouraged largely by the competition and solicitation of steam-ship lines, inducing immigration to this country.

Q. Do you believe they received any encouragement directly or indirectly by the employers of this country?—A. I have very little, in fact I have personally no knowledge that they do. I think they largely come voluntarily; that is, induced to come perhaps by competition of transportation lines, but I have no positive knowledge on that subject. That is my observation.

Q. There is a certain knowledge that comes to a man connected with any line of business for a number of years. It comes to his knowledge, and he, perhaps, cannot exactly trace the source of the information, still he will have it?—A. I should say in giving my opinion, without being able to base my opinion upon any definite statement of facts, that there is some encouragement of the Italian immigration in the way of labor.

Q. Isn't it a fact that there are a certain class of men in New York who are bankers, so-called, who are also steam-ship agents, and who also furnish men to employers, and, through other agents in Italy, they advertise or otherwise give information that becomes an encouragement to the Italian that induces him to come over here?—A. I think there are encouragements of that kind from that class of people by way of advertisements, representations of the advantages the laboring man in this country has over the laboring man in Europe.

Q. Was it your experience or observation that those people bring with them any sums of money?—A. I don't think they bring large sums of money.

Q. Do they bring any baggage?—A. Largely baggage that they can carry on their backs. Some, of course, bring additional baggage, but the Italians bring largely a limited amount of baggage.

Q. Do you believe this Italian immigration is desirable?—A. Well, not to the extent that it has been going on for the past few years. I don't know that I would force any different restriction on the Italian

people than on the other nations, but I think there has been too free immigration in the past few years, not only of Italians but of other nations.

Q. Is it not a fact that a very large per cent. of the Italians and the Poles are unable either to read or write?—A. I think there is a large per cent. of them.

Q. Do you believe that an influx of men into this country annually, who are foreigners, without money, without baggage except such as they can carry on their backs, and who are wholly ignorant, not being able to read or write, are likely to become desirable American citizens?—

A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. From your experience, Mr. Taintor, what suggestions have you to offer to the committee for an amendment of the immigration law?—A. First, I would clearly define the duties to be performed and designate the officers who are to perform them clearly. I would make additional restrictions.

Q. Let me ask you just there; do you feel that the duties at the present time of these officers are not clearly defined by the law?—

A. Not as clearly defined as they ought to be; my experience as a commissioner, as a commissioner of the State of New York, led me to think there was an ambiguity in regard to the responsibility, for instance, in deciding what immigrants should land; there was more or less conflict between the commissioners of immigration and the representatives of the United States Government, at the port, as to who should finally decide upon the competency of immigrants to come to this country; that ambiguity led to more or less litigation in the courts, more or less uncertainty in the minds, for instance, of the commissioners themselves as to their powers and their duties; I think that ought to be—of course that was under the contract with the Secretary of the Treasury, but I think the law ought to be explicit in regard to the final determination in regard to the competency of immigrants to come into the country, and that the power should be more clearly defined.

Q. Who, in your judgment, considering the interests involved, should be clothed with the power of the final decision?—A. I think the commissioner appointed by the Government to make the examination.

Q. You think there ought to be no appeal, either to the collector of the port or the Secretary of the Treasury?—A. I would, perhaps, provide for an appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury; it is my impression that the commissioner who is delegated to make the examination is the one likely to be best informed as to the qualifications of the immigrant.

Q. What other suggestions have you to make?—A. I would increase and enlarge the prohibiting clause somewhat; I would prohibit the incoming of immigrants, assisted by any State government or benevolent society; I would not allow assisted immigrants, immigrants assisted by other than immediate relatives (upon whom they are more or less dependent) to aid in the importation of immigrants into this country; I would give a longer time for the examination of immigrants upon landing, when, in the judgment of the commissioner or inspector, such time was necessary. Under the present law the immigrant must be examined immediately upon landing; in fact, according to the law, the letter of the law, at one time it was thought it was necessary that the examination should be made on shipboard, but certainly they are not permitted to go into the country until they have passed through some sort of an examination; that is, they do not escape the jurisdiction of the commissioners. Now, with a number of immigrants, it is very difficult to tell immediately, to determine their right to land; they claim to have

relatives in the country whom they have been unable to connect with ; they claim to be expecting remittances, and various reasons which they give for perhaps not satisfying the examiner as to their right to enter the country ; then he is not able to detain them for any length of time. Of course, the provision of the law is open to certain reasonable construction, but it seems to me it would be practicable to give some power to the commissioners—I use the word commissioner in connection with the one who examines—to detain for a brief time, say, at the outside, thirty days if necessary, in order to allow such defect to be removed, in some cases ; he ought to have discretion as to the length of time.

Now, these immigrants are subject to writs of habeas corpus and other process of the court ; I would also apply the same provision in regard to the return of immigrants found in this country, the same provision as is in the contract labor law for the return of immigrants disqualified to enter the country under the pauper act ; in other words, I would give the commissioner authority to return to the countries whence they came any immigrant found to have come into the country in violation of the laws of this country at any time within one year ; the nature of the examination and judgment is so intricate that it is almost impossible to define it by statute, and also almost impossible to detect a good many cases of immigrants who are coming in here in violation of law. It seems to me a very proper provision, if they come in here in violation of law, that they should be ejected when discovered.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. Would you require for our protection that an immigrant coming here should be required to become a citizen after a stated period, in other words, compulsory citizenship ?—A. I am not prepared to recommend that at present.

Q. Wouldn't that have a great restrictive effect, a great restrictive effect on men who are called "birds of passage," and come here year after year, work here during the summer months, and return with the proceeds of their labor, and spend the winter in the other country ?—A. Well, if they return they go out of the country ; if they remain it is a question of whether they should be compelled to be citizens within a certain time.

Don't you think that many of the immigrants coming here of that class, that come to find employment, work a while, and go back, would not come at all if they were required to foreswear allegiance to their own government, and swear their allegiance to this ; wouldn't their love of country prevent their coming to any country that would compel them to abandon the old country ?—A. That might be an advantage in some cases ; it might have a restrictive influence, but, on the other hand, it might be very undesirable in the case of desirable immigrants ; then I don't know that the compulsory citizenship of people is a very desirable thing ; I am not prepared to say that I would recommend it.

Q. I was only suggesting it as a restrictive measure to immigration ?—A. I think it would have a restrictive effect.

Q. Probably I misunderstood you, in another remark you made ; I understood you to say there are too many immigrants coming here ; do you mean by that, there are too many of the prohibited classes, or too many able-bodied men, and that there is not enough work for them ?—

A. I think there are immigrants coming to the country—permitted to come under the present law, that it would be desirable to prohibit. I think the volume of immigration to this country at present is certainly as large—probably larger than is healthy for our own country.

Q. For the body politic?—A. For the body politic.

Q. Then you would be in favor even of restricting immigration of those who are able-bodied, and might possibly become good citizens; you are in favor of restricting immigration to this country even of the better class?—A. I am in favor of more restriction than there is at present.

Q. Do you form your judgment with regard to the condition of New York—in regard to the immigrants here—and from that take a national idea, or with some knowledge of the requirements of our country in the far West, the labor that is required there?—A. I think the country is being settled rapidly enough, and, in fact, perhaps more rapidly than is healthy. I think the injection into our body politic of so large a number of immigrants as have come since 1880, in that length of time is greater than the country itself can assimilate and take into good citizenship. They are apt to come in great numbers and concentrate in localities a good deal, and where they do that they are apt to preserve their national characteristics, their national language and habits—do not seem to mix or assimilate with the people and our institutions as well as I think the immigrant ought. If all this immigration was scattered throughout the country broadcast—evenly distributed, perhaps—it would not be so great, but it is concentrated to certain sections of the country. The South, as you probably know, does not receive so much of this, but it largely settles in the Eastern and Northwestern States.

Q. Isn't it a fact, though, Mr. Taintor, that whilst the original immigrant does not assimilate, that his children born here do, in fact, assimilate, and that that would be remedied in the course of a few years?—

A. It might be a remedy by the education of the children; but the immediate effect—that is, for our generation—I think, is unwholesome.

Q. Is there anything more you desire to say? If there is, you may state it; if you have any further views.—A. I think the country ought to be protected from this foreign immigration from Canada and Mexico, if you choose; of course, I believe in protecting the country from immigration from all foreign nations. At present there is no restriction upon immigration from Canada, and a great many undesirable immigrants have come into this country from Canada—are being imported from Europe to Quebec and Montreal, and thence transported via the Canadian railroad lines to this country without inspection, and I think a great many undesirable immigrants come into this country in that way.

Q. Have you any remedy that you would suggest, further than what you have suggested?—A. Well, the question of consular certificates, obtaining certificates from the United States consuls in foreign lands, has been talked of; I don't think that would be a sufficient check to immigration, but, as a preliminary measure, I think, perhaps, it might operate advantageously in this respect; the immigrant intending to migrate to this country could be definitely informed in regard to the laws of the United States governing immigration, and what qualifications were necessary to admit him into this country.

The fact that contract labor (being under a contract for labor) is a violation of the law might deter some immigrants, if informed in advance that such a law was obtaining in this country, and also if the law was so changed that no assisted immigrants with the qualifications I have specified would be permitted to land, he would have due notice, and might be prevented from undertaking the venture, thinking his right would be contested on his arrival, and that he might be liable to

be returned; then that notice, official notice, would remove the hardship somewhat that is placed on an immigrant who transports himself and his family for perhaps 3,000 miles to the port of New York to enter this country, and then being obliged to be retransported and set adrift in Europe, without any means to support himself; but I think the inspection upon his arrival in this country is the most effective, and is essential to a proper administration of immigration laws. I would strengthen the hands of the examiner, the commissioner who makes the examination here; his power should be enlarged for the purpose of making the examination more complete and thorough.

Q. It has been stated by a good many witness here that the steamship companies have their agents employed throughout the whole of Europe soliciting passengers; those agents being scattered throughout the villages of Europe could readily ascertain the moral condition and the peculiar conditions of those whom they solicit to purchase tickets. In connection with that, it has been suggested that it would be well to require those steamship companies, under pains and penalties, to be responsible for the character of the immigrants they bring here. How, in your opinion, would that operate, and state whether or not that would not be better than the consular inspection?—A. I don't think it would.

Q. State why not.—A. My observation of competition of ocean traffic between these steamship lines running to this country leads me to think that such inspection, by private individuals, and particularly the agents of steamship lines, owned chiefly in Europe, would not be perhaps as thorough nor as effective as it would be by United States officers.

Q. Understand, the suggestion was that we would compel the steamship company, for their own preservation, to make this investigation, and without expense to the Government, and, at the same time, not do away with the subsequent inspection here?—A. I would increase the responsibility of the steamship company in regard to the character of the immigrants they bring here, but not make that a substitute.

Q. Not a substitute; it is an addition?—A. Well, it might be well to do that, make these immigrants all subject to the inspection of the national authorities when they arrive here.

Q. The idea was to maintain the inspection here and inflict penalties upon the steamship companies in case of violation?—A. I didn't quite comprehend your suggestion.

Q. Now, as you comprehend it, how would you regard such a system as that?—A. Well, I think a penalty on steamship lines for bringing improper immigrants into the country would be wise.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM VAUGHN, COURT STENOGRAPHER.

WILLIAM W. VAUGHN, after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State your name?—A. William W. Vaughn.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. Long Island City.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Stenographer.

Q. Have you any particular assignment as stenographer to any court or person?—A. Official stenographer for the first district court of this city.

Q. Official stenographer for the first district court. You will state

if recently you took the evidence in the case where an action was brought by one man, one Italian against another, for the recovery of certain moneys that he had paid him to procure employment for himself and another man?—A. I did, sir.

Q. Will you please recite the names and the particulars of the case?—

A. The plaintiff's name was Capri; I don't remember his first name.

Q. You are refreshing your memory from your official notes?—A. Yes, sir; the defendant's name was Michael Marticelli, the suit was tried on the 6th of January in the first district court, the action was to recover \$80, which the plaintiff claimed he had paid Marticelli for getting work in the street cleaning department for two of his friends for a year, on Marticelli's representation that he could get them work.

Q. That is, Capri paid Marticelli \$80?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. To secure two of his friends employment in the street-cleaning department for one year?—A. Yes, sir; and they were discharged a month or two afterwards, and he sued to recover back the money which he said he had paid to those friends—paid back to his friends—and he sued to recover it from Marticelli; the defense was, Marticelli claimed he had paid back to Capri \$50 at one time and \$70 at another.

Q. Fifty dollars and \$70 makes more than \$80.—A. Yes, sir; Marticelli had the affirmative, and he testified to that effect, and was corroborated by two witnesses—two friends that he had paid the \$120; then Capri admitted that he had received the \$50 and the \$70, but that that was a return payment for three other men who had been discharged in the same way; I might say first, that Marticelli testified that he gave this money to a man named Pete, who was driver of an ash-cart in the street-cleaning department, and Pete gave him a ticket for each \$40, and he gave the ticket to the Italian, and they got work on the ticket.

Q. The man who carried the ticket then, which showed that he paid Pete \$40, he got employment as a street-cleaner?—A. Yes, sir; in each case Pete was the man.

Q. You say Capri admitted he had received the \$50 and the \$70 in return from Marticelli, but that \$120 was for three other men that had been discharged?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that the \$80 for the two special parties for whom he sued had not been returned?—A. Yes, sir; and he further testified that altogether he received, or Pete—rather he paid Marticelli altogether \$105, \$75 and \$95 for seven men.

Q. He paid that for employment for how many men?—A. For seven men.

Q. Did the defendant appear in the suit?—A. He defended, claiming payment.

Q. What was the decision of the court?—A. The court gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount—\$80, but it was claimed by Capri that Marticelli represented to him that he paid this money to Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Green, that he was to pay it, but his testimony was he knew nothing about Green, and that he paid it to Pete.

Q. That was Capri's testimony?—A. No, sir, Marticelli; Capri's testimony was that Marticelli represented it was to go to Green, the deputy commissioner.

Q. Marticelli himself testified that he paid the money to Pete?—A. Yes, sir, that is it.

Q. Did it appear in the evidence whether those two men who went

to work did receive their check from Pete, the cart-driver, on which they secured their appointment?—A. Yes, sir; but were all discharged.

Q. Who did they present that check to?—A. I don't know that that appeared there.

Q. Did they get the employment with the check?—A. The judge asked some questions to show that Mr. Green had nothing to do with the employment of the men.

Q. Who is Mr. Green?—A. He is said to be the deputy commissioner there; Mr. Coleman was commissioner.

Q. Was there a deputy commissioner by the name of Green?—A. I suppose so; the judge seemed to understand that there was; he asked questions which tended to show that Green had nothing to do with the employment any way.

Q. What time were these men employed?—A. It was September or October they testified; I don't remember exactly.

NEW YORK, *Saturday, April 26, 1890.*

TESTIMONY OF REV. AXEL B. LILJA, A MISSIONARY.

AXEL B. LILJA, called and sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you reside?—A. 2113 Third avenue, New York.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Missionary; minister of the Gospel.

Q. What denomination?—A. The Lutheran denomination.

Q. Where do you operate as missionary?—A. Operate in Castle Garden; for the last seven years.

Q. Are you connected with a missionary home?—A. Not connected direct.

Q. Has the Lutheran Church a missionary home?—A. The Lutheran Church has a home here, 26 State street.

Q. Is there a boarding-house connected with it?—A. There is a boarding-house connected.

Q. Is it a licensed boarding-house?—A. Yes, sir; it is a licensed boarding-house.

Q. Did they have a runner in the Garden?—A. They had an agent; yes.

Q. What was the capacity of the house for boarders?—A. It is a good house. There are about sixty rooms in the house.

Q. Is there a saloon in it?—A. No saloon, but there is a chapel there, a church; they hold service morning and evening.

Q. Do you at that mission house keep immigrants of your nationality and members of your church, free of charge, who are not able to pay their bills?—A. We have rarely got any passengers who are not able to pay their bills. They have money with them.

Q. What is your missionary work?—A. To give tracts; converse with them; give them spiritual advice; advice about how and when they should settle themselves there, and so on.

Q. Your long association in the Garden has enabled you to observe the condition of the people as they come over here. How many of the Germans coming under your observation, to whom you administered last year, were in a destitute condition?—A. I have charge of the Swedes and Scandinavians.

Q. How many of them were penniless?—A. I could not say exactly, but they were very few. They generally bring money with them.

Q. About how much money comes with the immigrant?—A. Well, we have had Swedes that brought from six to seven thousand dollars in; and we have had those who brought from five to thirteen dollars.

Q. Leaving out those cases, what is the average?—A. Say about seventy-five dollars.

Q. How many Swedes and Scandinavians came to this country as immigrants last year?—A. Last year there were about 44,000.

Q. What per cent. of them were men?—A. I could not exactly say; I think 75 per cent. were men.

Q. A small per cent. then of families coming?—A. Yes, sir. There are some families coming here. Mostly young men and young women.

Q. What occupations do they follow, in chief?—A. Farmers.

Q. They were farmers in the old country?—A. Farmers in the old country.

Q. What occupation do they follow on coming here?—A. Farming.

Q. What per cent. of these people stop in New York permanently?—A. Well, very little stop in New York.

Q. Where do they go?—A. Minnesota, mostly. We had more than 60,000 that landed last year. There were nearly 25,000 went straight to Minnesota.

Q. I thought you said there were 44,000 landed last year?—A. Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes were 60,000.

Q. There was about 25 per cent. of them stopped in New York City, was there not?—A. No, I don't think there were so many stopped here. We have somewhere about 30,000 Swedes in the city of New York.

Senator SQUIRE. What are they doing?

A. Some of them are business men; some of them are servants, mechanics.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Does this mission with which you are connected sell steam-ship tickets?—A. I do not sell any steam-ship tickets.

Q. Does the conductor of the boarding-house, or its manager, sell any?—A. Yes, he sells steam-ship tickets.

Q. Do you know how many he sold last year?—A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know if he does an exchange business?—A. That I can not tell.

Q. Do you know if he furnishes laborers to men seeking for labor?—A. He does not.

Q. You have not any labor bureau connected with your mission?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is the character of immigration from your country getting better or poorer?—A. It has always been good.

Q. Is it increasing or diminishing?—A. They have been increasing the last year.

Q. What do you know of some of the boarding-house keepers taking immigrants over to their houses, when they ought to have gone off on the trains?—A. Well, that has happened; yes; take them to boarding-houses when they could go off; but we have no knowledge that they can go off—don't know that.

Q. What do you know of some of the boarding-house keepers, who, when they go to an immigrant and ask him "Where are you going to?" and he says he is going to a certain place—say to Minnesota—going on a certain railroad; and the agent will say "That is right; just come

along with me," and takes him over to his boarding-house and keeps him there until the next day, and charges him for it?—A. That has happened. I have always reported that to the Board of Commissioners of Emigration. In most cases they have generally taken up that boarding-master, and either discharged him or suspended him for some time.

Q. Has such a thing ever occurred at your house?—A. No, sir; never.

Q. Is not it a matter of frequent occurrence that the boarding-houses pick up immigrants and take them over to their houses, when they ought to have let them go off on the railroads?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything of saloons in these boarding-houses, where the immigrants, partially through their own desire and partially through the influences about them, frequently drink too much and lose their money?—A. Well, we have had those cases. They are going out among and visiting those boarding-houses where they have saloons, and some of them drink, and drink too much; especially the Finlanders, that come under our care, too, because they speak the Scandinavian language.

Q. Do you know anything of such people, when in that condition, frequently losing their money, either in gambling, or by being robbed?—A. We have heard of it, yes.

Q. Is it not a thing of common understanding around here that that thing is going on?—A. Well, that I can not exactly answer. There have been some complaints about that, and about being overcharged, where men come in there and sell things to the immigrants—clothing, and so on—and charge double price for it.

Q. For instance, a man will take an old hat, about three years old, and worth 40 or 50 cents, and brush it up, and take it to an immigrant, and tell him it is the American style of hat, and sell it to him for \$2 or \$3?—A. Yes, sir; that has been done.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. How is the mission supported?—A. Supported by the people out West; the farmers.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. By voluntary contributions?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of people out West?—A. People out West; the greatest part in Minnesota.

Q. Are collections taken up in church?—A. Yes, sir; we have some 400 churches that I stand as the missionary for.

Q. Are there regular annual collections for the purpose?—A. I have my regular annual salary from the church, and they take up collections for that salary.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. How is this boarding-house connected with the church; in what way?—A. That is in no other way connected with the church than the Lutheran Church in this country recommend it as a mission house.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. A private enterprise, is it?—A. Yes, sir; and the churches appoint a committee, what they call an examining committee, and they will look over things; once every month they have their meeting, and the reports have to be laid before them to be examined.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Are the profits derived from the boarding-house returned to the church, or do they belong to the boarding-house keeper?—A. To the

mission; it is given to an orphans' mission; we have an orphans' home at Germantown, Philadelphia.

Q. Then your boarding-house keeper is on a salary, is he not? How is he compensated?—A. They select a man as a business man.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. And pay him a salary?—A. Yes, sir; and pay him a salary.

Q. Then it is not a private enterprise?—A. No, not a private enterprise; belongs to the church.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Do you take only Scandinavians? Would you take a German, or any one else who came?—A. We do not ask what nationality they are. We do not ask what church they belong to. We help them as long as we can.

Q. A man goes there and pays his board. He boards there and helps himself?—A. Well, he can pay as long as he can.

Q. Do you solicit boarders?—A. I don't solicit boarders.

Q. I thought you were a boarding-house keeper; you come around the Garden and interview the passengers?—A. I am staying in that house; I belong to the mission; I have nothing to do with the boarding-house.

Q. You know of its management, because you inspect its affairs once a month. Tell me whether the proprietor of the boarding-house, the manager of the boarding-house, came into the Garden here and solicited?—A. He has a runner that comes here.

Q. The runner's business is soliciting immigrants?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He solicits any one? He takes an Italian, a Pole, or a Bohemian, or a German, or a Scandinavian, a Swede, or a Norwegian, or any one he can get?—A. Well, that might be, but I never knew that we ever had an Italian in our house since I came there.

Q. Leaving the Italian out, he takes any other nationality?—A. Only the Germans and Scandinavians.

Q. Do you take them with reference to their religion; will you take a Catholic?—A. We will take any one. We have had Mormons, and we take good care of them.

Q. What benefit is the chapel to the Mormons?—A. They have to hear the gospel.

Q. You compel the boarders to go to church?—A. They have to go to church, every one, both the servants as well as the boarders. We have a big bell to ring to tell them that they have to attend the services, and every one has to attend the services.

Q. Do you furnish letters of credit and transmit money abroad to friends of your congregation?—A. We do not.

Q. You only sell tickets?—A. I don't sell any tickets.

Q. You have no other mode of income except the legitimate pay for board and lodging?—A. That belongs to the house; not to me.

Q. And you are supported entirely by contributions?—A. From contributions from our church.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN W. KEOGH, AN INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

JOHN W. KEOGH, called and sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State your residence.—A. I live at 429 West 47th street.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. General dealer in merchandise.

Q. How long have you resided in New York?—A. Twenty-five years.

Q. Have you had anything to do with the employment of laborers in this city?—A. Well, yes, sir, something. I presume I can say what I have to say; that is, tell it in my own way.

Q. Oh, yes, tell it in your way.—A. I have been connected with the department of public works in the city of New York since 1883, I guess; and before that and up to the present time I have been engaged in what you might call industrial politics; that is, outside of, and independent of, party politics; and measures that would tend to benefit the workingmen and industrial classes. I was appointed inspector of regulating and paving in the department of public works in 1883, and since that time, up to June last, have had charge of opening roads. Regulating and paving means the opening of public streets in which labor is employed; no skilled mechanics. I have noticed that this cheap Italian labor, as we call it, has driven out of the market entirely American, and German, and Irish labor.

The CHAIRMAN. Just a word. This committee recognizes every man in America who is a citizen, as an American; we do not care what nation he belongs to.

Mr. KEOGH. I am speaking of people who are not citizens. The mode of letting out contracts in the department of public works is, to let to the lowest bidder, irrespective of whether he is a citizen or not, or what his nationality is, provided he can give the bond necessary to fulfill his contracts. The lowest bidder is generally a large contractor; a man having many contracts. He, as a rule, sublets his contract immediately, to a man who can control, or who can get sixty or seventy men to work. These men are usually Italians; I suppose what might be designated as padrones.

Q. This subcontractor is designated as a padrone?—A. This subcontractor. The result is, in many cases the original contractor hardly ever sees his work until he gets his percentage of the money. The contractor gets 10 per cent. of the profits, usually. There are some who fulfill their own contracts, but the majority of contracts that I have had to do with have been done in that way. I was assigned to a contract to build an avenue on the upper end of the island here called Fort George. It took about one and one-half or two years to build, and the contractor who took the contract originally, sold it out to a subcontractor named Palladani.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. A subcontractor of what place?—A. His name is Palladani; he was one of the subcontractors.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is that the one known as "Big Mike"?—A. No. I will come to him presently.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. About how much was there in this contract?—A. That contract would probably pay about \$35,000.

Q. On which the contractor would make about 10 per cent?—A. The contractors ought to make 10 per cent. on it, by the price it was let for, and then it was let very low.

Q. All he would have to do would be to enter into the negotiation, and get this subcontractor to do the work?—A. The proposition was that he had some influence usually, and he could take contracts cheaper than some other people could, and when he got them he would let them out to some other parties to do the work. Mr. Palladani took care of that work. He brought about seventy or eighty men up there, and put up there was a little house, that a cigar-maker and his wife used to live in, on the line of the work; he bought the house for \$50; there was not any more room in it than the cigar-maker and his wife wanted, but he found room enough to put seventy men in it.

Q. How many rooms was there in that house?—A. I was in it once or twice. I don't think there was more than one or two.

Q. Give the dimensions of each room.—A. We will say now, the whole space was *this* room and *this* [the board room of the commissioners of emigration and the adjoining room]. That was about the whole space they could occupy, unless they went up in the garret.

Q. About 20 feet square?—A. I think so. *This* is more than 20 feet square. He kept his men in there; and then he put up a very good stable for his horses.

Q. Tell us now how seventy men would be cared for in a room the size of these two?—A. Well, now, I say seventy; I may have erred on the other side, but it was between fifty-five and seventy; I am not quite sure about the number of men, but I think he had seventy working on the dock, and they all lived together, and ate and drank and slept in the place. I don't know how they did it myself. I used occasionally to take a look in, but not often. They went to work at 6.30 in the morning and stopped at half-past 5 at night. In the summer time they slept out on the grass fine nights. When it came cold weather they would go in the house. In proceeding with the construction of the work we came to that house and had to take it away. Then he built a shed. It was a great deal worse than the horse-stable. The stable was well taken care of, and built to shed water. But the shed he built for the men, you could almost walk through any part of it at any time. These men would go to work at half-past 6 in the morning; at 12 o'clock they would knock off until half-past 12; their dinner usually consisted of a large loaf about *that* size (about 2 feet in length); pretty good bread; water they got from the spring; five of them would divide the loaf of bread between them. There was a store-room on the place, where he kept a pretty strong-smelling bologna sausage and some cheese, but those were luxuries that they had to buy themselves and pay for. They also sold them overalls and things of that kind. I was told by some of the men that came over from Palermo, Italy, that they were charged as much as \$90 for their passage.

Q. What wages were paid these men per day for their work?—A. The supposition was that they were to get \$1.25.

Q. You don't know what wages they were paid?—A. I know they did not get more than that. I was going to tell you about the way the wages were paid. There was not one man upon that work except the foreman, who was a Virginian, who could speak English intelligently. They went by numbers, 1, 2, 3, 4, the same as they do in the prisons. They were paid in that way.

Q. Yes, but on pay-day number one got his pay? It was not paid to somebody else?—A. On pay-day Mr. Palladani would come up there in

his wagon, with his book-keeper with him, and he would take out of his pocket the little envelopes with the pay of the men inclosed. Palladani was the man, as I understood it, to whom these men were consigned, when they were brought here; he paid their passage; he kept them here until he got work for them.

Q. He had procured work from this contractor for them?—A. He may have had them before he got this contract, understand; because his business is supplying men to contractors, and in taking contracts and putting his own men on; men he has got to support, until he gets work for them to do. His men come direct to him from Italy; he has got a couple of places on Mulberry street, and keeps them until he gets work.

Q. He comes up there with the money in an envelope, and calls out their numbers, and hands each man what is due him?—A. The book-keeper hands his book to Mr. Palladani, and Mr. Palladani looks in a little book he has, and finds out what he is entitled to take out of this money, and he takes out what he is entitled to and gives the man the balance.

Q. Why is Palladani entitled to anything out of that envelope?—A. Because they owe him the money for their passage and keep.

Q. He is the shantyman?—A. He furnishes the supplies, and everything; so he hands them whatever is coming to them, and in a majority of cases it is not a great deal. I know the amount that they were working for a month—generally a month, the way he pays, sometimes six weeks—then they generally have \$8 or \$10 at the end of the month. They might have earned twenty, but he would keep his share out. After they paid their indebtedness to him, then, as a general thing, they were let go.

Q. As soon as Palladani gets the pay out of them which he claims is due him, then he lets them go?—A. Yes, sir; that is what I understand.

Q. You were speaking about his bringing men from Italy, and charging them for their passage?—A. Some of the men told me that they had paid as much as \$90 to come from Italy here, and that they had to work and pay for before they were clear of debt.

Q. This man had paid their passage, do you mean?—A. I can not say exactly whether he did that or not. As I understand he advances the money to the agents in Italy to send these men over, and then, I think, they are sort of under bond to pay that money back.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. How much is the cost of a ticket from Italy to this country?—A. I understand that it is not more than \$18 or \$20, at the outside. It has varied; sometimes it is \$21, sometimes it is \$25.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. This covers their subsistence, of course, coming over?—A. Yes, sir, and then keeping them here until he had work for them to do; perhaps a week or ten days, or two weeks.

Q. Did he charge them for that, in addition?—A. Oh, yes, for their keep; charged them a dollar a month for their bunk in the house; and charged them for their bread, and whatever else they got.

Q. Your understanding is that he made the difference between this \$18, or \$21, and the \$90, to begin with, and then receive whatever the cost was of their keeping up to the time they were employed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that was taken out before they received their pay?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then, did you understand that there was any other consideration that this man received from these immigrants?—A. Well, he supplies men to work upon contracts.

Q. In other words, did you understand he received any commission besides that, or was he content with that?—A. Oh, I don't suppose he could receive any more besides that.

Q. And the commission was included in that?—A. Yes. And I understand this, that the men considered him a very good man at that. He was a good man for them; that he was considered a very fair man by the men who were working for them.

Q. He carried out his contracts?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Didn't he charge them large interest for the money he advanced?—A. Yes, sir; I suppose he did. The point I wanted to make was this, that there is no sort of redress that these men can get, even if they are swindled out of their wages, because they do not understand the language of the country and they do not understand what redress they can get, and they are entirely at the mercy of the men who bring them here.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. How long did he keep them?—A. If they were good workers and could do a man's work, why, he kept them as long as his contract lasted; but if they were lagging, and did not do a man's work in a day——

Q. Those might be the conditions in any contract, really, or business. Outside of those considerations, I mean, that were peculiar to this sort of business. I mean to say, did he pursue the plan of simply getting his money out of these men and letting them go, and getting a fresh lot every time?—A. That was my understanding. He did not tell me, and I could not understand the others. He was the only one who could speak intelligently on the subject.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Your statement leads to this conclusion: That the business of this man was, through an agent in Italy, to secure immigrants to come here at \$90 a passage, which passage he paid; he kept them under his control here until he found employment on these public works for them; he went out there on pay-day and when the men were paid off he took so much from each man as the payment on that debt; and he was also what is called the "shanty man" there, and he boarded them, and slept them, and took his pay for that; when he had recouped himself for the \$90 and interest, and paid himself for keeping the men there, he then let these men go and proceeded to import others?—A. That was the understanding I had, because he used to change them quite often.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. How particular are you about this? You speak about your general understanding. Are you confident you know these to be facts, or is this hearsay?—A. I am speaking of what the men told me, and from my knowledge of the work, for I should say, twelve years.

Q. You heard these things from the men?—A. Yes, sir; it was my business to see that the work was properly built.

Q. They would get confidential with you and tell you?—A. Occasionally, yes. And again, those that were able to speak so they could be understood.

Q. How long did this go on, with this one man that you speak of; how long a time?—A. My knowledge was two years.

Q. How long has this man been operating here in New York?—A. He told me that he was operating since he was seventeen years of age; he is thirty-two or thirty-three now; his business is to supply laborers to contractors. Only three days ago he sent away three hundred and fifty men to Tennessee. I understood he got 50 cents apiece.

Q. He said so to you?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Who pays him that 50 cents?—A. The contractor at the other end pays him through an agent here.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. And then does he not charge the Italian something for procuring them employment?—A. I should say he did; his usual charge is a dollar.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. He gets that?—A. For furnishing the men work he gets that from them.

Q. And the man who contracts for them also pays him?—A. He gets 50 cents from him. Then he has also got a store down in Tennessee to supply these men.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. And then don't he get the money that these Italians work for and transmit to their friends, in many cases, in Italy, and charge a commission for that?—A. That I do not know; I presume he does, though, for it is done as a general thing.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. Do you know of any other contractor than this one doing this sort of business?—A. I was in charge of four contracts in my time there on the streets, and all the contractors that I had to do with employed Italians to do the work, except the last one, and he had perhaps three or four Irishmen, but the majority were Italians. But if the contractor does the work, and does not hire it out to a subcontractor, he does not keep any store, and he pays them the wages he agrees upon—that is, where he pays them at all; I know of cases where they did not get paid.

Q. Cheated them?—A. Cheated them. Keep them working ten days at a time, and tell them they were no good, and take a crowbar and drive them away.

Q. Did they not know the law?—A. The poor fellows do not understand anything about the law; they don't speak English; they don't know their rights; and the contractor or foreman has got them at his mercy. Of course, if they understood the law, they could come down to the department of public works, and put a lien on his money.

Q. Is this thing going on with other nationalities besides Italians?—A. No; there were no other nationalities employed on the public work except Italians, and a few Irish-Americans.

Q. The Irishmen then, know what they are about?—A. The Irishmen don't often get beat. They understand their rights, and they don't care about working. Fifteen or sixteen years ago, you would find Irishmen doing that work. To day you won't find any of them doing the work at all, for the reason that the wages paid, they do not regard as compensation. The wages are \$1.25, and a rainy day like this is

knocked out. It brings down the money they earn very low. The Irishman can not live on the little money that he so gets, and he seeks other occupation. I agree to say, now, that the work that is done on the public works, three-quarters, or four-fifths of it, is done by Italians.

Q. Do you know that the money that this shanty-man collects of them, is deducted on account of their keeping? Do you know what that is?—A. No; I should not say that it would amount to much, when I tell you just how they were kept.

Mr. STUMP. I understood the question to be: What was the price of a loaf of bread, and things of that kind?

Senator SQUIRE. I did not know whether the charge for their keeping was an exaction, or whether it was a fair price charged to these men for their keeping.

Mr. KEOGH. Well, the price of a loaf of bread that I speak of—it sold for 15 cents; enough to feed five of these men.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. They don't drink any wine?—A. I don't think so.

Q. The Italians are accustomed to a cheap order of wines?—A. Yes; they usually have beer put in kegs and sunk in the ground there, and they fill bottles out of that, and sell it at 15 cents a bottle.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. The same that you could buy elsewhere for 10 cents?—A. Yes, sir; the same that we could buy elsewhere for 10, easy; better beer, probably.

Q. You promised to tell us what the names were of other contractors, who carried on this business?—A. Well, somebody said something about Italian Mike. I happen to know that gentleman, and know something of him. He has a reputation of being an unfair man to his men; though of that, I never had a contract that I was brought into contact with him on, but I have seen him very often; knew him very well, and I am acquainted with some of his methods. For instance, here three weeks ago, he was placed under arrest, and brought before Judge Duffy for giving a check on a bank on which he had no account to cover it, for \$410, to a countryman of his, who did not understand exactly what it meant; and when the man brought the check to the bank, the bank refused payment on the ground that there was no account there; the man went to court and got him arrested. That is not the first time, for he has been in the same place, and for the same business. He makes it somewhat of a business to issue false checks.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. Did the man get his money?—A. No. I was astonished to find he was bailed out, and I was told by an official in the department of public works he had received two contracts the week before that.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. From whom?—A. From the Department; because he was the lowest bidder.

Q. What was his name?—A. Fortunatto.

Q. You say he has no business office?—A. I don't know that he has any business office, no.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. Have you as contractor, yourself, employed these men? Do you know these things of your own knowledge?—A. I have never been a contractor.

Q. I misunderstood you then; I understood you a moment ago you had been?—A. No, sir; I was the inspector of the works, to see that the contractor performed his work.

Q. How many Italians do you suppose there are employed in this city—a fair and reasonable estimate?—A. I should say there was about 8,000 employed in public works.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. How many do you suppose are employed on contracts in the various states, Italians, who are controlled by the padrones in Mulberry street?—A. I have a general impression from my knowledge of the thing, that all the labor—what I mean is, the shovelers, the pickers—of Italians, is all controlled—they are all under contract to some of those people.

Q. Italians who are working on railroads in Virginia, and in Texas, and out West, are all controlled by these?—A. Controlled by those people.

Q. By the bankers and padrones of Mulberry street, New York?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. In this city you think the headquarters are?—A. In this city. I speak that, of course, in my knowledge of the question. I have been in business in a street running up to Cortland street for the last twenty years, and I have noticed, I suppose, tens of thousands of these men during that time going off—led down by a padrone in front, and going away to work on a railroad—they go in flocks of twenty, thirty, or fifty, or one hundred at a time; and my impression is, that these men are controlled here, and supplied all over the country to anybody that wants them, at a stated price, and that allows the contractor to bid so low for work, that a contractor who intends to employ American labor upon his work has no chance to get a contract at all. When a contractor bids, he bids on the supposition that he has to pay \$1.25 a day—he knows that he can't employ American labor for that; therefore, he bids for the Italian.

Q. These men go to the Canadian railways, too, I suppose?—A. Yes, sir; they go everywhere. I was going to remark further, to show how cheap this Italian labor is, and how cheap it is to the contractor in quarrying rock on a road, excavating rock, machinery has been coming into use this last ten years very much; that is, steam drills, instead of hand drills; much cheaper to do it; and all reputable contractors use steam machinery to-day instead of using the old style, or hand drill; but the Italian contractor finds it cheaper to use the men in the old-fashioned way of the last five hundred years than he does to use machinery. That might be an argument to show that Italian labor is cheaper than the American machinery.

Q. Are not these Italians intelligent enough to manage these machines?—A. No; very seldom you find an Italian managing a machine of that sort. It is usually a skilled mechanic, American laborer; I don't know of any, and even the blacksmiths, they are generally American.

Q. You could not answer the question in regard to the number that are employed in that way?—A. No; I could not answer it.

Q. You would say tens of thousands of people?

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. There are eight thousand of these Italians in the public works in and about the city?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, how many Americans and Irish and Germans are employed on these works?—A. I could not give an approximate idea. I should say that the percentage would be about 10 per cent. of American labor and 90 per cent. Italians.

Senator SQUIRE. But the chairman asked you in regard to the number of employes of these nationalities other than the Italians, the Norwegians, Scandinavians.

The CHAIRMAN. His answer means that 90 per cent. of the men are Italians and all others 10 per cent.

The WITNESS. All others. They had a sufficient number on the work of assistant foremen, and the foreman, too. It is very seldom you find them working in the sewer.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How has the American, the Irishman, and the German come to lose that work, he used to do it?—A. Because the contractor could find cheaper labor—make more money—that is all.

Q. You mean to say that the Italian has supplanted all the other labor?—A. Yes, sir; he has driven the other laborer from the field.

Q. And, in driving him from the field, what has been the effect on wages?—A. Well, it has been the general lowering of wages. A man now, an American laborer, is pretty well satisfied if he gets steady work at \$1.50 a day; \$1.75 is the outside. If he gets work on these public works at that he is doing well.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Is it not often the case that the city is charged up with \$1.50 a day for laborers, whereas they pay the Italians only \$1.25, and the man who furnishes the labor pockets that difference?—A. That could only occur where it was day's work. If it is by contract, of course the city has got nothing to do with it as long as the work is done. Ten or fifteen years ago there was no such thing as contract labor on the public works. If a sewer was to be built the city would employ the men the same as they do in the street department work at the present time.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. What proportion of work, now, is day's work?—A. Nothing except the paving of the streets and the street cleaning board, and a little work in the park department.

Q. How many men would you say were employed by day's work in the city?—A. That varies with the seasons. In summer time, commencing about this time in the year, there are usually from five hundred to one thousand men put to work on the streets to repave, and all that sort of thing; and they are laid off, generally, a couple of weeks after election.

Q. Altogether, then, five hundred, you suppose, at this time of the year?—A. Well, I don't believe there would be a thousand altogether. I don't see where they come in, because everything is let under contract, except the street cleaning. That I want to examine. They are now working under the day system. They used to work under the contract system; now under the day system.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. The Italians do that work?—A. There are some Italians working at that.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. Are not the most of those Italians, too?—A. The most of them

were. But then they do not have the same proportion as they have of all other things; I guess about three-fifths Italians and two-fifths old men; citizens who are sort of superannuated, who could do that work, and could not do any other work.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Where living wages are paid, the Americans and Irish and Germans get work?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. Is not their work worth more?—A. Yes; I believe that a good healthy Irish-American, or an American of any kind, can do as much as half again as an Italian. He has got the strength. It does not follow that a man who lives on bread and water for six days of the week and a little piece of salt pork and bologna sausage on Sunday can do the work of the man who eats meat twice a day. I have had several times men brought to my knowledge, men that were so weak that they could not hold a pick; as soon as the foreman would go away to another place they would have to sit down and rest; could not do the work that was expected of them. Still, they are driven to it, and of course they have got to do it. The man stands over them.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is there any other thought in connection with this matter?—A. Yes; I wanted to say, in answer to a statement made by T. B. Maguire, that I saw in the public prints two or three days ago, before this committee, that he said, and stated it as an official—the general lecturer of the Knights of Labor—that men in many cases were as well off abroad as they are here. I think that Mr. Maguire errs in that, because statistics——

Mr. STUMP. He said in some occupations.

The WITNESS. Did he specify the occupations?

Mr. STUMP. No; he did not; he said merely in some occupations.

The WITNESS. It was a general statement that he made that went out, and he did not specify the occupations. I have paid some attention to this matter for fourteen or fifteen years, and have made myself somewhat acquainted with the statistics furnished through the State Department from abroad, and I have yet to find any class of men who are as well paid, or you might say half as well paid, in any occupation, excepting the scientific class, as they are here. That they are paid a little more than one-half in Europe of what they are here. The proof of that goes to show that if they were as well paid there as they are here——

Senator SQUIRE. They would not come?

The WITNESS. They would not come.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What do you know about the saving of money by these people? Do they save their earnings?—A. The average Italian, I was told by one of them who understands his countrymen pretty well, if he can get work even at \$1.25 a day, living as he does, in three years he will save \$500.

Q. What do they do with it?—A. Nine-tenths of them go right back to Italy, take it with them, and they live like princes for the balance of their days.

Q. Do you know if any of them put their money in a savings-bank here?—A. I hear occasionally of them putting it in savings-banks, but I think a great majority of them keep it around their person.

Q. Don't any of them buy any property—any land?—A. No; I know of a few cases. They don't buy anything. They are not a profitable class to have in the community, as far as buying anything. You never see any of these men come into a business place and buy a hat, or overcoat, or shoes. He usually goes to a second-hand store.

Q. Do you put him down as a superior sort of Chinaman—a sort of higher grade of Chinaman?—A. I should say, as between the class of Italians that have come over here the last ten years, there is not much of a choice. The Chinese have taken the part of the washerwoman.

Q. You mean in the Eastern States?—A. The Western part I am not so much acquainted with. I know what they have done here. The Italians, besides all that, besides pushing the American laborer out of work here, he has taken entire control of the fruit business, and the huckstering business, and has pushed the poor man, the old women, and cripples, who have been able to make a living out of that sort of thing, out of business.

Q. When they do invest their money they go into that sort of business?—A. When they do invest their money they generally go into some light occupation. You see a great big man of two or three hundred pounds have a fruit stand.

Q. Do you know anything about the Chinese in this city at all, whether they are employed largely on any work of the kind?—A. No; I don't know much about the Chinese, except I have a general personal acquaintance with Dennis Kearney, of California. He was on here some three or four years ago and was up in my place, and a good deal of this information I got about the Chinese I got from him.

Q. You don't know much about the employment of Chinese in this city?—A. Don't know anything about it, except that they have taken entire control of the laundry business to the exclusion of the Americans who were in it before they came; that they do it cheaper than anybody else can do it, and I guess their work is more satisfactory; they work harder and they understand the business better and seem able to do it. Now, there is another thing I would like to call the attention of the committee to. Very few of these Italians have ever become citizens here. It don't follow, as a matter of fact, that they can become citizens, because they live in a community by themselves and they speak in their own language.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. Are not there many of them that are voters here? Don't you find that they go to the polls and vote?—A. There was not a man on that work that was a voter, not one; nor in any other work that I have been on. Of course there are a class of Italians that are a great benefit to the community, skilled mechanics, frescoers, and that class of people, and they make reputable citizens and good ones; but that class of Italians do not become citizens, and if they should their votes would be right in the pockets of the padrones.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Is it not a fact, that there is a movement now among the padrones, to get the Italians to become naturalized, to get their papers, in order to have them sell their votes to the political parties? Is not that a branch of the business that the padrones are pursuing now?—A. I should not wonder. I was told by one of them, that he would like to go into that sort of business, and that he could get quite a number of them naturalized, and asked what their votes would be worth on election day.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. Was that one of the padrones?—A. Yes. I wouldn't care about mentioning his name. I know that question was put to me.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do the Italian children go to school?—A. They have some schools of their own; generally church schools; schools connected with the churches.

Q. Are they very largely patronized?—A. I suppose they are. I never made any inquiries as to that, but several Catholic parishes here, including one in Mulberry street, have parochial schools attached to their churches, and I guess they are attended very largely. As far as public schools are concerned, I don't find many of them.

Q. According to your experience as an inspector of public works where large numbers of Italians are employed, and knowing much about the work, and knowing the number of Italian laborers in this country, would you suggest to this committee the restriction of immigration of Italians?—A. I would, most certainly. I have always been in favor of a head tax, and would prohibit, to a great extent, the importation of this labor here. I don't believe that any contract law that you can make would be effective, because there are three or four, or a dozen ways of getting around anything of that sort. But if you put a head tax (a gentleman here, to-day, I think it was the president of the Hebrew Association, suggested \$3 a head), I do not think that would keep them away.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. Wouldn't that operate to keep out the class that we do desire to have come here?—A. No; I don't think so, because the class we do desire, and we ought to desire to come here, have a little money generally, and the class that have no money I think we do not want.

Q. Sometimes you find excellent young men who have no money, but have muscle, and are valuable.—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. But \$25 head tax would not keep out men brought by this contractor Palladani?—A. Well, I think \$25 would have the effect of keeping out a good many.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. You are actuated, as I understand, by the motive that you want to have a class of American citizens here that make it their home? You have no personal motive in this?—A. Not at all. I am just as friendly to Italians as to any other class of citizens.

Q. You have not had any contest of any kind that would occasion any feeling?—A. Not the slightest.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Do you belong to any of these orders, Knights of Labor, etc.?—A. No; I do not. I am now and have been connected with an association known as the American Industrial League—am secretary of it. Several years ago I had a motion introduced in the Workingmen's Trades Assembly which prohibited the employment of alien labor on public works, by contract or otherwise. The resolution read somewhat in this shape: That none but American citizens, or those desiring to become so—meaning those who have declared their intention—be permitted to work upon public works, by contract or otherwise, or be em-

ployed by the State. I think if a law of that kind was put in force it would do a great deal to keep out this class of immigration.

Q. If they should not be employed on public works by city or State?—A. Yes; unless they were citizens or intended to become so.

Q. Would you think that a compulsory citizenship would tend to keep out immigrants from this country, and especially those who come in in the summer and leave us in the winter with their pockets full of money?—A. I think it would. I think it would be an excellent thing. There is another large class who come over here from Scotland and England; skilled mechanics come over in the spring and work upon our buildings here, live in cheap lodgings here, and go home in the fall with our money in their pockets.

Q. They could take out first papers at a cost of about two dollars, couldn't they?—A. They don't have to pay anything for first papers.

Q. They could do that?—A. Well, suppose they do that; make provision for enforcing the law; suppose a man does that by fraud, punish him when you catch him.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You were going to say something else?—A. There was a matter drawn to my attention yesterday, by a man in the cigar business, that I am somewhat familiar with myself; that some fifteen years ago there was only one cigar-makers' association in this country that was worthy of being called one, called the International Cigar-Makers' Union, and they have had several strikes with their employers. This gentleman said they were averaging \$18 for the season. Presently they had a strike for eight or nine hours' work, and the employers fought them, and imported a lot of Bohemians to take their places. At that time came in this tenement-house cigar industry; the Bohemians living somewhat as Italians do, and made them in houses, until at last the State board of health interfered and a law was passed in Albany prohibiting the manufacture of cigars in tenement houses. The Bohemians joined the union for a spell, then broke off and called themselves the Progressive Cigar-Makers' Union, of which Mr. Samuel Gompers is president. I am told that by this competition between the foreign and the American cigar-maker, wages have dwindled down to between \$7 and \$8 for the average of a week's work. So, these strikes in Chicago, which ended in the execution of the anarchists, those men sent over to Germany and got a number of Slavs and Bohemians to take the place of laborers. They were people not understanding our laws or our habits; they spoke their own language; knew nothing about this country; and they built up a sort of a nation of their own, an independent nation in Chicago, and the result was the execution of these unfortunate men. That happened three years ago.

Q. Is there anything else that you have to suggest?—A. Nothing I think of now. I simply suggest to the committee a restrictive clause in the immigration laws is necessary, what you might call a prohibitive tariff.

Q. What sort of restrictive clause?—A. I would be in favor of a head-tax, not of \$3, but about \$25.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. On what?—A. On all males of twenty-one years of age who are about to immigrate to this country. I would not allow any paupers in. I would not allow any lame, blind, or decrepit people.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You would immediately convert all that came into citizens, and if they came here under twenty-one years of age, they would be a citizen in three years?—A. If a law could be passed, I don't know whether it would be constitutional or not, which would make it necessary for the man to take his oath of citizenship the moment he landed, I believe it would be a first-class thing.

Senator SQUIRE. The moral effect of it might be something, anyway.

TESTIMONY OF EDGAR L. RIDGWAY, PRESIDENT NEW YORK BOARD OF EMIGRATION.

EDGAR L. RIDGWAY, called and sworn, testifies as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What position do you hold in the New York board of commissioners of emigration?—A. I am president of the board.

Q. How long have you acted as president of that board?—A. Since last July.

Q. Have you given personal attention to matters of immigration at Castle Garden?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it the understanding of the commissioners that immigration is growing better or worse, as to the character of the people?—A. I think the general impression is that of late years the immigration is not as desirable as it has been before.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. That is, the class of immigrants is not as desirable?—A. The class of immigrants. I had no personal knowledge of that, from absolute contact, prior to last July.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Still, it is the information that gradually comes to you in the discharge of your duties and upon which you are, of course, competent to testify. Which of the immigrants are considered the most undesirable?—A. I suppose the most undesirable class would be the poor class that come here.

Q. What nation furnishes us the poorest classes?—A. There are a great many Russians come here of that character, Italians, and so on.

Q. Is the Italian immigration on the increase?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is the Russian on the increase?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is the German on the increase?—A. Yes, I think it is.

Q. Is the Irish on the increase?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is the English on the increase?—A. I think they are.

Q. Are you satisfied that the present immigration law is sufficiently restrictive?—A. No, sir; I think there should be further restrictions.

Q. What would you suggest?—A. I think, in the first place, the best results could be attained by a close co-operation between the States and the Federal Government; that laws should be enacted so that the States and the Federal Government would act in accord. The State, for instance, should have supervision over the condition of the labor market within its borders. The United States, through its consuls abroad, should have cognizance of the character of people wanted in the various parts of the United States. For instance, a consul at a sea-port could have an examination made, and an application, or a list of people desiring to come to the United States furnished him, say

thirty days in advance of their shipment, in order to examine into their characteristics, find out whether they were able to pay their fare through to destination instead of being landed here at the sea-port without money sufficient to carry them on; and everything of that kind that would give a full understanding between the two.

Q. The commissioners of emigration of the State of Pennsylvania would report to consuls abroad five thousand coal-miners wanted in Pennsylvania?—A. Yes, sir; or if there were too many there, they could make that statement known to the consuls abroad.

Q. Make their report to the Government here, that conveys information to the consuls. Then the consuls would give certificates of passage here to five thousand coal-miners?—A. They could make an examination there, and if they had, say, two hundred and fifty, or any other number, who wanted to go to a certain point in Pennsylvania or in New York, they would have the advices there whether they could have employment. That would be the first point. Then, next, if they could receive employment, the consuls would be advised, by making an examination of these people, whether they had bought their ticket in Europe through to the point of destination. That would relieve a great deal of this trouble too.

Q. And if no coal-miners were wanted, no coal-miners would be permitted to come?—A. I don't know as to whether that could be done or not, but I think that it would have a great effect, if the people desiring to come were informed of the full facts by a person in official authority having knowledge of them.

Q. You do not mean that would necessitate an investigation, but it would put the consul in possession of information as to the labor market here?—A. All over the United States; from an officer appointed, for instance, by the States, or such board as the various States saw fit to have it come through.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. You mean the consul could issue a sort of bulletin.—A. Understand me, this State officer could be advised from every part of his State, and once a month, or once a week, could have some circulars printed of the condition of the labor market and have it transmitted to the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of the Treasury, so that it could go to the consul.

Q. And then the consul could issue some sort of bulletin as to where the labor was wanted?—A. Exactly; and at the points where they are importing these people from, the steam-ship companies, or any one else desiring to sell them tickets, and making them representations, could be at once confronted with the absolute fact from some authoritative source.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What other suggestions have you?—A. There has been a good deal said by various witnesses in relation to making it obligatory on a person coming to this country to become a citizen. I don't know whether you could do that or not; but I think it would be perfectly practical to exact a tax from people who come as immigrants to this country and do not become citizens; an annual tax; it need not be an exorbitant tax; a small one.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. An annual tax. You mean something different from a head tax?—A. To apply to aliens coming to this country and not becoming citizens;

and that tax could be applied to taking care of such immigrants as came in distress; it would aggregate a very large amount.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Would you increase the present landing tax upon the immigrant?—

A. I don't think that would be necessary; that is, I don't think it would be necessary in view of these other suggestions being carried out.

Q. Would you keep a landing tax at all?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would you keep it at the present rate of 50 cents a head?—A. I don't know as I would want to make any recommendation in relation to that, as to raising it or not. I think some tax should be exacted.

Q. Is it your observation that foreign immigrant cheap labor has largely supplanted the American workmen in or about the city of New York?—A. Yes, sir; I think that is so.

Q. Has that supplanting been done because of a superior capacity for this work by the immigrants or a lowering of the wages?—A. I think it is because he is able to live on less, and therefore demands less than our people here.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. The remark you made previously that the most undesirable class was the poorest class; in that connection do you not think it desirable to have immigrants come in here if they are proper people, even if without money?—A. I want to qualify that. I do not mean altogether poor in money. I mean physically poor as well as poor in pocket, such as we get frequently from Russia.

Q. You do not believe in throwing unnecessary restrictions upon the immigration here of a wholesome set of people?—A. No, sir; not of the proper class.

Q. They make good citizens?—A. Provided our labor markets can absorb them, I do not believe in restricting or keeping them back; but I think we ought to have some understanding about the Territories requiring additional labor. For instance, I was down through the South last October, and frequently gentlemen spoke to me there about the difficulty of getting laborers; that they would like to have them down there; and I suppose there are other parts of the United States where they have a superabundance of them.

Senator SQUIRE: Take our Western States and Territories, we even have these Scandinavians come there, without much, if any, means, and they get employment, and they get a little property after awhile, and get places of their own; they are quite thrifty?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. Yes, sir; I certainly think there should not be a complete divorce between the Federal and State Governments in these matters; for the general good, I am speaking. For instance, the Solicitor of the Treasury has stated that, immigrants coming here to New York and being landed, the Federal Government is not longer responsible for them, and they become a charge on the locality where they happen to be landed. Now it is not exactly just that the county of New York should have all these people who come in distress put in their charitable institutions, to be cared for out of the funds of this city, and this being the great entry port of the United States, it would naturally feel the most effect from it.

Q. Is that not to some extent counterbalanced by the fact that it is this great entre-pot which is doing this great business?—A. Yes, but we get people who are in distress here, and we have 18,000 of them now in the charitable institutions paid for by the county, and the immigrant

fund was created for the purpose of caring for such people as come in distress.

Q. Do you mean that there are 18,000 people consisting solely of these immigrants?—A. Oh, no; this would be an additional number. I am only speaking of the great charities of the city.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The contract which your board had with the Secretary of the Treasury calls for the commissioners to take care of the immigrants who fell into distress any time within a year after landing?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What number of people on an average were under your care on Ward's Island, which was the hospital or retreat you had for the care of such people?—A. I think our annual report shows it to have been 266 last year. I mean the average per day.

Commissioner STARR. Between 3,000 and 4,000, I think.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. Yes, but that was the daily average.

Q. What was the aggregate of that expense?—A. \$81,286.67.

Q. Is it not a fact, however, that quite a number of these people were not residents of the city of New York, when they fell under your care, but were shipped here under operation of the law from other places?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you a list of those?—A. I don't know whether we have or not. It is not in the report.

Q. So there is no way of ascertaining how many of these people became directly chargeable to you in the city?—A. No.

Q. About 33 per cent. of the immigrants landing in New York remain in the city?—A. Yes, sir.

By Senator SQUIRE:

Q. You speak of 18,000 that are being supported here now by charity. Those are people that are in such circumstances that the city and county have to care for them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of that number how many are foreign-born; what percentage?

A. I don't know, sir. When I said 18,000, I said that approximately. I have not received the exact amount from the charities commissioners. I understood it was about 18,000. As to how many of those are foreign-born I don't know. I think there is a very large percentage of them.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. Seventy-five per cent., Mr. Chairman; the immigrants who come here in distress and from any other States, having gone through to destination and afterwards become in distress, were returned here by the certification of the county board or State board of some other State. We make an examination upon that—we could ascertain from the manifest—to see whether it was really a case that we were obliged to take care of, and verifying it in that way we have sent them to Ward's Island. They come from Connecticut, Massachusetts, and various other States.

Senator SQUIRE. Do you know how many there are altogether that have been sent back, and whom you have on hand?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. From other States? I should think there were but a very small number now. We have got only 150 or 160 people on Ward's Island.

Senator SQUIRE. How many should you say?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. Not more than 4 or 5 from other States. I would suggest that question might be replied to by Commissioner Stephenson, who is the chairman of that committee.

Commissioner STEPHENSON: I would say that over one-third that are there now was sent there by authorities of other States.

Senator SQUIRE. Of 150?

Commissioner STEPHENSON. About 150 there.

Senator SQUIRE. About 50 then.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. I should say about 50. Most of the insane are brought from other States and sent here. Only last Thursday, the last *official* day of the board, we received an immigrant, in custody of an officer from Boston, who had landed here in July, and we received that man and sent him to Ward's Island. He had been in the country about eight months.

Senator SQUIRE. Is that one of the reasons that you have for the view that the State authorities should have something to say about this business?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. Yes, sir; I think that is one of the strong reasons why the State should be protected in its rights.

The CHAIRMAN. I was seeking to find out how much of this \$81,000 of charges you would be relieved from if the new superintendent of immigration took no charge of the immigrant who fell into distress, and you were relieved from those sent in from other States. Is the answer that you gave, Mr. Commissioner Stephenson, as to the present number who are in Ward's Island Hospital, the general average? Always about one-third of them from abroad?

Commissioner STEPHENSON. I think that would be the general average, yes, sir; about one-third.

The CHAIRMAN. Then two-thirds of \$1,000 is what might be expected to be charged to the city and county here, if the superintendent of immigration does not take charge of the people.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. That is simply the matter of maintenance. It does not include the expense of the property and of other incidental expenses attendant.

Mr. STUMP. But, Mr. Ridgway, if the United States through the Secretary of the Treasury would care for all these indigent people returned here say within a year?

Senator SQUIRE. You mean from outside States?

Mr. STUMP. From outside States and everywhere. Erecting hospitals, say, on Ellis Island, how could that continue to be a charge on the city of New York, and why should there be an intermingling of authority between the United States and the State of New York in regard to immigrants?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. Because I believe that an intermingling of authority such as I can define, speaking of it in the way I have, would be a benefit to the whole country.

Senator SQUIRE. But you did not speak of it in connection with this time. Your thought, as I understood you, was to get statistics from the State in regard to what labor was needed. That could be obtained, could not it, without keeping up an organization such as you speak of? These statistics could be obtained all over the United States.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. Each State itself could obtain the statistics in any way it saw fit.

Mr. STUMP. But my remark referred only to those who became insane, or sick, or helpless within a year after their landing, and whom you have heretofore taken to Ward's Island. Now, if the United States erected a hospital and cared for those persons here, could not they do it without their becoming in any manner a charge on the State or city of New York?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. By reason of the fact that Ellis Island is within the harbor of New York; this is the great attractive point, and naturally there would be more people landed upon our charity than any port of the United States.

Mr. STUMP. But in a case here of a person landed upon your charities, you would investigate that, and if you found it was an immigrant landed here within a year, could not you send him to the United States immigrant hospital?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. The question is what would become of him after they got through with him. At the expiration of a year they would then land him upon our charity.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that the condition now?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. That is the condition now.

Senator SQUIRE. Then it should be relieved not only of one-third, but of the whole of it. As heretofore arranged and provided for, if the United States Government should take charge of the whole business, you would not need any State, or city, or county to take any part of it.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. They ought not to.

Mr. STUMP. So in that case there would not be any necessity for the intermingling of the State and the United States in regard to those persons.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. There is an intermingling at the port of Boston and the port of Philadelphia, and some other places, and the contracts with the Secretary of the Treasury there continue five years instead of one year.

Mr. STUMP. So we are aware; but when I inform you, as was developed by our testimony taken at Boston, that the charitable association for the State of Massachusetts, where any patients of that kind came to their care, they were authorized to draw from the immigrant fund for the payment, and it was not a burden either to the State of Massachusetts or to the city of Boston. Why should it become so to the State of New York or the city of New York?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. I say it would become a burden under the contemplated method of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Mr. STUMP. Oh; you have reference to what the Solicitor of the Treasury stated?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. I am speaking of what the Solicitor said.

Mr. STUMP. But we are speaking more in reference to what would be a proper arrangement and management of the whole subject-matter. You said, I thought, that there could not be a proper arrangement without a conflict between the United States and the State of New York.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. I don't think there should be any conflict. The interests of the State should be represented. Perhaps they might have a solution for it somewhat in this way: The superintendent of immigration, or the commissioner of immigration, appointed by the President, or the Secretary of Treasury, and another appointed by the governor of the State, and those two, for instance, taking a port like Boston, or Philadelphia, or New York, to constitute a board, and on all questions relating to immigrants, as to their being permitted to land, whose destination was beyond the limits of the State, the United States official vote would be final; and on questions where the immigrant intended to come within the borders of the State, that the State commissioner represented, his vote would be final. There would be no conflict then.

Mr. STUMP. I am not speaking so much of conflicts as this dual administration in regard to one sick person.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. It is not but one sick person. It is the great aggregate of people who are coming from all over the world.

Mr. STUMP. Well, you know many little things make up a great thing, so it really is dual administration over one sick person.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. The reason has been that the law was not definite enough.

Mr. STUMP. I am speaking of mode and manner. Now, you find that an immigrant who has landed within the year may be landed at the port of New York and drifted away, within the year to Illinois, or any of the Western States. He could be properly cared for by the United States Government by a draft upon the United States Government for his care, whereas, to carry out your idea, you would have to have one United States commissioner and one from every State in the United States, to properly take care of such persons.

Mr. RIDGWAY. Such States as had no port of entry probably would not care to appoint a commissioner for that specific purpose, but any of the States where they had great interests involved, such as the State of New York, where all these people are coming through, they ought to have the privilege of being represented. They ought to be able to say as to what class of people are to become residents of the State.

Mr. STUMP. The idea I want to suggest to you is that if an immigrant should come here and drift to the State of Maryland, and become a charge upon the charitable institutions of the State of Maryland, when it was ascertained that he had not been a year in this country, and he was entitled to participate in this capitation tax, head tax, they would be entitled to draw upon the United States to refund them any expense they had been put to, and the State of Maryland would have just as much right as the State of New York, or city of New York; so in that view don't you think there ought to be a national commissioner or a State commission within the States themselves?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. I don't think he could simplify the present conditions.

Senator SQUIRE. Would it simplify matters if the United States takes up this subject and enacts suitable legislation to protect all the people of the country? That would be a law of the United States. Ought not the operation of that be supervised by officers of the United States? Would not it complicate matters to have these laws executed by, and the management of the immigrants under them confided to, State officials?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. I do not see how there could be any complication in that way.

Senator SQUIRE. Would it not complicate it to carry on business for the United States Government by State officials?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. There could be no difference in that way, because they would have the laws defining it for them.

Senator SQUIRE. It is the duty of some one to see that the laws of Congress are properly enforced. Now, if a State officer would be responsible to State authority, an United States officer would be responsible to United States authority.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. He would have his limiting lines there. He could see where his responsibilities and liabilities went, and how far he could go, and where he should stop.

Senator SQUIRE. Of course the State could enact such a law as it saw fit, and alter it where it saw fit.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. It would have to be a law of the United States to authorize anything of that kind.

Senator SQUIRE. The States could make such laws as they saw fit to make that would not be in conflict with United States laws.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. But it would have to be a law of the United States which would make these defining lines as to the decisions of the United States officer and of the State officer.

Senator SQUIRE. An income fund of course would be opened, and the State would be free to act legislatively and otherwise, where there was no law of Congress to prevent it.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. A general immigration law would have to make the fund collected general, such as suggested. Under the present law the fund collected at this port can only be applied to relieve the immigrants who come to this port.

Senator SQUIRE. There would be no fund in the possession of the United States, then, if the State collected the fund first; there would be no special fund, I mean.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. There would be a fund in the United States Treasury to carry that out.

Senator SQUIRE. Your idea is, that a State officer should be paid out of this United States fund?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. No; I was going to continue, so that aliens residing within the State of New York could be taxed for the support of this very thing.

Senator SQUIRE. You are speaking now of the suggestion you made a while ago, of an annual tax?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. Yes; an annual tax.

Senator SQUIRE. That you would have collected by the State, then?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. Yes, sir; either the State or the United States; that could be arranged between them. That would all require legislation. I assume that the object of the committee is to get the best possible information to make a report to that end; to make what legislation is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what we are after. Is there anything additional that you desire to suggest? The committee is very anxious to hear all the suggestions that you have to make.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. I do not think I have anything further to say.

Mr. STUMP. We have been sifting your testimony, in order to get all the points.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. Yes, sir; I understand that pretty thoroughly. I think with what has been said by the various commissioners who have been on the stand, and the annual report, their attitude is shown.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir; we have sought to get the suggestions of three of your commissioners who have been on the stand.

Senator SQUIRE. This gentleman desires me to ask a question, which seems to be proper enough. If I understand him correctly, he desires the question put, as to whether the commissioner would recommend that the period during which the immigrant should be considered an immigrant, for the purposes of relief, should be extended to a longer period than one year; or, to what period it should be extended?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. Well, I think it should be extended at least to five years. And I think even the fund, such as is suggested, could be arranged to be collected.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the non-citizen tax?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. Yes, sir; there would be a large amount in the treasury, and they would be able to pay that and relieve the va-

rious States. My point is that the States should not bear any of this burden.

Mr. STUMP. Wouldn't you usurp the position taken by these missionaries in these missions, charitable associations, and turn them out?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. Well, we have a great deal of the poor with us here in New York, and we know what it is.

The CHAIRMAN. The evidence has been before us that 75 per cent. of the persons in the various hospitals, under various forms of disease, who are receiving public charity from your city, are foreign born.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, have you any figures as to the per cent. of that number who are immigrants within the last five years.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. No, I have not.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you, Mr. Commissioner Stephenson?

Commissioner STEPHENSON. Well, I would state that the state board of charities say that the State of New York is paying \$1,750,000 a month for the support of the indigent poor in this State. What proportion of that is foreign born I can not tell you, but it must amount to about \$18,000,000 in the State of New York alone.

Mr. STUMP. Is not that money contributed by charity?

Commissioner STEPHENSON. That is true, but it is maintaining paupers, who can not maintain themselves.

The CHAIRMAN. But the per cent. of the foreign born who are the subjects of charity is not as great, outside of the limits of New York, as it is within it.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. Probably not. The testimony given by Mr. Marshall Voight, who was the warden there for years, showed that 90 per cent. of the inmates admitted in this county were foreign born, and that but 10 per cent. were native born.

Senator SQUIRE. I believe that it is generally admitted that the immigration business has been a great factor in the growth of our country. Of course, it would have been impossible to obtain the proportions that we have in the last quarter of a century—doubling the population, and building up our country, East and West, North and South—building up great cities—we could not have done that simply by the natural increase of our people. Now it is giving wealth to all parts of our nation, by the immigrants that are coming in here.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. They make good citizens out in your section.

Senator SQUIRE. Certainly with us. Now, are there not certain evils that we must not be satisfied with; that is, while we must not interdict this immigration, yet we must not permit in it such evils as have been occurring. There may be a time when our country will become filled up, but we do not expect that time to arrive for many years. Now, in this investigation, is it not necessary for us to consider the great benefits that we have received. Is it not a great consideration for us to still continue the growth of the country? We can find out, and perhaps remedy, the evils of immigration, but in doing so we do not want to cripple our country.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. Let me say one word on that point. While the testimony has been overwhelming in regard to a certain nationality coming into this country, and that the Italian immigration to this country, which has largely increased—in 1873 the Italian immigration to this country was a little over 6,000, in 1888 it was 42,000—now, while it is true that rarely ever you can find an able-bodied Italian in an almshouse or in any charitable institution, it is equally true that

they have driven out the American laborer in this country, and have introduced the pauper labor, and wages which an American can not live upon. Now, whether the country wants to continue that, or whether that is a benefit to this country? I do not think it is.

Senator SQUIRE. I think that some way should be devised so as to protect American labor—there is no question about that.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. You want to protect American labor, but national prejudice or partisanship should not enter into it.

Commissioner STEPHENSON. Not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any suggestion to offer concerning the inspection of the immigrant when he lands in this country?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. In what way?

The CHAIRMAN. It has been suggested that it is of very little value. On an average, when a vessel lands its passengers, one man is passed by the register every thirty seconds. You have but to state that to state that the inspection is a mere matter of form. Have you any suggestion as to a closer and more rigorous inspection by the men whom you call register clerks?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. I do not think that you could get at that without increasing the number very greatly. It would be beneficial to have a closer inspection.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be beneficial to have a closer inspection?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. It would be beneficial to have a closer inspection, and it would be more beneficial to have this report made as suggested from the consul abroad, and from the information that he could get from the various reports made through the State Department. For instance, a merchant would not be apt to buy a lot of merchandise and ship it to Seattle, without first inquiring whether it would be taken in the market. And these laborers, coming from all over the world, are sold tickets to go to America with promises that they are going to be able to make a great big living, and make plenty of money; and they frequently arrive here with no money, or a dollar, or two or three, after paying for their ticket, and they say, they want to go to Ohio, or to Washington State, and they haven't any means to go there. Now, an inspection of this kind by the consul, first to know whether at Seattle they wanted any laborers of that class—he could apprise the immigrant before he paid his money. He makes his statement, which is translated by the consul at the port of shipment, say thirty days in advance, stating the circumstances, and the number in his family, where he intends to go in the United States, what his occupation is, whether he has any friends there to assist him, whether he is prepared to pay his fare through to destination, before leaving the other side. I think that it would be conducive of great good to get that information.

Senator SQUIRE. I suppose that the chairman had special reference the inspection here, when they came in, to send certain ones back.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. Yes, sir.

Senator SQUIRE. But you do not permit them to land, if they are not suitable people?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. No, sir.

Senator SQUIRE. Those whom you do not permit to land are persons who do not have any money?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. Not in all cases. For instance, there might be a rugged, hardy young man come here, with nobody dependent upon him, and he not have any money, but he would be allowed to land.

Senator SQUIRE. You let him in?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. Yes, sir.

Senator SQUIRE. But the chairman asked you with regard to this method of inspection, whether it would not be wise to adopt a more severe ordeal for the immigrant?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. I should think it would. What I mean is, they could get closer to the fact. For instance, the examination as it has been made, was the best that could be done. They would come up in line and make this statement you have seen, the age, the country where they came from, where they were going, their occupation or trade, whether they had any family and how much money they had. Now, we do not know the fact from that information, whether they had any money as stated. I think it could be got at very much closer by a little more time and more people to question them.

Senator SQUIRE. You could also learn more about their physical condition?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. Exactly. The great trouble with so many people coming here is, that they are put on a ship and started to America with two or three dollars, and they get here to Castle Garden, and say, "I am going out to some point in Illinois." "Have you got any money?" "No, only got three dollars." Something like that. Sometimes their friends send them the means to go on, or keep and provide for them till they get work. We keep them a few days and communicate with their friends. You see that necessitates an examination and expense, and a proper expense, I think, too.

The CHAIRMAN. One great value in your suggestion as to this concurrent action between the States and the Federal Government is, that when people apply to the consul there and he says, "Where are you going?" "Well, I am going to the mining regions in Pennsylvania," he will say, "Here are reports from there; they don't want any more laborers; they are full," it prevents then an over-crowding of the labor market in this country. A wholesale restrictive measure would be your thought?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And it would keep immigration down to the demands of the markets for labor in this country?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. Yes, sir. They are, to certain extent, merchandise. That is, they are merchandise because of their ignorance. They do not know exactly what is wanted.

Senator SQUIRE. Suppose somebody insisted on going, anyway?

Mr. STUMP. Suppose he says, "I have got my friends there, and I want to go?"

Commissioner RIDGWAY. I don't mean to restrict them from going in that way, but I do mean this, that if a man notifies a consul through a certain source that thirty days from now I want to embark for Antwerp, London, or any other port, and the consul shows him just the condition of affairs in the place he contemplates going to.

Senator SQUIRE. That would be great labor upon the consul, wouldn't it?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. He would have ample means. If this man says, I have got friends there, or I intend to go, anyway, I would not propose to debar him from going, if he was a proper subject; but I would make this necessary, that he shall purchase a ticket through to that point, or else satisfy the consul that he has got means to purchase it when he arrives in New York or any other port in the United States. That would prevent people coming into the United States without the means to go to their destination.

Senator SQUIRE. Then would you not require some legislation on

that point? If you were going to have consular conditions that the man was a suitable immigrant—that the conditions were suitable for his coming into the country—that, of course, would require a very elaborate system. That has been discussed.

Commissioner RIDGWAY. We have had people sent back on that very account; they supposing that Chicago was a little walk up the street, and they didn't have the means to get there, or didn't have the friends there; they had to be sent back; possibly a man with a family; he could not support himself, and he would not be allowed to go.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any additional statement that you desire to make?

Commissioner RIDGWAY. No, sir; there is nothing that I think would be necessary.

TESTIMONY OF HON. JOHN B. WEBER, U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION.

JOHN B. WEBER, called and sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What official position do you hold at this time with reference to immigration?—A. Superintendent of Immigration.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. How long have you been such?—A. One week.

Q. You are now the United States officer in charge of landing immigrants at the barge office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. On United States property?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are aware that the duty of this committee is to examine into the workings of the immigration laws, and to make a report to Congress as to what provisions should be made and suggestions as to the remodeling of the law?—A. I understand that, sir.

Q. In aid of the duties that you have now assumed, will you be kind enough to tell this committee what legislation you would desire in order to properly execute such duties?—A. It would be very difficult to make intelligent suggestions as to changes to be made in the law with one week's experience. I may say this, however, that there must be some unnecessary circumlocution with reference to a law which seems to make it necessary for the Superintendent of Immigration to report cases to the collector.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You mean detained persons?—A. Detained persons; and obtain from him the necessary order to send them back.

Q. You believe the final decision as to the refusal to permit to land, and the returning of the immigrant ought to rest with the Superintendent?—A. Well, there seems to be some doubt as to the meaning of the law, so far as its being obligatory, or necessary, to obtain the order of the collector for that purpose. If you will read the law, you will find that after directing or permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to make a contract with the State board, such board was required to report this class of immigrants to the collector. Whether the law means that an agent of the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to another agent of the Secretary, is somewhat doubtful, but the regulations continue the same in that respect. I call attention to it so that if the law

is not sufficient now, it may be considered by the committee, with the view of changing it, if it is thought best to do so.

Senator SQUIRE. Do you find the operation of receiving these immigrants to work smoothly under your present arrangement?—A. As smoothly as could be expected under the circumstances.

Q. Does it work as smoothly as you expected beforehand that it would?—A. Much better than I expected.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What are you doing with the persons recently, who have fallen into distress and called upon you for assistance?—A. What do you mean by recent? Do you mean within a year?

Q. The commissioners of emigration, under contract with the Secretary of the Treasury, have been caring for diseased immigrants for a year. Any who have come to you in distress who have landed within the last year?—A. Thus far I have ordered them to be taken care of.

Q. You have ordered them to be taken care of?—A. Yes, sir. Perhaps I might say, that for two or three days I have deferred action in such cases until I have received instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Q. How many immigrants have landed during this week that you have had charge?—A. I could not tell you without consulting the books.

Q. Can you approximate the number?—A. Yes, sir. I should think about 10,000. There were 5,000 on two days; 2,000 to-day, and 3,000 last Monday or Tuesday. Perhaps there were more than 10,000.

Q. How many have been ordered returned?—A. I could not tell you without referring to the books, but I should think about 25 or 30.

Q. Have you any now under detention awaiting a final decision?—A. Awaiting a decision from the collector.

Q. Yes?—A. I think not more than one or two, if any. For the purpose of expediting the matter I have sent a special messenger to the collector, and asked the messenger to wait until the order was granted—until the collector had acted, so as to bring his order back. Of course there is this difficulty that arises occasionally: they close up somewhat earlier at the custom-house than we do, and the cases are necessarily held over until the next day; that is, there may be some cases awaiting my signature on my return. It will be too late to do anything at the custom-house this afternoon, so they will be acted upon in the morning.

Q. Are the accommodations sufficient at the barge office for the proper dispatch of business?—A. Up to a certain limit, yes, sir.

Q. What limit?—A. We can accommodate nicely 1,500 people. We can accommodate fairly well 2,000; perhaps 2,500. It is pretty close work to accommodate 2,000. We will be able, however, to accommodate more.

Senator SQUIRE. By buildings that are being constructed?

A. No.

Senator SQUIRE. System?

A. Perhaps a better perfection of system. But I say we will be able to accommodate them; but accommodate them with some inconvenience to the officials and some inconvenience to the immigrants.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You have suggested one improvement; you mean in the law. Have you any other suggestion to offer?—A. I don't know that I have

anything else to suggest. As I say, this is simply based upon very recent experience, and very limited experience.

The CHAIRMAN. We appreciate the limited experience. It is hardly fair to call upon you, but yet the committee felt that there might be some suggestion you wanted to make, and, if so, we would like to hear you.

Senator SQUIRE. You have that point clearly which he did suggest.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, yes, it has been discussed before.

Mr. STUMP. I say it is simply a matter of regulation under this act.

Mr. WEBER. It is a question whether it is a matter of regulation. I call it to your attention, so that if the law is not sufficient, it may be remedied.

Mr. STUMP. "The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby charged with the duty of executing the provisions of this act and with supervision over the business of immigration to the United States." I think that gives him full power. "And for that purpose he shall have power to enter into contracts with such State," etc. That I agree to, that he shall have the power, if he desires, to execute, and it is matter of regulation. All the subject-matter of regulation is committed to his charge, under that act, under such rules and regulations as he may see proper to make.

The attention of the Superintendent of Immigration having been called to the press report of the case of the destitute immigrant Mrs. Augustus Laidrig, and to citation from letter of the Secretary of the Treasury that—

It is not to be understood that any immigrant has a claim for support for a year or for any definite period. In all applications of this kind you are to determine from the circumstances of the case whether any aid shall be given, and as instructed in telegram of yesterday you may grant relief in cases that you are entirely satisfied are meritorious. This rule will apply to cases where the landing occurs before the 19th instant as well as to subsequent cases, but care should be taken that aid should not be given longer than is necessary in each case.

Mr. WEBER. I consider myself now authorized to use my discretion as to these cases. I do not think that these cases are to be taken care of simply and solely because they are within the year.

Senator SQUIRE. You had not these instructions before, and you were simply awaiting instructions.

Mr. WEBER. Yes, sir.

Senator SQUIRE. And whatever suffering might have come from the circumstances prior to these instructions, would not occur in any other case hereafter?

Mr. WEBER. No; I do not think there is any suffering in any case. Some of these cases were relieved privately.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other statement that you desire to make?

Mr. WEBER. No, sir.

Mr. STUMP. I move that when the committee adjourns this evening it adjourn to meet at Washington at the call of the chairman.

The motion was carried, and it was so ordered.

On motion of Mr. Stump the committee adjourned.

STATEMENTS BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION, AND THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

WASHINGTON, *Thursday, May 1, 1890.*

The Committee on Immigration, of the United States Senate, and the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, of the House of Representatives, met in joint session in the committee room of the former at 10 a. m.

Present: Senators Chandler (chairman), Evarts, and McPherson, of the Senate Committee; Representatives Owen (chairman), Brewer, and Lehlbach, of the House Committee.

STATEMENT OF TIMOTHY F. LEE, IMMIGRANT INSPECTOR.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). What is your full name, residence, and occupation?

Mr. LEE. Timothy F. Lee, Raleigh, N. C., immigrant inspector.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). Under the Treasury Department?

Mr. LEE. Under the Treasury; special agents' department.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). How long have you been so employed?

Mr. LEE. About eight months.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). Where have your duties been performed?

Mr. LEE. From Norfolk, Va., to Brunswick, Ga., principally.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). What has been your duty in connection with immigration during that period and over that line of coast?

Mr. LEE. Specially to look after contract labor, upon instructions coming from the Department, in that portion of the country, and the intrusion of Canadian labor, which is very detrimental to home labor in those southern cotton ports during what is called the "cotton season," from September to May.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). State what you have ascertained with reference to the intrusion of Canadian labor in connection with cotton shipments?

Mr. LEE. I find that at those ports are possibly some 650 to 1,000 Canadian expert "jammers" and "headers"—what are called "jammers" and "headers"—loaders of cotton in holds of steamers and vessels that arrive there every season, within the last four or five years, especially, and to a larger extent last season. The season is now about over. In all those sea-port towns there are organized labor associations of what are called "cottons-crew men," and longshoremen sufficient to take and give all the adequate means that are necessary to take, load, and handle the cotton that is shipped from those ports. Those organized societies have

made complaints to the Department and to the leaders of organized labor in regard to this intrusion, and appeal for protection against it. In the former Administration (of President Cleveland), we appealed—Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Powderly, Mr. Litchman, myself and Mr. Leighton, and others—appealed to the Administration to detail some men to protect those men in the Southern ports and to enforce the alien contract labor law. We were received courteously, but no action was taken, and there was no detail made or means taken to enforce the law. When the present Administration came in, Mr. Windom very readily appointed men at such points as we thought were very urgent. I was not an applicant for a position myself; but living in the South, and being acquainted with the Southern ports, the Secretary appointed me, and detailed me to go down into that country and look after the enforcement of the law.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). Will you now state what you have ascertained in reference to the introduction of Canadian labor for this purpose, and give details as well as you can?

Mr. LEE. I found the larger amount of the Canadian labor had excluded our own labor at Norfolk, West Point, and Savannah. Those three points I made it my special duty to try and investigate, and get evidence sufficient to make cases that the district attorney thought he could prosecute successfully in the interest of the Department. There are some thirty-five cases before the United States circuit court at Richmond now, against P. H. Adams, who had brought the Canadians to West Point, by telegrams that I found, the dates, and substance of his dispatches and letters, to certain leaders of these Canadians at Montreal and Quebec. Those cases are now before the court, and the Canadians themselves, getting fearful that it would involve them in the trouble, have all left there.

Mr. EVARTS. Left where? Norfolk?

Mr. LEE. Left West Point and gone back to Canada. There is another class of labor that is of a little higher grade, composed of what are called cotton "samplers," or "graders" of cotton—giving the staple and examining a bale of cotton and stamping the grade, whether low, middling, and so on—whether long, staple, or short. It is a labor that takes years of experience to make a man perfect in understanding the staple, and the quality and the length of the fiber, and all of these things. Now, the men that were doing that kind of work had only five or six months' work a year. They were paid \$10 a day during the season for that labor. The English agents from Liverpool and Manchester and Southampton would come over here, representing English houses. They have gradually brought in some this season. They find there is no objection at all to them; and next they would bring in a grader, to the detriment of the man that has been working at it thirty-odd years, and who becomes unfitted for any other business or any other pursuits of life, thinking, of course, he had a mortgage—a life mortgage—for a position of the kind; and a boy of eighteen or twenty, who has only had a season or two's experience upon Liverpool wharves or Southampton wharves, is brought over in place of the man of years of experience; and our English friends claim that the boy of one season's experience is a more thorough expert in regard to that peculiar kind of cotton that the English cotton manufacturers need; that he is more especially fitted to say what kind of staple this factory or that factory needs. He turns off the American grader, who for years has been employed at that labor and is unfitted for anything else, and he thus fills his place. We have got some cases in Norfolk of that kind.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). This English sampler selects the cotton for English purchasers, does he not?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). Is he employed by the English purchaser for that purpose—to sample cotton?

Mr. LEE. He is employed by an English speculator in cotton at the Liverpool wharves and in Southampton—not a cotton spinner or cotton manufacturer. He is a trader in cotton—buying in this market and reselling in the Liverpool and Southampton markets.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). For that purpose he brings over his English sampler to aid him in selecting his cotton? Is that not the complaint?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir; to sample.

Mr. EVARTS. The Liverpool man is properly a cotton broker, and sends his sampler?

Mr. LEHLBACH. He sends a man over to fix the different grades of cotton.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). I have heard of this complaint before. It may be something to the point to say that there is a violation of the contract-labor law. But the American seller of cotton would hardly compel the British buyer to employ his sampler instead of such a sampler as the British purchaser might choose to bring over. I have heard complaint made that these British samplers of cotton ought not to be allowed to come here; but I have not yet seen how they can be prohibited.

Mr. EVARTS. It is for the advantage of cotton raisers and sellers to have this sampling done on this side instead of having their cotton await its disposition abroad in that way. The only way, therefore, to have that done is to have it done by the cotton buyer, having the sampling done here. I suppose that is about it, isn't it?

Mr. LEE. Let me give you an illustration, gentlemen, in regard to that. Now, the American producer of cotton, the raiser of cotton, the farmer out in the country, brings in 5 or 6 bales of cotton. Under the present system you allow a stranger to come in, with no interest in the country or soil. You allow the agent to say, "I will buy that cotton according to my grade." He has his own weigher who comes from Liverpool; he has his own sampler who has no interest in the soil and no interest at all in this country. He samples it. You allow the stranger to come right in and regulate the produce of the toiler of the soil that comes into the market without any protection at all. Now, Senator Evarts, our home graders are sworn officers, appointed by the cities, bonded to perform their duties impartially, and justly. They are not appointed by the farmers outside. They are not appointed by the cotton dealers. They are appointed by the city authorities of all these cotton-shipping ports of the South. They are sworn and bonded officers to perform their duties impartially between the buyer and the seller.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). Now, there is no violation of the contract-labor law, is there?

Mr. LEE. I will show you why there is no violation. There is where the law is weak in one particular, that the stranger can come in here and bring in these people, but you can not. If you send and bring this cotton grader from Liverpool you will be fined \$1,000 for violating the law, and the stranger can come in, bringing in Jones, Smith, Brown, or Robinson, and he violates no law at all.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Because they make the purchase of the goods that are exported.

Mr. EVARTS. Under the present law the alien employer can bring in an alien with him, and an American employer can not bring in the alien. In other words, this construction would be put upon it. Well; there are many others proposed in a good direction which work in exactly the opposite. Is it not so that the foreigner has the advantage over the American? The buyer is, after all, the master of the question of what he will pay and what he will buy.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). Which would seem to be an entirely reasonable agreement. Buying and selling is a voluntary transaction. However, you may explain, Mr. Lee, further, if you desire, your objection to that system.

Mr. LEE. I say that it is a great injustice to American labor and against American interests, unless Congress so amends the law as to protect this important branch of American labor in the South from extermination by the alien. If the law is not amended soon this branch of American labor will be destroyed at all the cotton-shipping ports of the South.

Mr. EVARTS. That is very probable. The trade between the cotton raisers and the cotton spinners provides that it is, in their judgment, better and more expeditious; and they get a better price by having the sampling done over here instead of being done over there. I mean done in the interests of the buyer, rather than having it done in Liverpool after it gets there, because the American sampling, as I understand it, by these sworn officers is not acceptable to the cotton buyers.

Mr. LEE. That is not so, Senator. That is not so; it is only the cotton broker, the speculator, that is introducing this line of samplers. It is not the consumer of the raw material in England that is sending these people out here. It is the speculator, for his own interests and ends; for the manufacturer, when he purchases his cotton in the Liverpool market from this jobber, has to pay for a higher grade than the speculator pays the American producer; or to make it plainer, the jobber has the cotton graded again when it gets to Liverpool, where he is selling to the consumer.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). To get the better cotton? To get better cotton to offer these cotton spinners?

Mr. LEHLBACH. How many of these samplers come over here?

Mr. LEE. I presume, in the different sea-port towns of the South at this season, about thirty.

Mr. EVARTS. Samplers?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). Over what line of territory?

Mr. LEE. From Norfolk as far as (I have made a thorough examination) Brunswick, Ga.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). From Norfolk through to Georgia?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). That was in your field?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir; that was in my field of observation.

Mr. EVARTS. How is it that these Canadians that do this labor—properly speaking, those “headers” and “jammers” and others that encroach upon longshoremen and what we call stevedores—

Mr. LEE. Screw-men? Yes, sir.

Mr. EVARTS. What is the reason that the Canadians can do it better than those people down there?

Mr. LEE. They do not do it better, sir.

Mr. EVARTS. What is it? Do they work more cheaply?

Mr. LEE. No, sir; they do not cut down the price of labor; they work for the same price.

Mr. EVARTS. What is it then?

Mr. LEE. As I stated in the conversation a while ago, they are subservient and pliant to be handled by the stevedores and shippers. If they are in a hurry they will work through the lunch hour at noon; but the American will put away, what is called the day's work in the cotton trade in the South, seventy-five bales; and it has been stated as an actual fact that they can show seventy-five bales of cotton put away by a "gang." A "gang" is five hands; four "jammers" and the "header." The header is called the boss of the "gang;" and it is called a first-class day's work for five men to pack away seventy-five bales, because the room—the man that chartered the vessels considers the room so valuable that he wants every inch utilized, and the sliding or putting away of one bale may lose the capacity to put in three bales. And the consequence is they have come, after a thorough trial, to establish seventy-five bales as an honest, equitable day's work. The Canadians very often, I say (which makes them, of course, more popular with the stevedores and shippers), will quietly and on the private do extra work; put away extra bales. Now let me show you an illustration of the Canadian and American workmen, at the head stevedore's office, coming in to report after their day's work in the evening, and to see which wharf and which steamers they will report to work upon the next morning. The American will walk in; the office door is open; he will walk in and say, "Mr. Chandler, where will I report to-morrow morning, sir?" The reply will be, "to such a wharf" or "to such a steamer." The Canadian will walk in, pull off his hat, and stand in the door. He will stand there and not say a word, until the boss will say, "What is it?" "I would like to inquire, sir, where I will work to-morrow morning?" He will stand in the street like some old soldiers, when one of the boss stevedores will come along. Off comes his hat. All of that calls the attention of the stevedore and the employer. They say the Canadian labor is "nicer" labor; that they are more "polite;" that they are "nicer."

Mr. EVARTS. It is a question of manners?

Mr. LEE. Yes. If that is the kind of American manners you appreciate, Senator; it looked to me like old times in the South, when one of the slaves called on his master.

Mr. LEHLBACH. You can not regulate those things by law.

Mr. EVARTS. What I wanted to ask was this: In what way is the employer—the shipper—given an advantage by using these Canadians instead of the longshoremen of that region?

Mr. LEE. I do not think that it is any advantage to them at all. I do not think financially, as a question of dollars and cents, it can possibly be any advantage to him.

Mr. EVARTS. Well, in what way is it advantageous?

Mr. LEE. In regard to this subserviency. This peculiar politeness just appeals to the vanity of the bosses.

Mr. EVARTS. You began by stating to us that their skill in stowing cotton on board a ship might make a very large difference in the contents of the vessel. I think you stated that a ship poorly loaded with 4,500, if properly loaded would take 7,500.

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. EVARTS. Now, how is it in respect to this good stowage by the Canadians as compared with good stowage by the longshoremen down there?

Mr. LEE. I have made diligent inquiry in regard to the expert superiority of the labor over our own, and I find from the replies and the statements made to me by honest shippers that they always found the American organized labor, screw men and headers, did better work than Canadians.

Mr. EVARTS. Yes. Now, you state that from the movement made at West Point the Canadians went off and left the labor to the longshoremen there?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. EVARTS. Did they produce any inconvenience at that shipping port?

Mr. LEE. No, sir.

Mr. EVARTS. None at all?

Mr. LEE. No, sir. All they had to do was to telegraph to Norfolk, and they had plenty of men there in a very short time. No inconvenience in the world.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). Do I understand you to say that these Canadians who come to these cotton ports for this purpose return to Canada each season?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). State what you observed as to the habits of their migration to and fro.

Mr. LEE. They have a season of lumber business in the summer in Canada, and they work at the lumber business, loading vessels.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). Is this the general rule?

Mr. LEE. The general rule.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). They go to and fro?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). What was the line of route?

Mr. LEE. New York, through Baltimore, and this railroad route running to Buffalo and Boston. Boston steamers bring out a good many to these Southern cotton ports.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). They go by water generally?

Mr. LEE. By water generally, if they can strike a steamer.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). From Boston and New York?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). Can you give any idea or rough estimate of the number of these men who come to and return from the various Southern ports in the course of a year? If so, state, one after another, the number going to each port.

Mr. LEE. I presume that Norfolk had this season 100 of these people; West Point about 85; Newport News, 25; Wilmington, N. C., had 40; Charleston, S. C., about 75; Savannah about 200; Brunswick, Ga., had 60. From the others, it was reported to me, and I could not speak of my own knowledge.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). Go on and state as to the other ports, and state what you have heard as to the number.

Mr. LEE. There must be, possibly, 300 at Galveston, and over 200 at New Orleans.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). How about Mobile?

Mr. LEE. Mobile? I could not state accurately, sir; I had some information but I could not rely on it.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). Undoubtedly some go there.

Mr. LEE. Undoubtedly, sir; there are some of them at every cotton shipping port at the South; but I am speaking now of what I got information of and saw myself, individually.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). Do you understand that in all these cases there are facts which would enable the district attorney to prove a violation of the present contract labor law?

Mr. LEE. There is no question in the world about it in my mind, sir, if I can reach the evidence—if I can reach the letters and the telegrams that were sent to the leaders of those Canadians at their homes the first of the season.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). Have you made any observation as to the employment of any Italians under the padrone system in securing phosphate in any of the Southern waters?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir. I have had some experience about the phosphate beds in South Carolina, in the Back River country.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). State what you have noticed concerning Italian or foreign labor in connection with securing phosphatic deposits.

Mr. LEE. The Italian labor is the principal labor that is used in what are called the phosphate beds in South Carolina in all the Back River country. When first opened the colored labor was employed; when these phosphate mines were first opened up. They were then paid by weight; paid so much a ton. The colored laborers when paid by weight made good wages. If they struck a favorable lead, as they claim they sometimes did, they made \$2.50 a day, and they were all making good paying wages. The contractors seemed to be getting along well, and the owners of the property seemed to be all making money; but the padrones from New York came down into that country, I think in 1885 or 1886, somewhere about there, and made contracts with the mine owners to furnish labor for what is called so much a yard; or, as they say to the Italians in New York when they are getting them down there, or to other races, they pay 25 cents a foot for mining phosphate. The beds are 14 feet long. The holes they dig phosphate out of are 14 feet long by 6 feet wide. The phosphate rock is usually from 5 to 8 feet under the surface of land and loam. After establishing this new standard of paying by what they claim the foot, you had to excavate all of that surface dirt without any pay or compensation. When you struck the rock you were paid 25 cents for 1 foot, sinking 12 inches——

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). That would be a cubic foot?

Mr. LEE. Yes. Fourteen feet long, Senator, 6 feet wide—1 foot.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). Each foot over the whole surface?

Mr. LEE. Over the whole surface.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). That, they claimed, was paying 25 cents a foot?

Mr. LEE. The colored people who worked there told me themselves, and the postmaster at Carleton, a very intelligent man, to whom I went to find out and to verify these statements, that they tried it for a week after the change from weight to measure, but they did not want any more of that work. They couldn't make on an average over 50 cents per day.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). The colored people?

Mr. LEE. The colored.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). So that the colored people found themselves underbid by the Italians?

Mr. LEE. And the colored man quit and the Italian came in and took his place.

Mr. EVARTS. How much did the Italians make a day?

Mr. LEE. They are very muscular, Senator, working sixteen and eighteen hours a day; sometimes they make \$1.20; but the average price of the Italian is not over 60 cents a day in those phosphate mines in the Back River country of South Carolina.

Mr. EVARTS. Not much more than the blacks?

Mr. LEE. No, sir.

Mr. EVARTS. The blacks would make 50 cents, you say?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). State to what extent the Italians work in the phosphate mines so far as you have observed them?

Mr. LEE. I think it is possible that there are 2,000 in that section of South Carolina, working in the phosphate mines.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). Under the padrone system?

Mr. LEE. Under the padrone system, held there under rifles. They would leave there if they could. They are guarded. The padrones have the sutler's shop and sell the food and the whisky, and charge for a loaf of bread that you can get in Washington anywhere for 3 cents—it is very small—10 cents. I give you that as an illustration of what the poor fellows have to pay.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). Have you visited personally these mines?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). Do you think you have personally been where there are as many as 2,000?

Mr. LEE. No, sir; I have not.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). What is the largest gang you have ever seen yourself?

Mr. LEE. Possibly 350.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). Where were they at work?

Mr. LEE. They were in Carleton County.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). The other number you have given is your best estimate.

Mr. LEE. Adjoining counties. I have been told by reliable gentlemen, merchants, and people that are living in that section.

Mr. EVARTS. These fields are all in South Carolina, are they not?

Mr. LEE. They are all along that southern coast, Senator. They are discovering some in Florida.

Mr. EVARTS. I mean those that are worked as you described?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. EVARTS. Who are the owners of these deposits? I do not mean the individuals. I do not care anything about them.

Mr. LEE. The Horse Shoe Mining Company is one of the companies that are working—

Mr. EVARTS. My only point was to find out whether this selection of Italians instead of the other method is by people that live down in South Carolina who own the mines there or by people who own them in New York or anywhere else.

Mr. LEE. I think the labor is engaged by people in South Carolina, Senator.

Mr. EVARTS. And they own this phosphate, properly?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. EVARTS. I supposed that was so. I did not know. So they prefer Italians to the blacks—the South Carolina people?

Mr. LEE. It is cheaper labor, sir. I wish to state in regard to a por-

tion of the phosphate work of South Carolina that is worked by colored people; the phosphate mines on the coast of Beaufort County are worked by companies there, and they employ colored labor altogether, there is no trouble. The section is happy. The labor is well paid and contented.

Mr. EVARTS. How much do the blacks make there?

Mr. LEE. They make there on an average \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). Are any of these phosphate beds under water in the harbors?

Mr. LEE. In the high-water, some of them.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). You may state, Mr. Lee, as you have given us much information, your own views and opinions, concerning the immigration laws and contract labor laws, whether they are sufficient as they now are, or whether they should be amended, in your judgment.

Mr. LEE. I think the law as it exists at present, Senator, is almost inoperative. In a great many particulars it needs amendment.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). The contract-labor law, you mean?

Mr. LEE. The contract-labor law I am speaking about at present. In regard to these Canadians coming here, it is very hard to reach some of them. They came here, and when they found I was getting evidence in their cases at the present season they went to work and took out their first naturalization papers, and some of them some years ago took out their first naturalization papers. I find in the Southern ports there are some twenty-two who, in the last eight years, have become citizens, of that class of people that come in here.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). Only twenty-two?

Mr. LEE. Only twenty-two who perfected their papers. The law, I think, if amended properly, can protect home labor in those Southern sea-ports from Canadian intrusion by making it a penalty for the man himself to come here under an implied contract, such as a telegram sent stating that there is plenty of work at such a point.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). You then would not only punish the employer of a foreign laborer, but the foreigner himself, if he comes under a contract express or implied?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir; I would make it a penalty for the laborer himself; make it a misdemeanor. Under the present law there is no misdemeanor clause stated, and the penalty of \$1,000 an insolvent man cares nothing about. In a great many cases where I was going to bring suit, I found the stevedore would say, "I don't care about your suits; you can get your judgment." He wouldn't appear in court even; wouldn't notice it. A thousand-dollar penalty is not as good a penalty as a misdemeanor clause. Thirty days' imprisonment would be a great deal more operative and beneficial.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). Then you would apply it both to the employer and the employed?

Mr. LEE. Undoubtedly; I would apply it till the man came in and declared his intention to become an honest resident or a citizen—honest resident or a citizen of the country.

Mr. EVARTS. When you come to personal infliction upon the laborer, under criminal law, what kind of evidence would you want to show that he was a party to what is called an implied understanding? Of course it is a serious matter to take a person and send him to jail upon implied criminality. That is the difficulty about this treatment when you come to personal infliction. The other method we use is to send them back,

which is more or less inoperative, I will agree; and then to punish the contractor who violates our law.

Mr. LEE. This class of labor you reach with a penalty of that kind is a very intelligent class. It is a high-priced, expert class of labor. They understand thoroughly what they are doing when they come under the implied contract in a dispatch or a letter. They are even aware that they are breaking the law, violating the law; and there ought to be some penalty to protect our home labor from that intrusion. I think there is no doubt that by having the clause it could be enforced on both parties that are parties to the implied contract—both the sender and receiver of the dispatches—on the evidence you could bring forward.

Mr. EVARTS. In order to secure that, would you desire to carry it so far that an independent laborer abroad, desiring to change his residence and change his labor—I should say his citizenship—and his place of labor, on his own venture, should be prohibited?

Mr. LEE. Not at all, sir, not at all.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). Then it is very difficult to draw the line. He must come for that reason, and not come under an express and implied contract. That would be the prescribed ground.

Mr. EVARTS. The idea of sending a man to jail on an implied contract—

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). It would be for the jury to find whether he came under an implied contract or not. It is difficult, I admit.

Mr. EVARTS. It is a little awkward to ascertain how much the immigrant knows about an implied contract. That is the trouble. Others may know of it, and he may not.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). He would be safe in the hands of an American jury.

Mr. EVARTS. I am not afraid. I am only showing how inoperative our system will be. I am not saying that I am in favor of this point. I am only showing the point—

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). The point to which legislation is requested.

Mr. EVARTS. You can not get over the principle of human nature so thoroughly embraced in the maxim, "A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse." It is very difficult to get on the statute book and in the jury-box a method by penetrating that maxim of human nature.

Mr. CHANDLER (chairman). Convicting a man of crime because he acted on a wink.

Mr. Lee also submitted the following:

Steerage ought to be improved or abolished.

Superintendents of immigration ought to be clothed with full and final jurisdiction.

Naturalization should be in the exclusive charge of the United States courts.

I would assail excessive immigration through the regulation of passenger ships. Steerage passage ought to be greatly improved or abolished, and every ship engaged in transporting passengers should be compelled to furnish accommodation as to space, light, ventilation, berths, and food equal to what is now called "intermediate or second cabin."

The steerage ought to be improved or abolished. No human being ought to be subjected to such conditions; the steerage is simply horrible, the usual terrors being aggravated by crowding twice as many in as there is room for, or as the ship, I believe, is licensed by law to carry.

The steerage is a hot-bed of vice. The lives of hundreds of innocent girls are doomed by the steerage passage. The companies pretend to keep the sexes separate, but they do not do so, and thereby cause the ruin of many of the girls that come on the steerage. The steerage is a disgrace to humanity and the civilization of our age.

The steam-ships that run between New York and the Mediterranean, and the Cunard Line, are especially careless about the protection or care of the steerage passengers.

Mr. Owen and his committee can certify to the forgoing, for they, personally, saw a couple of the ships when in New York, and what they saw is a fair specimen, for the writer sees them daily.

Now, you can combine humanity and sound public policy in an excellent way; the right kind of accommodations, the very poorest that should be tolerated, can not be provided for less than \$40 to \$50. You will see at once what a check this will be to the immigration of paupers, or an especially poor and degraded class of people. I am fairly satisfied that this will reduce immigration more than any practical measure, short of complete exclusion. It involves very little difficulty of administration such as now besets our efforts at restriction. It would be a guaranty that those who came were to a degree sober and prosperous in their own country. I have no doubt about the steamers being able to stand the reduction. Their receipts would be nearly as large, for their cabin space could be extended, and would all be used. A good many immigrants are saving, and many take the steerage who can afford the second cabin, and would take it if there was nothing cheaper. In the winter the large steamers run with empty cabins and full steerage; if the steerage were abolished the cabins would be full. In the fight for such a law, you can count on the humane impulses of all the good people of the land to aid you.

I would not allow any immigrant to land without his producing a certificate from the American consul at the port from which he sailed. Place the burden on the shoulders of the consul, that he shall not give a certificate to any but honest, healthy, and credible looking people, with some little means left after paying their passage, so as to be able to take care of themselves for a few months after they arrive here.

Give him such aid in regard to interpreters and clerks as he needs, and let him have an inspector if he should think it necessary to cross as a steerage passenger with them, and report his conclusions to the superintendent of emigration at the port where he arrived.

The opponents of this system of examination by the consul, claim that this examination would be useless, for the most of the people applying for a certificate would come from hundreds of miles from where the consul was stationed, and would have no facilities for proving the person's veracity, honesty, or worthiness. You can readily see how shallow these conclusions are; the consuls of the nation are bright, intelligent men, loving the future prosperity of their country. I would have perfect confidence, and I believe so would your committee, to give full discretionary power to the consul to examine these people, size them up from their toes to the crown of their heads, and after such an examination, if he thought them fit subjects to become residents of our country, to give them a certificate.

I would make a very severe penalty for the American steam-ship agents or railroad agents who make it their business to post all the towns, in the thickly settled portions of Europe, with flaming handbills, giving glowing accounts of the wages paid in America for all

kinds of labor, and stating that there are thousands of vacancies for men and women to step into at high wages as soon as they land here. And, also, there ought to be a heavy penalty for the steam-ship companies and railroad companies that employ those lying hounds who are inducing thousands of innocent people to leave comfortable homes under false representation, with no other object in view but to increase the dividends for heartless corporations.

I would raise the head-tax to \$5, so as to create a fund to take care of the sick in a humane and Christian manner when they should be unfortunate enough to arrive on our shores in such a condition. There is no justice in taking the taxes of the people to care for these people who have no direct claims on the nation, and also to pay the return passage of the hundreds that land on our shores without funds or means, and after twenty-four or forty-eight hours in New York come to the superintendent and demand to be sent back where they came from, for they truthfully say that they were brought here under false pretenses. The markets are, as you are well aware, overstocked at the present time with labor, and still, through the false representations of immigrant agents abroad, labor is coming by the thousands every month, and the quality is deteriorating every year. In former years we got the cream of the laboring population of the Old World; we are now receiving installments of the ignorant and degraded, a class that is little superior to the Digger Indians of the West, and this scum is driving our people from their families and homes by offering their labor for anything they can get.

I would give the Superintendent of Emigration, and where no superintendent existed, to the special agent or immigrant inspector in charge of the district, the power to return paupers and such classes as are excluded by law, including the contract labor. The present mode is too complicated, having to appeal to the collector and then to the courts; clothe the officers having charge of this branch of the service with full power, and you will be gratified in a very short time with the improvement in the class of immigrants that will arrive.

I would not allow any foreigner or foreign corporation to hold land in fee-simple or do business unless he or they declare their intentions to become citizens of the United States. There are millions of acres of the public domain in the hands of foreigners, and millions of business transacted by foreign corporations and those people, in case of our Government getting into trouble with the Government which they are citizens of, would be spies in our midst. The public domain held by foreigners at the present time is depriving the American homesteader of his inalienable rights to a settlement for himself and family.

I would take the right of naturalization under the exclusive care of the National Government, so as to have this great boon in safe hands. It is now degraded in the manner it is administered by the State and city courts throughout the nation. I have seen the ignorant, degraded foreigner, knowing nothing about our country or our laws, made a citizen in different cities of the country in a few weeks after he landed, and marched to the polls and voted like a free American citizen. God save the mark. Put it solely and surely in charge of the United States courts, have the court to make an inquiry into the moral character and good disposition towards the Government of the person applying for citizenship, have the court to fix a day in each month for such applications, and have an officer of the Government, whose duty it shall be to find out the applicant's fitness to become a citizen. He should be es-

pecially careful as to that class of people that are coming to our shores who are the avowed enemies of social order, and also he should exclude all those who will not learn to read the English language in print. Any man that wishes to become a good citizen can do this in one year, and the man that will not take that trouble is not deserving to have the boon of citizenship conferred upon him. A man that can not read the public press of the land can know but little of our country or our laws, and the ballot in his hands, in place of being a blessing, would be a curse.

WASHINGTON, *Thursday, May 15, 1890.*

The Committee on Immigration of the United States Senate and the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives met in joint session in the committee-room of the former at 10 a. m.

Present: Senator Chandler (chairman) of the Senate Committee; Representatives Owen (chairman), Lelhubach, and Stump.

Senator Chandler, acting as chairman, called the joint meeting to order, and said:

Mr. Deily has been waiting for a week or two for an opportunity to submit his views to the committee. He is now present. Mr. Deily, what is your full name?

STATEMENT OF HENRY J. DEILY.

The CHAIRMAN. Your name.

Mr. DEILY. Henry J. Deily.

The CHAIRMAN. You may state your residence and what gentlemen appear with you this morning, and whom you represent.

Mr. DEILY. Mr. Orfa Jordan, 24 Jefferson street, Germantown, Pa.; Mr. Evan G. Badger, 1234 South Broad street, Philadelphia, and myself, 247 Market street, represent the American Defense Association, numbering a little over 100,000 of American citizens.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you the names of the officers of this association?

Mr. DEILY. The president of the association is Charles Asmus, 869 Holly street, West Philadelphia; I am secretary of it; Mr. Caspar M. Berry and Albert R. Raff are its vice-presidents, and Mr. James Moore is treasurer. These are the principal officers of the organization.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are the various local organizations mostly to be found?

Mr. DEILY. The local organizations are found in twenty-three States of the Union. The greater portion of them are in Pennsylvania. The organization in Pennsylvania numbers a little over 60,000. In many of the Western States it is new and has but a few local organizations.

The CHAIRMAN. How old is the organization?

Mr. DEILY. This association is but a little over a year old. It is a representative body, composed of those organizations which have been in existence as native American organizations in the State of Pennsylvania for some thirty years, and in other States for a various number

of years, ranging from one to ten or twenty, and this association is purely a representative body of these local organizations.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is in behalf of this association and the members of it that you desire to submit your views to the committee concerning immigration?

Mr. DEILY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You may, then, go on in your own way and make such statements as you wish to make.

Mr. DEILY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, in behalf of this organization we appear before you for the purpose of placing before you the American's views on the evils resulting from free immigration during the last two decades. If we refer to the early history of our country we will find that there were certain laws passed bearing upon the subject. Our forefathers warned us against it, and had they comprehended the evils that might result from it in the future, in my opinion, they would have placed in our Constitution restrictions that could not have been deviated from or changed. Those who came here in the early history of our country have made good citizens. During the early days of Pennsylvania the Quakers, looking with awe upon the number of foreigners who came into the boundaries of Pennsylvania, placed a tax of 2 shillings upon every immigrant who settled in Pennsylvania. The Swedes and the Dutch came and paid their 2 shillings tax and settled along the Susquehanna and the Lehigh and other rivers and valleys. It brought the better element into that State; and I defy contradiction that there is a better class of citizens in this country to-day than the people who have sprung from that very class of immigrants who settled among the Quakers and paid their tax.

Immigration progressed apace until finally the Chinese question came up before your honorable body, both in the Senate and the House. You took steps to stop it. The gentleman who to-day occupies the highest position within our country's gift, the ruler of the nation, told the Senate then that they did not go far enough; that not only should Chinese immigration be restricted, but that other nations as well should be considered. The principal objection to Chinese immigration was supposed to be that they came here and competed with our labor, resided here a few years, accumulated a lot of money, and took it back to China and lived on the fruits of their labor of a few years in this country. It is a known fact in the history of Austro-Hungary that the highest aim of the Slavs and Slavicks in the northern part of Hungary is to become the possessor of 30 acres of ground. While this would require a life-time, and in many cases would be impossible if they remained in their country, they come to America. The glowing prospects that are set out before them through our steam-boat companies' agents there induce them to come to this country. They come here and compete with the American laborer, and in many cases perform work fully 50 per cent. less than any American can afford to perform it, and by their penurious methods of living in the course of four or five years they leave this country and go back to Austro-Hungary, having a sufficient amount to purchase this requisite 30 acres of ground and to settle there. Only a few days ago there were five Hungarians who left the town of Phoenixville, after four years' residence, taking with them \$7,000.

It is a known fact that in the coal regions there are \$75,000 a month in the small town of Mount Carmel sent away to Hungary and Poland to friends of Hungarians and Poles who are working there in the mines. Take, for instance, the city of Shenandoah, twenty years ago a prosper-

ous city of 35,000 happy people. The men, engaged in mining and in other avenues of trade and labor, were prosperous. What is it to-day? Then the houses were all occupied and property was valuable. Then the Hungarians and the Poles came. To-day there are but 7,000 of those formerly happy people in Shenandoah. And while the total population may be nearly the same, the houses are standing vacant from the simple fact that thirty, forty, or fifty of these Hungarians and Poles are huddled together in shanties, in one small house which was formerly occupied by families of two and three.

Mr. LEHLBACH. What place is that?

Mr. DEILY. Shenandoah. Houses formerly occupied by families of two and three people; or five perhaps.

Mr. LEHLBACH. How long ago was it that the Hungarians began to come there?

Mr. DEILY. The Hungarians began to come there about fifteen or eighteen years ago.

Mr. STUMP. Where is Shenandoah?

Mr. DEILY. In Schuylkill County, Pa. While this association has no objection in the least and would not place an obstacle in the way of any worthy citizen of Europe desiring to come to this country and make it his home and to become Americanized, yet, at the same time, we object to people who come here who are not sufficiently imbued with the principles of a free country. Freedom only can be appreciated by those having sufficient intelligence to know what it is; and freedom and liberty only exist where the populace appreciate the benefits that accrue from them. In this respect we receive, as I said, many of these Hungarians and Poles who have not the slightest idea of what the privileges of the country are to which they come. They make no pretensions to become Americanized. They retain their language; they never become familiar with our institutions. Fully 50 per cent.—yes, fully 60 per cent.—of them go back to the country from which they came. The balance may remain, and perhaps in a short time become citizens of this country. Imagine for a moment the future of this country placed in the hands of men who can neither read nor write our language; who can neither read nor understand our Constitution and our laws, being admitted to the ballot-box, and by their vote representing as much as you or I in choosing our rulers and law-makers. And yet they have not the slightest idea of the value of that franchise which is placed in their hands.

You have had experience in your own Senate within a very short time, the seats of two of your Senators depending upon the count of two or three hundred voters who were not citizens of this country, who voted on the representations that they had made applications for their papers, and yet two of the highest law-makers in the Government depend upon the casting or counting of these votes of men who have nothing in sympathy with our institutions or our laws. These are some of the evils under the wise laws of our Government. You place a tariff of 40 per cent. upon manufactured goods. The result of a man's labor for the year should be upon the minimum worth at least \$400. On the average rate of your tariff duties there is a tax placed upon foreign manufactures to prevent competition with the goods that he manufactures of \$160. Yet this foreign pauper immigration comes here. They compete with this man in his own market and do work for 50 per cent. less than he is willing to do it; and yet there is not \$1 of tax placed upon them coming here. In the law before your body now there is a clause which provides for the bringing into this country of breed cat-

tle. You say they can come here free, providing their pedigree is known and they are thoroughbred; but when you come to bring the men here who are to make our future voters and law-makers you say nothing about this. They come here free and unrestricted. Is this just? We protect our farms and our stock, but when we come to the morals (and the politics of this country are the morals of the country), there is no question about it. The morals of this country depend upon the laws that are enacted and the manner in which they are enforced. No one will deny it. And when we come to take into consideration the law-making power, we place no restriction on the men who are to come here, and in five years from now become voters and law-makers with us.

Gentlemen, we contend that the man who comes here should be a man of good moral character. He should not only be a man of good moral character, but he should prove satisfactorily to this country that he has never been a public charge to the country from which he came; that he has never been a criminal; that he has never been convicted of any offense; that he has not affiliated with any association, "ism," or "schism" which is in direct conflict with our Constitution and free Government. We have no objection to the worthy Englishman, or the worthy German, or the worthy Russian, or the worthy Frenchman, or to any worthy man, whatever country he may hail from, to come here and declare his intention of becoming an American. We are willing to take his hand if he can say, "I am an American at heart, even though I was born on the other side of the Atlantic." These are the men we welcome. These are the men we call Americans. And it is not only the native-born Americans that are feeling this way. There are many—yes, three-fourths of those who came here in the earlier days of our country from across the Atlantic have been thoroughly imbued with the principles of American institutions and to-day are as good Americans as if they were born here. But it is this "scum" of Europe that we object to.

One of your worthy Senators said a few days ago, and the worthy President of these United States stated in one of his speeches during the campaign when he was a candidate for election, that the European Governments should be given to understand that this is not the dumping ground of the scum of Europe. Now let us carry this into effect. Let us make our laws to protect ourselves. You are legislating for the American people. You are legislating for the future of a Government, a system of government, which is the greatest in the world, a monument of liberty and glory to the American people, which you have been constructing for a century past. Holy Writ tells us of the building of the tower of Babel; how the Almighty confused the tongues of the builders, and the building of the tower ceased because they could no longer understand each other. Bring into this country all the elements of Europe, all the foreign tongues, and all the different elements and ideas that are inculcated there, and I tell you, gentlemen, the building of the tower of liberty of the American Government will cease, because they can no longer understand each other in the assimilation of their ideas and the principles which they represent. As I look upon this question, and as the association looks upon it which I represent, we are standing upon the precipice over a dismal gorge. It has been contended that immigration has been on the decrease. Let us see.

If we take the records of our country we find that a little over 15,000,000 have landed since we have been a Government. Since 1873 there have landed upon the shores 6,540,000 immigrants; a little over one-third of the entire number have landed within the last seventeen

years. Does this show a decrease? Can you claim it has decreased if a few thousand come this year less than there were the year before? Possibly next year there may be a few thousand more. You have to take the aggregate, you have to take a certain number of years and form your basis upon that. Among those immigrants were many who have become worthy citizens and whom we welcome. Let us also remember that among them were those who assembled in the hay market in Chicago. Let us also remember that among those were the men who assembled in Cooper Union Hall in New York on the 17th of March last to commemorate the anniversary of the Commune in Paris, and that the speaker of the evening there proclaimed these words:

I look forward with a great deal of joy and satisfaction in the hope that ere long the scenes that were enacted in Paris will be enacted in New York, and that the streets of New York will be covered with dead bodies and the gutters will flow with blood and the houses will be a burning mass.

These are the people that are dangerous to our institutions. These are the people that should be stopped. These are the people that this Government has no use for.

I have carefully examined some of the bills that have been presented before the Senate and the House, and I have in my hand Senate bill No. 2633, a bill which, in our opinion, it would be well to adopt with a few slight changes perhaps. You make provisions in this bill which cover nearly the entire ground. I refer to the bill introduced by Senator Chandler. I believe this bill, if adopted and carried into effect, will shield us against the evils of which we complain. There are but few changes that we might suggest.

On page 1, in line 7, it provides—

That no alien shall be admitted into the United States of America, who is an idiot, insane, a pauper, or liable to become a public charge, or who has been legally conducted of a felony, other infamous crime, or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, or who is a polygamist, anarchist, or socialist.

This association would suggest the adding of the word "nihilist." While it may mean the same thing as "socialist," perhaps, yet at the same time a man may claim to be a "nihilist," and because the word does not appear he may be able to avoid it.

Mr. OWEN. What is your understanding of the term? Give the definition of the word "nihilist."

Mr. DEILY. Well, I do not know that I can exactly give the definition of the word "nihilist" any further than to put him on an equality with the socialist. It may mean the same thing; but it is another name.

Mr. OWEN. Is not a nihilist in Russia a man opposed to the existing order of things there? Every true American has been opposed to the existing order of things there.

Mr. DEILY. That is true. But when the nihilist comes here may he not also be opposed to the existing order of things here? As I understand, the word "nihilist" means one who is opposed to all forms of government. Nihil, a Latin word, interpreted, meaning nothing.

Mr. CHANDLER (the chairman). That is the meaning, I suppose.

Mr. DEILY. That is the meaning I apply to the word "nihilist."

The CHAIRMAN. A man in favor of tearing down the existing government of Russia by violence and has nothing to propose in its place. I see that a nihilist might be excluded, but I am not so clear about a socialist, because there are socialists who are only theorists and very harmless people. I would like your view on that.

Mr. DEILY. They are not as dangerous, in my opinion, as the nihilists.

Mr. OWEN. Before we leave the nihilist, have you any matter with you that can determine the definition of that term "nihilist?"

Mr. DEILY. No; I did not bring any matter with me.

The CHAIRMAN. I think any nihilist is opposed to the existing order of government in Russia, but he is not opposed to all order of government. I did not say that a nihilist was opposed to any form of government here. I said that I could see that you might exclude nihilists, without saying that I was in favor of doing it; but there is a difficulty about it. But I see far more difficulty when you come to the other word, "socialist."

Mr. OWEN. Is it not a fact that the nihilists of Russia, the educated classes, the school-men, the people in the better walks of life, who are opposed to the order of things there as being against the best interests of the people, that they in reality simply desire to change that condition of things and bring about the American condition of things, if you please, and that in this country they would make first-class American citizens?

Mr. LEHLBACH. If your organization would listen to the lecture delivered by Mr. Kennan (I heard his lecture delivered in the city of Newark) you would have a different conception of the Russian nihilist than you have now, perhaps.

Mr. DEILY. As I look upon the Russian nihilist, he is endeavoring to obtain personal liberties in his own country; bring him here, and the question arises, and the danger must be looked forward to, that he may desire to change things here the way he does there.

In section 3 of this bill, 2633, you provide "that any person intending to apply for admittance to the United States for himself or family to remain or labor therein, shall, under oath," etc. Now, this association would suggest that right in there should be added, "shall give at least three months' notice to the consul at the port where he resides," and, "under oath, before leaving the port or place of his last residence, make and subscribe in triplicate a declaration," etc. On page 12 of this bill, line 5, of section 18, it provides for a tax of \$1 upon each passenger not a citizen or resident of the United States, to be paid by the master of the vessel upon arriving, to carry into effect this law. In my opinion this \$1 tax will not be sufficient to carry the law into effect successfully; nor will it be sufficient to protect us against this pauper immigration coming here, because nearly every one of them can raise a dollar. Our association would be almost in favor of putting a prohibitory tax on them. Yet we are fair-minded people, and we are willing and are in favor of having a bill passed that is fair to everybody. But we think that a tax of \$10 per head would be a sufficient guaranty to protect us against a worse element, and to permit a better class to come.

A worthy citizen of Europe who wants to come here to better his condition in life, after he pays the \$10 tax to come here, is pecuniarily interested in this country. He has already a financial interest in it, and he will be the more likely to become a good citizen. And so on, in section 20, line 8, the same word occurs again; and in line 17 the same word occurs. The suggestion would be to make it \$10 instead of \$1. Now, where it provides for the officers who are to carry this law into effect—the appointment by the court of these commissioners of immigration—that is a wise provision, and the providing for a certificate of landing which is to form part of the immigrant's testimony to become a citizen of the United States is very wise indeed, and should be a law under any and all

considerations, as I have no doubt Mr. Owen found when he took testimony in New York, for if he found out as much as the Ford committee did (and I have no doubt he did, and possibly a great deal more), he no doubt found that many of the immigrants were made citizens after having been here two weeks, and some of them voted almost as soon as they landed. By requiring that certificate, showing when and where the immigrant landed, these naturalization papers can not be issued until the man is here the requisite time. Whether the appointment of these commissioners by the courts at the different ports will provide for a uniform law remains to be seen. But I think some provision should be made that the method should be the same in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston.

If the commissioners at New York can adopt a certain rule, and the commissioners at Philadelphia another, and the commissioners at Boston or Baltimore another, and thus make it easy to come in at New York and difficult at Philadelphia, or easy at Baltimore and difficult at New York, the easiest port of entry will be the one taken advantage of in that case.

Now, if such provisions can be put into your bill it will no doubt meet all the requirements that any good American citizen can ask. Gentlemen, there is other testimony and there are other statistics in writing (Exhibit A) which I desire to submit to your committee. We leave the question in your hands. We have full confidence in the Senate and the House, and especially in the committee from the Senate and the House, to shape and enact a bill in the interest of the American people. We have full confidence in your interest as American citizens—as men who, by your course in life, have placed yourselves in the highest position almost within our country's gift—and I feel satisfied that after due deliberation upon the question before you you will present to the Senate and to the House such a bill as every true American citizen can glory in and appreciate. I thank you, gentlemen of the committee, for the attention you have given our association.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask Mr. Deily whether he has given his attention to the difference between the question as to immigrants coming by water and those coming by land across our northern and our southern borders and understands the necessity of different regulations, or whether he has given his attention almost solely to immigration by water from Europe?

Mr. DEILY. Well, Mr. Chairman, I have not given the border immigration as much consideration as I have the immigration by water; but it is a question beyond doubt that that is one of the great dangers that will have to be met and looked for.

The CHAIRMAN. Has your association investigated the question whether or not emigrants are coming into Pennsylvania from Canada—an injurious immigration?

Mr. DEILY. No, we have not; not as to any immigrants from Canada.

The CHAIRMAN. You are in favor of requiring an immigrant or an immigrant family coming by water to obtain consular papers abroad before coming here?

Mr. DEILY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you indorse the feature of the various bills which have been proposed?

Mr. DEILY. I indorse the feature of the bill which you have proposed.

The CHAIRMAN. That feature is in the various bills—the requirement that an immigrant, or an immigrant family, shall prove that they have

a right to come. That is, that they do not belong to the excluded classes, and are not liable to become paupers; and they are to prove that to a consul before coming.

Mr. DEILY. Yes, sir. I have only examined your bill and the bill offered by Mr. Hale, and the bill offered by Mr. Oates in the House. Those are the only three bills that I have——

The CHAIRMAN. The bill offered by Mr. Hale was the same as the Ford bill, the bill reported by the Ford committee. The bill offered by you, Mr. Owen, was that similar to the Ford bill?

Mr. OWEN. Well, in some respects.

Mr. DEILY. The association has considered the bill that I have alluded to, bill 2633, of the Senate line by line; and our association indorses the bill with the exception of the changes that I have suggested, which they would like to see incorporated in the bill, if possible; that is, making the tax higher and requiring a uniform system of inspection.

Mr. OWEN. You refer to a \$10 tax for a restricted purpose?

Mr. DEILY. For a restrictive purpose; yes.

Mr. OWEN. Is it for revenue or as a restriction?

Mr. DEILY. As a restriction.

Mr. OWEN. Let me ask you, do you think that an educational test, requiring every person of eighteen years of age to be able to read and write——

Mr. DEILY. Place that in the bill and you cover the ground.

The CHAIRMAN. Your organization would approve that?

Mr. DEILY. Yes, sir; to a man.

Mr. OWEN. Do not you think, now, from your experience with people, that nine-tenths of the people whom you call "undesirable," would be able to raise that \$10 and get in, and that you would keep out many poor, honest, industrious people, who would look upon the \$10 as a block in the road that they could not step over, whereas the active fellow whose neighbors would like to see him go away from his country for his country's good could easily raise that \$10. As a matter of fact, do not you believe that the \$10 tax will not reach the element you seek to reach by it?

Mr. DEILY. Well, I am free to admit that I do not believe it will reach all.

Mr. STUMP. Would not you also be free to admit that it might exclude many worthy persons who desired to come here?

Mr. DEILY. No; every worthy immigrant should prize the privileges of our free country, and if he wants to come would raise the amount.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Take your own statement here. You alluded to five Hungarians who went out after four years' stay in this country——

Mr. DEILY. Yes.

Mr. LEHLBACH. And took with them \$7,000?

Mr. DEILY. Yes, sir.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Do not you think that if four men came here and after four or five years accumulated \$7,000, even if they did not spend a cent for living expenses, such men are desirable people in this country?

Mr. DEILY. Not if they take the money away with them.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Outside of taking the money away, did not they leave an equivalent of that money here?

Mr. DEILY. In answer to Mr. Lehlbach—they are not desirable, for this simple reason: They help to produce but do not consume their proportionate share, thus retarding business.

Mr. LEHLBACH. I agree with you. There are those that go out, but when you come to sift the question you will find that the number of

men that come here and go away again are a very small percentage. I do not think you will find that 1 per cent. of those that come to this country go over again.

Mr. DEILY. Of the entire immigration that may be true, but I am talking of this class of Hungarians and Poles, including Italians.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Of course, we all admit that a man who comes here and works and earns money and in four or five years leaves this country is not adding anything to the country, because the moment he leaves he takes everything he has accumulated with him. The question is whether the percentage is not so small that it might be considered a hardship to keep out immigrants on that account; whether the evil is so great in comparison with the benefit.

Mr. DEILY. Their leaving the country with their gains is not the only evil; large amounts are annually sent to friends in the fatherland, as high as \$60,000,000 finding its way across the Atlantic in a single year.

The CHAIRMAN. Outside of the Chinese I never, until to day, have heard much complaint that men came here and accumulated means and returned permanently to their own country, as a method of depleting the wealth of this country.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Now the Italians are giving that matter considerable investigation, and I find that it is true that the Italians occasionally go over, that is, a small per cent., but they generally come back again.

Mr. OWEN. One person testified that 11,000 returned last year. That may have been an unusual number.

Mr. LEHLBACH. You will find a great many of them go over and come back again with their families.

Mr. STUMP. It really is a fact that there are some birds of passage in the New England States. They come from Canada and work a season and go back, and return the following season, season after season. Then there are Italians landing in New York and doing the same thing.

Mr. DEILY. There is no question about that.

Mr. STUMP. We, I think, found in the neighborhood of Boston 68,000 that come there annually and return with all the wages they have earned in the States, and who do that year after year.

EXHIBIT A.

True patriotism cannot foster prejudice against an individual only on account of the place of his nativity. We are always ready to recognize the splendid character of thousands of those who have adopted our land and nation. Persons will ever be welcome to our shores who come hither because of their love for our American institutions. There can be no objection to the immigration of the law-abiding, temperate, and industrious of other countries.

The vast territories as yet unoccupied and undeveloped, and which are, we trust, to be the happy homes of millions upon millions of people. It is the pauper-criminal and law-defying element of the Old World that should be excluded by the United States Government.

THE CAUSES OF IMMIGRATION.

The reasons for the rushing of such multitudes to our land are various.

(1) Our great national attractions; the fact that the resources of our country can be made to support at least five times our present population; the possibility of becoming a real-estate owner in the shape of now unoccupied lands; a system of priceless education; our republican form of Government.

(2) Those circumstances which tend to the discontent of the masses of European nations; the overcrowded population of those countries (Europe can send us four times our startling rate of immigration and yet increases in population); the grave

political unrest of those nations; the oppressive military systems that prevail in many of those countries; the almost incredible convenience of transportation; a steerage passage from Liverpool to New York costing only \$8, which is not more than the price of a railroad ticket from Philadelphia to the other end of the State. Besides, each immigrant at all successful becomes a sort of immigrant agent to induce the arrival of others.

The report of the surprising prosperity of certain individuals sent to the communities whence they have come, produces an intense desire with thousands to make their way also to this flowery kingdom.

THE EXTENT OF IMMIGRATION.

From the close of the Revolution to the year 1820 about two hundred and fifty thousand foreigners came to America.

The following table shows the number of immigrants arriving since that time:

From—	To—	Number arrived.
1820	1830	128,393
1830	1840	539,391
1840	1850	1,423,337
1850	1860	2,799,423
1860	1870	1,964,061
1870	1880	2,834,040
1880	1888	4,346,843

In the year 1882 as many foreigners came to our shores as arrived from the close of the Revolution to 1840. From 1879 to 1889 5,242,815 foreign-born residents were added to our population, more than one-half as many as had arrived previously since 1784, so that our immigrant population has been almost doubled during the last decade.

The determination of vast multitudes of our present immigrants is not to become Americanized, nor to allow their children to adopt our principles and customs. The progeny of the undesirable class of foreigners present a more serious problem even than their parents. In 1880 there were 6,679,934 persons in the country of foreign birth; at the same time there were 8,288,662 natives of foreign parentage, making at that period a total population of foreign parentage of at least 15,000,000. At present this element amounts to more than 20,000,000 persons, or nearly one-third of the population, and more than one-third of the population of the Northern States, in which they have mostly settled.

THE NATIVITIES OF THIS VAST IMMIGRATION.

The following statement indicates the foreign-born population by nationalities in 1880, also the number of each nationality having arrived from that date to 1888, and the total at this period:

	1880.	Arrived since.	Total.
Switzerland.....	88,621	67,925	156,546
Denmark.....	64,196	70,067	134,263
Australia.....	4,906	5,601	10,507
British America.....	717,147	392,802	1,109,959
Wales.....	83,302	10,809	94,111
Scotland.....	170,136	119,532	289,668
England.....	662,676	519,157	1,182,833
Ireland.....	1,854,571	536,901	2,391,472
Sweden.....	194,337	326,699	521,036
Norway.....	181,068	151,806	333,535
Central America.....	90,068	597	90,665
Spain.....	18,859	14,944	33,803
Holland.....	58,090	42,905	100,995
Italy.....	44,230	22,170	274,400
France.....	106,971	35,958	143,928
Russia.....	84,279	190,287	274,566
Austria.....	135,550	262,316	397,866
German Empire.....	1,979,578	1,260,945	3,240,523

The evils resulting from the unrestricted admission of the millions now coming to our shores it will be proper to consider. Only 11 per cent. of the present immigrants are skilled workmen, while the great majority of the rest are what are classed as unskilled laborers. It is the crowding of these millions into our country that results in unjust oppression to the American laborer, who is thereby brought into direct competition with an immense class who have been accustomed to subsist on a small amount. I know an honest, sober, industrious man who was working for 87 cents a day. When I expressed surprise at his meager wages he answered there is an Italian working by my side who is willing to do my work for that amount, and I must submit or be idle. That man had been a brave soldier and a much respected citizen, yet he was reduced to poverty by the unfair competition of persons who can live on a few cents a day. There is a clamor for the protection of American industries, which is just, but here is a large number of American laborers who are brought into competition, with the cheap labor of the Old World. The policy of our Government in tolerating unrestricted immigration is rapidly reducing the unskilled laborer of our country to the shameful hardships endured by the corresponding classes in Europe. No patriot can be indifferent to this dreadful oppression.

We ask what does America gain from such people? We lose more than we ought by them, and bear burdens which neither justice or humanity require them to lay upon us. They fill our prisons, hospitals, and almshouses, and live in idleness upon our industry, and they plunder us without stint by an exhibition of follies, which they call talent.

And where is the fault? In the American people. We receive, feed, and clothe the foreign paupers, open our arms to their criminals, and open our pockets.

THE MORAL ASPECTS OF IMMIGRATION.

Crime has alarmingly increased during the last thirty or forty years, as I will show by the following table:

Year.	Prisoners.	Proportion to inhabitants.
1850.....	6,737	1 out of 3,442
1860.....	19,087	1 " " 1,647
1870.....	32,901	1 " " 1,172
1880.....	52,255	1 " " 862

The rate of the increase of crime since 1850 is just 400 per cent. in proportion to the population. There were in 1880 nine times as many criminals in the United States as in 1850. In 1880 the immigrant population was 13.3 per cent. of the whole country, while 19.2 per cent. of the penitentiary convicts were of this class, and 43 per cent. of those in reformatory institutions were of this element, being five times greater than their proportion of population. Of the 680 convicts in New York who applied for aid only 144 were of American parentage. Of the 182 women in the Massachusetts reform prison only 33 were of native parentage. Of the 6,202 persons received in the Rhode Island house of correction, etc., 75 per cent. were of foreign parentage. Some time ago it was discovered that 75 per cent. of Irish discharged convicts came to this country. Discharged prisoners from Denmark are helped to America. Many of the United States consuls to Europe are quoted as having reported that the refuse of European society is immigrating to America.

A gang of foreigners at Ninth and Green streets depot, Philadelphia, a few days ago, presented the last and most startling phase of the evil of excessive immigration. Each one of the poor ignorant creatures had fastened to the front of his or her hat a card, on which was printed the place of destination. Coming from Southern Europe they spoke no tongue known to Americans, hence they had to be labeled like baggage, and shipped almost as freight to their destination. Unlucky creatures! Unluckier destination! A gentleman who formerly had charge of a country school in the coke regions of Pennsylvania informed me that he was obliged to give up his school there because of the vile habits and practices of the Polish and Hungarian children who came under his charge as scholars. He found it utterly impossible to instill any sense of decency or decorum into their sex, the example of their degraded parents and associates being too strong to overcome by anything that he could say or do. At last he gave up the attempt in utter disgust, and surrendered his school in preference to remaining long in charge of the wretched heathens who then composed it. He told me that the depravity and indecency of these children is something beyond belief to an American who has never come in contact with them, they being possessed of no greater sense of shame or morality than a dumb brute.

Not one immigrant in fifty arriving in New York and other Eastern cities daily are by education, early association, and habits worthy to become citizens of this free America. The greater portion are indolent, unthrifty, filthy, intemperate, demented, criminal, socialist, anarchist, discharged inmates of poor-houses, asylums, and prisons. It costs \$50,000,000 annually to arrest, prosecute, and maintain alien criminals, insane, and paupers. In the rum-holes and slums of vice, brawls, riots, strikes, boycotts, and disturbances, note the names of the leaders and you will find they are nearly always foreigners. The annual rum bill is \$70,000,000. The total area of the United States is now 3,603,884 square miles, while in 1783 it was only 827,844 square miles. In the same period the population has increased from 3,929,214 to about 65,000,000. The total increase is said to be 120,000 per month, exclusive of immigration, and last year the increase by immigration was 518,000. At this rate the next census in 1890 will show a population of almost 70,000,000.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following statistics of immigration for the month of February and eight months of 1889:

	February, 1889.	Eight months, 1889.
England and Wales	2,684	42,682
Ireland	951	26,912
Scotland	536	10,400
Germany	3,319	52,760
France	252	4,103
Bohemia and Hungary	732	7,831
Other Austria	1,207	10,466
Russia	1,062	18,094
Poland (whether Russian, Austrian, or Prussian not stated)	436	2,722
Sweden and Norway	671	23,308
Denmark	183	3,484
Netherlands	160	1,713
Italy	702	11,590
Switzerland	278	3,500
All other countries	422	6,337
Total	13,595	225,902

In response to Senate resolution calling upon Secretary Windom to transmit to the Senate a statement of the number of arrivals and departures of Chinese persons at San Francisco annually since August 2, 1882, and to further send any information respecting the evasions of the law for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, the Secretary transmitted a tabulated statement giving the desired information.

Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.
1882	9,269	10,894
1883	7,985	12,273
1884	11,330	15,185
1885	11,110	16,915
1886	15,718	11,339
1887	14,173	11,786
1888	10,935	10,169
1889	836	3,672
Total	80,246	92,133

The rapidly changing character of immigration to the United States is shown by the reports issued by the Treasury Department. The most remarkable feature is the decline in the Irish immigration. At one time more immigrants came here from Ireland than from any other country, but now less than 5 per cent. of the new arrivals are from Ireland, the proportion was more than 30 per cent. Last month four times as many Germans as Irishmen came here, three times as many Austrians, twice as many Hungarians, three times as many English, twice the number of Prussians, and more Swedes and Norwegians. There are more German immigrants than there are of any two other nationalities. This includes Austrians, who are really Germans. During the last eight months about 65,000 Germans arrived, 31 per cent. of the total. The decline in Irish immigration is more than off-set by the increase from Hungary,

Austria, Italy, and Russia, each of which is sending nearly double the number it did last year. The Scandinavian immigrants have decreased about one-third and the English show a slight increase. The number of English immigrants during the last eight months was 35,000, or 17 per cent.; Italians and Russians 18,000 each, or about 9 per cent. each, and Scandinavians 10 per cent., or 22,000. Nearly one-half of our foreign arrivals, as may be seen from this, come from Germany and England.

The importation of labor, as a rule, degrades American labor and lowers wages also. Any intelligent immigrant can answer questions so as to be able to pass inspection, if their friends here send them word what to say. The laws are not sufficient in this direction. Italians and Hungarians are the poorest class of immigrants that land upon our shores, and in the neighborhood in which they live are deserted by people of other nationalities. There is as much difference between home workmen and imported labor as there is between first and fourth-class labor.

The condition of these places of abode are simply indescribable. On my visits to these hovels I felt as if it was impossible for a human being to live there for five minutes. In every quarter dirt and filth predominated to such an extent as to make it dangerous to health and morals, showing conclusively that people used to such modes of living are undesirable and should not be permitted to land.

WASHINGTON, *Tuesday, May 20, 1890.*

The Committee on Immigration of the United States Senate and the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives met in joint session in the committee room of the former at 10 a. m.

Present: Senator Hale (acting chairman), of the Senate committee; Representatives Owen (chairman), Lelbach, Oates, and Stump, of the House committee.

STATEMENT OF HENRY D. WIREMAN.

The CHAIRMAN. Give the stenographer your full name.

Mr. WIREMAN. Henry D. Wireman. I am solicitor of the German Society of Pennsylvania.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you live, Mr. Wireman?

Mr. WIREMAN. In Philadelphia.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your business or employment?

Mr. WIREMAN. I am an attorney at law at Philadelphia, and have been for twenty-five years.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state generally to the committee, before you put in your brief, the object that you have in appearing here, and what you wish to present? Then you can put your brief in and make it part of your statement.

Mr. WIREMAN. If the chairman will permit, I would like to read this brief.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no necessity for that.

Mr. WIREMAN. The reason is this: It will only take about five minutes. The German Society of Pennsylvania, in the State of Pennsylvania, contributing to the relief of distressed Germans, passed certain resolutions and concluded to present a petition, embodying the views of the society to Congress—the Senate and House of Representatives. Before doing that they conferred and corresponded with other German aid societies in the United States. The petition which was adopted by the German Society of Pennsylvania was adopted by certain other societies, and those societies have—my object is to present those petitions which have been adopted by those societies of the different States of the Union in a formal way. I have these petitions and shall present them. But I thought that in order to be exact it would be better to embody these petitions in a printed form also. Therefore I have had the petitions printed; and, as a formal matter, of course, I present the petitions, signed and sealed with the seals of the respective societies which I represent in this matter. This is the petition:

Petition to the Honorable the United States Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled.

Petition of the German societies of the United States contributing for the relief of distressed German immigrants.

We, the undersigned, the presidents of the German societies contributing for the relief of distressed German immigrants, do, on behalf of said societies, respectfully represent and pray:

That the existing laws in relation to immigration be allowed to remain as they now are, without any material change or amendment. But we further pray that Con-

gress construe and define the all-important words "pauper" and "contract labor" liberally, and so emphatically that the true meaning thereof can neither be misunderstood nor frittered away by harmful interpretations.

Since paupers and contract laborers are prohibited by the act from landing upon our shores it is but meet that the legislative intent in the premises should be expressed in language so clear as not to admit of any doubt or uncertainty whatever.

The provisions in question are frequently improperly applied to the learned professions, to clergymen, artists, skilled workmen, and sometimes even to such poor persons as would be absolutely able, under the altered conditions in this country, to support themselves and their dependents by their industry and perseverance alone. Congress surely never intended that the act under consideration should receive a construction so narrow and illiberal.

We also respectfully, but earnestly, protest against the enactment of any and all new laws whereby the naturalization of immigrants would be made more difficult.

Frank Fritzsche, president of the German American Society, Praeheslee, N. Y.; Conrad Kuehles, secretary and agent of German-American Society; John Wagner, president of the German Aid Society, Portland, Oregon; Joseph Gahm, president German Aid Society, Boston, Mass.; G. J. Walther, secretary; Lewis T. Hennighausen, president of the German Society of Maryland; Fred. Gasch, president German Benevolent Society, Seattle, Wash.; John C. File, president of the German Society of Pennsylvania; F. Ehrlich, secretary.

In reading this I thought I would comment upon certain points, but my experience has been that it is always better to have it printed in order to be exact, because my experience in the supreme court of our State shows that more attention is paid to printed matter than to other argument. I would say here that the German aid societies of the United States some months ago concluded to have a convention when they heard that Congress was about modifying or changing or amending the immigration and naturalization laws of this country. The convention emanated in Milwaukee, Wis., and a time had been agreed upon to meet in Milwaukee, and all German aid societies had concluded to be present, but at the last moment the Milwaukee German Society sent the different societies in Baltimore, New York, San Francisco, Philadelphia, and other cities of the different States of the Union word that it was not practicable to hold the convention. These petitions and the reasons assigned for the petitions were then adopted by those different societies. Subsequently the Turner Bund, which, as you probably know, is a very strong association in the United States, took up the matter and concluded to hold a convention in Washington, and sent us a notice very late—too late to be present—that they would hold a convention here which they did, and I believe their views were presented to you.

The German Aid Society is not political. It is purely charitable. The only object of the German aid societies is to endeavor to make the immigrants quickly useful American citizens.

There may be some questions which you would like to ask me as we go along. You see it is a very short brief. There may be something for which I am not personally responsible. I am solicitor of the German Society of Pennsylvania. My instructions beyond that are to simply present these petitions of the other societies; but the reasons which are put down here, or declarations of principles as they are called in German, and have been translated by me, have of course also been adopted by the other societies. The petition is very short and very conservative, and shows the feeling of the German Aid Societies of the United States.

(Mr. Wireman here read the following brief:)

To the honorable the members of the Committee on Immigration:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I have been delegated by the German Society contributing for the relief of distressed Germans in the State of

Pennsylvania, of which society I have been the solicitor for fifteen years, to present to your honorable body, and through you to the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, this petition relating to the immigration and naturalization laws of the United States.

This petition and the reasons, or declaration of principles, upon which it is founded have been adopted by the following German societies in the United States: The German Society of Maryland; German Aid Society of Boston, Mass.; German Benevolent Society of Seattle, Wash.; German Society of Portland, Oregon; German-American Society of Rochester, N. Y., and said societies have authorized the German Society of Pennsylvania to present their said petitions to this committee, which I have done.

The following is a translation, somewhat paraphractical perhaps, of the reasons, or declaration of principles, upon which the petitions are founded:

Object and work of German Aid Societies in the various States of the Union, and regulation of the immigration laws.

1. The main object of the German societies in the United States is to assist and relieve the newly-arrived German immigrants by word and deed.

2. The German aid societies in this country have nothing whatever to do with the furtherance or agitation of emigration in Germany.

3. The relief afforded immigrants consists in obtaining employment; giving advice and information concerning the customs of this country and the habits of the people; practical advice generally; furnishing pecuniary aid to the distressed and assisting them in reaching their various destinations; caring for the sick; giving legal advice and securing to them the protection of our laws; and teaching them the English language (night schools), with a view of educating them to become, as speedily as possible, good and useful citizens of the great Republic.

4. The long and varied experience obtained by the directors of the various German aid societies in the United States, in matters appertaining to the subject of immigration generally, and particularly to German immigration, peculiarly qualifies them to give an intelligent and sound opinion upon the laws relating to immigration. They are, therefore, not only entitled, but it becomes their bounden duty, to present their views to Congress, as embodied in the following resolutions:

5. The existing laws relating to the exclusion of paupers, insane persons, idiots, criminals, fugitives from justice, contract laborers, coolies, etc., would be, if properly enforced, adequate to keep out all disturbing and undesirable elements.

Mr. Ford's bill recommends the exclusion of anarchists. To this ought to be added "or persons seeking to change or overthrow our political, economic, or social system by forcible means," using upon this point the exact language of Mr. Guenther in his "minority report."

7. The word "paupers," which, at the present time, is too often construed strictly, as defined by the lexicographers, to mean poor persons, without any reference to their ability and willingness to work and become self-supporting under the altered conditions in this country, ought to be construed liberally and declared to mean only such persons as are absolutely destitute and unable or unwilling to work.

8. The exclusion of contract labor ought to be restricted to wage-workers banded together (*i. e.*, in numbers), who would or could take the bread from the wage-workers here; but ought not to be applied to the learned professions, teachers, artists, or skilled workmen (*Kunstarbeiter*—artist workmen.)

The translation would, perhaps, be better, "art-workers."

Mr. OATES. I think it ought to be further modified not to apply to individual cases, or where but one or two, or two or three, people come over. I saw the case of the Vice-President, Mr. Morton, who employed in Europe some domestic servants, which was really a violation of the law—of the literal law. That was brought before the committee, but it was regarded that while it was an infraction of the law it was a matter that ought not to be in the law, or included in it, in other words. Will you let me interrupt you for a moment? There is no quorum of the committee present this morning. That is, I do not see any quorum.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Under the rules of the committee any two members of the committee can take testimony.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Wireman has appeared here, and he is going to read his brief through and then make any comments upon it that he chooses, and then we will question him. The stenographer will not have to take down the brief, but will take down what he says afterwards. We will simply take this as a hearing.

Mr. OATES. I make this inquiry; I wished to know. There is a meeting of the Judiciary Committee this morning, and they desire my presence; but I came by here first and so withdraw.

(Mr. Oates here withdrew.)

(Mr. Wireman resumed the reading of his brief, as follows:)

9. Upon a careful examination and consideration of the two immigration bills submitted by Messrs. Ford and Guenther (the latter being a minority report), we would make the following suggestions:

(a) Only ship-owners and others who knowingly violate the laws, and not the innocent immigrants, ought to be punished for breaking the immigration laws.

(b) The head-money for each immigrant ought not to exceed the sum of \$1.

(c) It would not only be entirely wrong, impracticable, and expensive to require American consuls in foreign countries to issue certificates of good moral character to emigrants, but it would surely lead to results diametrically opposite to what was intended to be thereby attained.

(d) The condition proposed to be imposed as a *sine qua non* upon applicants for admission to citizenship of the United States, to wit, that they must be able to speak English and to read the Constitution of the United States in English, is radically wrong and in every way objectionable.

10. We are entirely satisfied with the naturalization laws of the United States as they now are, and with the strict enforcement of those provisions thereof relating to the applicant being admitted to full citizenship after the expiration of five years. The custom in certain States of the Union permitting immigrants to vote at State elections before that time is purely a local question.

11. It is also recommended by the German societies that the whole subject of immigration be placed exclusively under the control and regulation of the Federal Government, and that every incorporated society for the relief of distressed immigrants shall have a representative upon the board of the local commission of immigration, as is the case in New York. The reason is manifest, inasmuch as the person designated by said societies to act would, from their experience, knowledge of the subject, and philanthropic spirit, be the best judges of the character of the immigrants and their ability to work and become self-supporting in this country.

These are the reasons assigned for the petition:

The following views are submitted in support of the petitions and the reasons assigned therefor, or declaration of principles which I have just presented.

While I expect, in my oral argument, to cover the field of charitable work performed by all the German aid societies of the United States, my remarks will have particular reference to the German Society of Pennsylvania, inasmuch as I am familiar with the work of the Pennsylvania society by reason of my position as solicitor and chairman of the law committee.

It is important, of course, that you should know something about the German aid societies of the United States, the moral influence they exert in their respective communities, etc., before you can be expected to heed their appeal.

The German aid societies in this country are purely public charities, for their main object is to educate and assist the German immigrants in order that they may become good and useful citizens of our Republic.

The German Society of Pennsylvania was founded in the year 1764 and incorporated in the year 1781.

I now quote from the preamble of the act of incorporation:

"Whereas the arrival of Germans from Europe, and the numerous settlements made by them in Pennsylvania, has greatly contributed to the present wealth and strength of this State, and the means of encouraging these foreigners to come and settle among us, by removing or lessening their distresses in a new country, have on sundry occasions deservedly engaged the attention of the former Government of this country," etc.

The society has nearly 1,000 members. The applicants for relief during the last fiscal year numbered 2,715, covering the entire field of charity. The society has an employment bureau and an agent who takes care of that department alone. There were 3,220 applicants last year, out of which number 1,793 had work assigned them.

As an abstract proposition, all men are created free and equal, and personal liberty is guaranteed us by the Constitution; but it would seem, after all, that, as Balzac says, "Equality may be a right but no human power can make it a fact."

No man of liberal ideas and worldly experience would, in my judgment, agitate for the enactment of laws prohibiting the manufacture of liquor, much less would he favor laws prohibiting immigration. It were mere affectation on my part to attempt to grow eloquent over the incalculable good accomplished by the foreign element in this country.

Are we not all, strictly speaking, of foreign descent, and are not the Indians alone native Americans?

I assume, therefore, that no member of Congress desires to enact a law prohibiting immigration. The whole question with which we have to do, then, resolves itself into one of regulation.

The altered conditions in this country, call it the pure air of liberty if you will, make the immigrant breathe anew the breath of life and fit him for duties he could never perform before.

Speaking for myself, I would say that it is not the poor nor the political refugee that we should scan so closely, but it is the hardened criminals, who should be returned to the governments that so often send them.

The best immigrants that ever landed upon our shores were the political refugees of 1848, men like Hecker, Schurz, Brentano, *et al.*; and yet there are some who would enact laws preventing all socialists from coming to this country, not knowing that true socialism in Germany is synonymous with democracy as pure as Thomas Jefferson's

The little Republic of Switzerland never denied a home to the political refugee whose only object was to establish a republican form of government, and neither should the United States.

Referring to the word "pauper," I would say that a man or woman possessing nature's wealth, a sound and healthy body and a clear mind, is, in my judgment, not a pauper, although not the owner of a dollar. The all-important point is, after all, to see that the laws are intelligently and faithfully carried out. A knowledge of the world, of human affairs, and sound common sense are required in those who examine the immigrant.

None are better qualified for the position than old and experienced members of the immigrant aid societies, and every society ought to have a representative on the local commission appointed by the Government.

The idea that foreigners must be able to speak English and read the Constitution of the United States in English before they can be naturalized is entirely wrong.

Such a condition might exclude men like Von Holst, the great commentator on the Constitution of the United States; for, although he, like most Germans, understands English, it does not follow that he can speak it.

Some day the Eastern hordes may attempt to overrun this country, as once the barbarians did Europe, and we too may lapse into the darkness of a middle age unless we suppress immigration into this country from the land of the rising sun.

And yet to do so would, in my judgment, be as great a wrong as it would have been to keep the blacks in bondage.

The whole question, therefore, as already intimated, resolves itself into one of regulation pure and simple.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to thank you for your courtesy in granting me this hearing.

I think, after all, that is all I have to say.

Mr. LELHBACH. You represent the Philadelphia Society——

Mr. WIREMAN. I represent the German Society of the State of Pennsylvania, having its office and doing its work in the city of Philadelphia. It is an old corporation—established in 1764—and its influence and work extend throughout the State.

Mr. LELHBACH. How much money do you expend in a year?

Mr. WIREMAN. We expend several thousand dollars. We have the finest German library in the United States—thirty thousand volumes.

Mr. LELHBACH. How is your income obtained?

Mr. WIREMAN. We have annual subscriptions. The members—nearly a thousand members—pay a certain sum in a year; and then we have had a great many bequests.

Almost a hundred years ago the German Society purchased a small tract of land on Seventh street, above Chestnut, and, in time, that became very valuable. We sold for \$75,000 not long ago a building. They have a library worth \$65,000——

Mr. LELHBACH. I did not care to know about that. I only wanted to know whether your society obtained any of its funds from banking transactions with immigrants.

Mr. WIREMAN. Nothing at all.

Mr. LELHBACH. I merely wanted that stated, because I think that is an important point.

The CHAIRMAN. You derive nothing of your revenue from the persons whom you assist?

Mr. WIREMAN. No, sir; no business transactions.

The CHAIRMAN. You assess nothing on them?

Mr. WIREMAN. No business; now our employment bureau is gratis. People stream there for work, and our idea is to give them work as the best charity that we can perform.

Mr. LELHBACH. The reason I ask that, Mr. Chairman, is that in the testimony taken in New York it appears that some of these immigration societies are banking institutions, and are the agents of the steamship companies, selling tickets and sending out——

Mr. WIREMAN. Yes, sir; nothing at all. As I stated, it is purely public charity.

Mr. LELHBACH. Are you acquainted with the workings of the contract labor law?

Mr. WIREMAN. Yes. I have no special knowledge of the practical workings. It is only general knowledge, and, properly, I might say it is hearsay.

Mr. LELHBACH. You make the suggestion here in your brief that the law should be amended, do you not?

Mr. WIREMAN. I had been informed that persons had been sent back who, in our judgment, ought to have been kept here. The particular idea is what goes to define the word "pauper?" Does "pauper" mean simply a man who has no money? We take it that the greatest good that has come to this country has been brought just by those people who, having no means abroad, came here, and in the altered conditions in this country, by reason of their natural force and character, were enabled to become good and useful citizens.

Mr. LELHBACH. I call your attention to paragraph 8 on page 3 where you speak of the exclusion of contract labor. You say that it ought not to be applied to the learned professions, teachers, artists, or skilled workmen. Now, the fact is, that the law as it now stands has practically excluded these people; and the laborers, who come here under contract in large numbers, have not been excluded.

Mr. WIREMAN. I am glad to hear it; if that is a fact, of course it requires no cure.

Mr. LELHBACH. You would recommend a change in it?

Mr. WIREMAN. No; if that be so, if that be a fact, that they have been admitted in accordance with these views, of course there will be no amendment necessary.

Mr. LELHBACH. They have not been admitted; they have been prosecuted and sent back.

Mr. WIREMAN. They have hundreds of cases, as I understand, in New York City to-day, under the contract-labor law.

Mr. LELHBACH. Those are recent cases perhaps.

Mr. OWEN. Do you mean to say that hundreds of people have been sent back under the administration of the alien contract-labor law?

Mr. WIREMAN. I have been informed that a great many have been sent back. That is information.

Mr. OWEN. Why, sir, I don't think forty people have been returned since the law was enacted.

Mr. WIREMAN. Of course, I have no special knowledge. It is only what I have been informed of.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Wireman, in paragraph 7 on page 3, you say, "the word paupers, which at the present time is too often construed strictly, as defined by the lexicographers, to mean poor persons," etc., "ought to be construed liberally and declared to mean only such persons as are absolutely destitute and unable or unwilling to work." Now, what reason have you for saying it is "too often construed strictly," and that parties are refused admittance to our country simply because they are poor, notwithstanding their ability and inclination to work?

Mr. WIREMAN. On information and belief; and the information is the editor of the German paper of our city, who was on this committee, who said that it was known; or, in other words, I have information from him that a great many poor people were sent back. I don't know of my own knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any knowledge that in Philadelphia there have been any poor persons, simply because of their being poor, and without money sent back?

Mr. WIREMAN. Do you mean personal knowledge?

The CHAIRMAN. Personal knowledge.

Mr. WIREMAN. I have not.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you seen in the Philadelphia newspapers, as items of every-day news and facts, statements particularizing any cases where they have been sent back?

Mr. WIREMAN. I can not say that I have.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you, in any newspapers at any other port where immigrants come, seen any accounts giving in detail cases and names of parties sent back?

Mr. WIREMAN. Do I understand you to ask me as to personal knowledge or information?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I ask you now if you have seen such items in any newspapers, any newspaper account, giving in detail, as items of fact and current news, cases and names?

Mr. WIREMAN. I can not say that I have in fact. I say I have no recollection of having seen anything of that kind. But I would call the committee's attention to this: Now the German Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the board of directors, first broached this question; and this matter was referred to a committee, of which I was a member. The committee draughted this report. It was again submitted to the board of directors and by them approved. Of course some of these things are facts given by members of that committee of which I have no personal knowledge. I, as solicitor of the German Society—having been solicitor for fifteen years—have never had any occasion to investigate or to participate in the immigration laws; that is, there being very few immigrants coming to Philadelphia, although we have an immigration committee, it never became necessary for me.

The CHAIRMAN. You have had no particular case of this abuse you speak of brought to your attention—

Mr. WIREMAN. To my personal attention.

The CHAIRMAN. And your assistance invoked as solicitor of these societies?

Mr. WIREMAN. No, sir.

Mr. LELHBACH. Are you a member of the society yourself?

Mr. WIREMAN. O, yes; I am a solicitor. It is entirely an honorary position. I get no salary, or anything of that kind.

Mr. LELHBACH. Are most of the members of this society Germans?

Mr. WIREMAN. Most of the native Germans and those like myself; my mother was German and my father an American. Many members of this society were born in this country—native Americans, almost a majority; just like the Hibernian Society, St. George Society, or any of those societies. We have a love for the German literature and German customs and those things, and we like to see that the Germans become good and useful citizens.

Mr. LELHBACH. Your society would not be in favor of the passage of any law such as that proposed by the Ford bill or the Guenther bill?

Mr. WIREMAN. No.

Mr. LELHBACH. You desire the present law to remain just as it is, except that the regulation——

Mr. OWEN. (Interrupting.) He wants a more liberal construction of the present law.

Mr. WIREMAN. Yes; a more liberal construction. What we want particularly is as to the immigration laws. We are entirely satisfied with the naturalization laws. I think I am safe in saying if the immigration laws are properly enforced—if they are faithfully carried out—will be satisfactory, too. After all, using my personal judgment, it is a question for the people who have the control and the regulation of the immigrants when they come here. It requires a knowledge of human nature and the affairs of life to use the best judgment under the circumstances.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. Wireman, you say here, “We further pray that Congress construe and define the all-important words pauper and contract laborer liberally, and so emphatically that the true meaning thereof can neither be misunderstood nor frittered away by harmful interpretations.” Now, if that means anything, it means that in the minds of your committee there is the belief that there has been a strict construction of the words “pauper” and “contract laborer.”

Mr. WIREMAN. Yes, sir; I have been so informed.

Mr. OWEN. Resulting in turning back very many immigrants?

Mr. WIREMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. OWEN. Let me put this question to you: When thirty-five hundred persons have landed at a port—Germans, Scandinavians, Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Italians, and Finlanders—and of that thirty-five hundred persons seventeen of them have been detained by the commissioners of immigration for closer inspection, and of that seventeen thirteen are permitted to land and four of them are returned, would you regard that as a harsh and strict construction of the law?

Mr. WIREMAN. That depends.

Mr. OWEN. Four out of thirty-five hundred?

Mr. WIREMAN. I would have to qualify my answer by saying that would depend upon the reasons for sending back those four. If they had reasons, I should say certainly not.

Mr. OWEN. Yes; but we have treated that in a very general way.

Mr. WIREMAN. Well, treating it generally, I would say not; undoubtedly not.

Mr. OWEN. Are you aware that that is about an average?

Mr. WIREMAN. No, sir; I was not aware of that.

Mr. OWEN. I will inform you that it is.

Mr. WIREMAN. I am very much surprised, as I said before, that that fact, that particular fact, is upon the information of other members of the committee, not my own personal knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN. The whole number of persons that have been sent back since the enactment of the statute is how many?

Mr. OWEN. I do not remember.

Mr. LELHBACH. It is very small.

Mr. WIREMAN. I am very much surprised; very much surprised.

Mr. LELHBACH. I do not think it is more than one thousand. There have not been forty contract laborers convicted. Where one hundred thousand landed perhaps not more than two hundred have been sent back.

Mr. WIREMAN. Personally I am very glad to hear that, because, really, I had no knowledge—

Mr. LELHBACH. The trouble is that a great many people are permitted to land that ought not to land under the present law; there is no doubt about that.

Mr. WIREMAN. If you gentlemen will permit me, I will give you an illustration which occurs to me. A party applied to the German Society for aid and was referred to me as solicitor. The man acknowledged to me that he had been supported by the Commune (Gemeinde) in Germany; that is, he was a pauper, and the question was whether to assist him, or have him sent back, or whether to encourage him. We helped that man and that man is getting along very well; and before he could not get along at all.

The CHAIRMAN. He is earning his living.

Mr. WIREMAN. Yes; supporting himself and his family, and doing very well indeed. Of course that would be an exceptional case. Of course we do not want, and certainly I do not want, objectionable people here. At the same time, what I wanted to place particular stress upon was, it is not the mere poverty of the person that makes him a pauper; and I thought, and I was under the impression, that the word pauper was construed strictly; but therefore, after all, it is the people who have the passing of those immigrants to use sound, common sense and judgment.

The CHAIRMAN. In eliminating any offensive elements the mere fact of an immigrant not having money ought not to be conclusive. Where an immigrant has shown ability, inclination, and a likelihood of being able to work, I do not think that there has been a single case of his having been sent back.

Mr. WIREMAN. Is that so? I am very glad to hear that; because that covers the ground.

The CHAIRMAN. It is because other things are joined with the fact of poverty. They may have no friends here and are sent over, as it is plainly to be seen, by associations or by interests of that kind, to get rid of them.

Mr. WIREMAN. On account of sickness, perhaps.

Mr. OWEN. Sometimes there have been cases of women who have evidently been sent over in the condition of pregnancy, simply to get rid of them.

Mr. WIREMAN. In my experience as a lawyer, as solicitor of the German Society for fifteen years, it is astonishing how many of these cases come here, women sent over here pregnant just to get rid of them.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. Wireman, of those four persons who were returned, out of the three thousand five hundred, two of them were girls who were pregnant and had been sent over here for the purpose of getting rid of them. One of them was a man. You had but to look at him. "Pauper" was on his face. He was scarcely able to walk; and the other was a boy who had been shipped from a Hebrew reformatory. He had been confined three years, I believe, Mr. Lehlbach.

Mr. LEHLBACH. He had been shipped over here.

Mr. WIREMAN. I am amazed. I have used this word carefully. I am amazed at the fact, because I had an entirely different impression.

The CHAIRMAN. The experience of the committee has been that the lapse in this thing is in there not being enough scrutiny.

Mr. OWEN. The law, up to this time, might as well never have been a law. The officers employed and the money expended have been positively to no advantage if Congress intended any restrictive measures by this legislation. Sums of money are paid out for officers, in the maintenance of Castle Garden and Ward's Island, with the intent that the restrictive features of that law may be operated, and if I remember correctly sixty-seven people were returned last year out of four hundred thousand.

Mr. WIREMAN. We have trouble in our local laws frequently. The main reason, sick people who had not been in the country two years; what to do with them. The city would not send them to the almshouse. They would come to the German Society and then the German Society, being a purely public charity, would have to take care of these people. I think that the law ought to provide for that.

Mr. OWEN. Are you aware, Mr. Wireman, that the United States Government is using property, the value of which is \$800,000, as hospitals, taking care of the immigrants for one year after their arrival when they fall into destitution?

Mr. WIREMAN. Perhaps theoretically; but in Philadelphia it is not a practical question at all.

Mr. OWEN. Are you not aware that if an immigrant arrives at the port of New York and wanders off to Philadelphia and falls into distress that his way is paid back to New York, and that he is taken to Ward's Island and cared for, a year if necessary, and that if at the end of that time he is unable to help himself and wants to return to the old country the commissioners of emigration pay his passage back to the old country?

Mr. WIREMAN. In what time? Is that——

Mr. OWEN. Ever since that law has been in operation; since 1883. Are you aware that the best hospital in the United States, perhaps, is the Verplanck Hospital, run by the commissioners of emigration, on Ward's Island?

Mr. WIREMAN. Well, that may be theoretically correct; but confining myself to Philadelphia, and speaking only of the personal knowledge——

Mr. OWEN. Oh, that is entirely a practical question.

Mr. WIREMAN. I would say it has gone so far that on one occasion a man came to my office and sat there; said he would not go anywhere else. He went to the German consul. The German consul had re-

fused him and sent him to the city authorities and the city authorities had sent him somewhere else, and we did not know what to do with him, and ultimately the German Society had to take care of him. I do not want to reflect upon anybody. I would not reflect upon persons or institutions of which I have no knowledge. I do not come to complain.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. Wireman, you are an official in this society, and I want to give you some information upon the subject which you do not seem to possess. Really, we ought to seek information from you, not you from us; and you should give us your views and counsel in this matter. Let me give you an illustration. A Scotchman came over and landed at New York last August. He went somewhere into Massachusetts and went to work. He was getting good wages, and sent for his wife and three children, and they came over in November. Shortly after arriving the wife took sick. She was so ill that they had to have some one attend her and some help about the house all the time. Finally the husband's money became exhausted. He could not keep hired help because he could not pay for it. He was a humane man. He left the shop to stay at home to care for his wife. He was discharged. In a little while they were paupers. The question arose as to what they should do. They made application for support to the local authorities where they were, and the local authorities refused to support them on the ground that they were not citizens there. They then had their way paid down to New York. In the presence of our committee, at the hearing that I spoke of, they were brought before the board of commissioners. The husband stated his condition. The wife was there. We could see her physical condition. The three children were there; and in our presence that board of commissioners ordered the husband and wife sent to Ward's Island until a vessel was to sail, and prepared arrangements for their passage back to the old country. Now, that is the character of the treatment these people are receiving.

Mr. WIREMAN. There is another point that I would like to mention. When the law went into effect, particular reference being had to Pennsylvania—I think it was the collector who had the appointment of the commission—we tried very hard to unite with the other organizations at the time; and I might say here in passing we are all on good footings, St. George's, the Hibernians, and all those aid societies. We endeavored to see Governor Hartranft, who was then collector, and have him appoint a member, whether he was a German, or an Irishman, or a Frenchman, or a Scotchman, any one, on this board. Well, that was not done. I think it would help a great deal if a representative of that kind was selected. No one is seeking an office or anything of that kind; and I am not speaking of the German Society alone. I think it would be well to have the representative. There are always gentlemen retired from business who take an interest in philanthropic matters who could be on a local commission. Another point very much favored is having it solely under Federal control.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 4, item "C," you say "it would be entirely wrong, impracticable, and expensive to require American consuls in foreign countries to issue certificates of good moral character to emigrants, but it would surely lead to results diametrically opposite to what was intended to be thereby attained." What do you mean by that? Why would it lead to results just the opposite of what is desired?

Mr. WIREMAN. First I must explain. Upon this committee there are two gentlemen, Germans, editors of newspapers in Philadelphia; and this is particularly their idea. They say it will lead, with their knowledge of German affairs and German character, to all sorts of impositions and things of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. Why would it? An inquiry into general character would seem to be as easily, and indeed much more easily, done upon the other side than here. I noticed that as you were reading it; and I did not see how it was that an inquiry of this kind, while it would not be complete and would not be a perfect system, would lead to exactly opposite results.

Mr. WIREMAN. They thought it would lead to imposition, and might become a money question.

The CHAIRMAN. Would not that be a very forced interpretation? That a consul, inquiring, might not always have full information, one can readily see, but that he is a man of integrity is to be presumed; and that he is a man of intelligence would be presumed; and I do not see exactly what you mean in that statement.

Mr. WIREMAN. I would say here these reasons are not my reasons alone; but they are the reasons adopted by the society; as I understand, they do not give any special reasons for it; but they say that it is impracticable.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, I simply desire that you should tell the committee why it was that you thought it impracticable.

Mr. WIREMAN. Well, not having the knowledge that these gentlemen have of German affairs, I am not prepared to say where the impracticability comes in; but I remember distinctly that in the committee these gentlemen so stated, and I have accepted their views, that from their knowledge of German affairs and the condition of things in Germany it would be impracticable and a great wrong. I adopted their views on that question.

Mr. OWEN. Do you know why it would be impracticable in Germany?

Mr. WIREMAN. Personally, I do not.

Mr. OWEN. Let me suggest. Is not it because of a military law there forcing men of a certain age into the military service?

Mr. WIREMAN. That might be a reason; but my recollection is that principally it might lead to money considerations. It might be a temptation to the consuls and things of that kind. That is my recollection of the thought that induced this paragraph, and, further, it would induce perjury.

The CHAIRMAN. That you might say of any society for protection. You can not scrutinize any subject-matter that elicits inquiries without running across the possibilities of falsehood and perjury.

Mr. WIREMAN. Still, there may be cases where it could be obviated. The thought was it might be an inducement; but that is true in legal proceedings or any other proceedings.

STATEMENT OF ADELBERT M. DEWEY

The CHAIRMAN. What is your name?

Mr. DEWEY. Adelbert M. Dewey.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are you from?

Mr. DEWEY. I am at present residing in Washington, latterly from Philadelphia.

The CHAIRMAN. Whom do you represent in coming before the committee?

Mr. DEWEY. I represent myself particularly, but I will say that for several years I was the editor and manager of the Journal of United Labor at Philadelphia, the official representative newspaper of the Knights of Labor, and have been for many years an officer and active member of that organization.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any written or printed brief?

Mr. DEWEY. I have a brief outline of what I am about to say. I will hand it to the stenographer and save him the trouble of writing it, after which I wish to make a very few remarks on Mr. Chandler's bill, which he furnished me. I will read this without any attempt at oratory.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, it is with no small degree of hesitation that I come before your honorable body to present my views, crude though they may be, on a question which at the present time is engrossing the attention of many of the most thoughtful people in the nation's councils. To you has been committed the care of all legislation directly affecting the position which this great Republic shall assume toward the immense armies of skilled and unskilled laborers which are every day knocking for admission at the gates of our land of boasted freedom and equality. The last generations have witnessed many remarkable—I might say wonderful—changes in the condition of the industrial people of the United States. These changes, Mr. Chairman, have not been of such a character as to elevate the American worker either in his own estimation or that of his fellows. The causes for this condition of things are not to be found in any one direction, nor do I believe it to be in the power of Congress to correct all existing evils by the enactment of a statutory panacea for all the ills of which labor is to-day complaining. But much can be done to correct abuses, and the interested workers of the country are looking to this committee to do their part by presenting some wholesome amendments to the laws governing the admission of emigrants into the United States.

There was a time in the history of this nation, Mr. Chairman, when it was desirable that the oppressed of the world should be encouraged to migrate to the United States, where the opportunity for employment was well-nigh limitless, and where beneath the sheltering folds of the Stars and Stripes the oppressions of the fatherland could soon be forgotten, and the Irish, Scotch, German, and English emigrants became good citizens of their adopted country. They conformed to American customs and became American citizens. They believed in American institutions and revered the American flag. But all this has changed during the last two decades. Greedy employers of labor, not content with making use of those who voluntarily migrated hither, have for twenty years been sending their agents into the most impoverished districts of Europe, paying transportation expenses in thousands of instances, and encouraging in many other ways the very worst classes of degraded labor to become residents of the United States. I say residents, because, Mr. Chairman, they never become good citizens. It is no unusual spectacle in many sections of the country to-day to see whole colonies of Huns, Poles, Italians, or other servile foreigners housed like cattle, speaking their native tongue, and perpetuating the customs of the country from which they came. They construe the American idea of liberty to mean unrestricted license, and the laws of the country are held by them in utter contempt.

I have in my mind just now a pat illustration of what this condition of things will ultimately lead to everywhere if not soon regulated. Just outside the city limits of Detroit, Mich., within 5 miles of the city-hall tower, there existed four years ago a colony of Huns, who worked upon the brick-yards in the neighborhood. Under the roof of one building, 10 feet wide by 50 feet long, divided into five apartments, each 10 feet square, there lived one hundred and twenty-seven persons. In one room were found five families, men, women, and children—in all twenty-six persons—eating from one common kettle of food and sleeping in one common bed. Under such conditions there can be no morality, no virtue. Children reared with such surroundings

will never make reputable, law-abiding citizens. Think of it, you who have wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters! Do you want to see such customs perpetuated? Do you even want to see it tolerated? Has the time not come for the adoption of radical measures to eradicate this growing evil?

But, you will say, "Mr. Dewey, we quite agree with you as to the evil; but as to the remedy, that is quite another thing." And this brings us, Mr. Chairman, to the subject now before this committee.

I contend, sirs, that we are not suffering so much from the number of emigrants as from the character of those who come. My remedy would be to adopt measures which would practically shut out the undesirable classes. True, we aim to do that now, but the attempt is a most lamentable failure. We have already too much illiteracy and poverty in the United States. Some would tax the immigrant \$50 at the port of entry. To enforce such a regulation would require a standing army of 100,000 men to guard our 13,000 miles of coast and border. The plan is therefore impracticable. The plan of all others which commends itself to my mind is one which would insure English-speaking citizens from the moment the emigrant touched our shores, and citizens, too, sworn to uphold and defend American institutions. If a residence in the States is desirable, then the foreigner should not object to a course of preparation before entering the Promised Land. I would require every person intending to migrate to the United States to be able to read and write the English language; I would further require all such to appear before a United States consul and declare their intention to become citizens of this country, and satisfy the consul that they had a proper understanding of the duties of citizenship in a free republic. This may seem a severe restrictive measure to some of you; but I assure you it is not asking too much of those who honestly desire adoption as citizens of the United States.

I was quite impressed the first time I saw the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. There she seemed to stand, with outstretched hands, bidding all the world to come. But when I thought of the misery surrounding legions of those already here, thousands of them beneath the very shadow of that pile of marble and granite, I was constrained to wish that vision might be given to those sightless eyes, and power also to turn round and lift the roofs from the tenements of that great metropolis, that she might witness the poverty and degradation of some of her adopted children; then, again, I would have her extend her gaze over the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, to say nothing of the great industrial marts of New England, and behold the men and women housed like beasts of burden, and little children whose tender years should yet command the care of a nurse, as they shed their life's blood, drop by drop, toiling in the mine, at the bench or in the mill or factory. I think, could this have been her privilege, when she again took her place upon that pedestal, she would have turned her face toward Washington, and with those outstretched hands implored you and your associates to enact some legislation for the benefit of those already here.

Another reform, entirely within the jurisdiction of your committee, is in the manner of bringing emigrants into this country. They are dumped into the steerage of a vessel like so many hogs or sheep. The air is foul and the other surroundings, if anything, worse. I would have the steam-ship companies debarred from landing passengers who had not been provided during the passage with the accommodations of a state-room for each two adult persons, and other surroundings equal to that now commonly known as second class. This would insure a better character of emigrants, and consequently a better class of citizens. For such we still have plenty of room in the United States. Of the kind with which we have been supplied during the past two decades we have plenty here already. Our present immigration laws provide for the inspection of emigrants at the port of entry. But how is that important duty performed? You who have just returned from the New York investigation know very well. What sort of an inspection can you expect to be made in two minutes? And yet this is the time at present allowed. Better far that the expense for this inspection should be increased ten-fold than that it should be improperly made. The Government can not throw too many nor too strong safeguards around its citizenship. We have been much too liberal in the past. It is quite time the policy was changed.

That other phase of the immigration problem—the contract-labor question—is in the hands of another committee; yet, Mr. Chairman, I can not help considering the two questions as practically one. Both the immigration and contract-labor laws need radical amendments, and should receive them at this session of Congress. The questions at issue can not be considered as partisan in any sense, and both political parties should vie with each other in an effort to enact such laws on these subjects as will most quickly and surely correct existing evils. I believe this committee is disposed to do this. Should you determine to report a measure embodying the main features which I have feebly attempted to advocate, I believe your course would meet with the approval of a vast majority of the working people (who, after all, are the great sufferers), the press, and the public generally.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Dewey, do you know of any society or organization that has taken the ground which you take, that only immigrants speaking and reading the English language shall be admitted.

Mr. DEWEY. Mr. Chairman, in reply to that question I would say, technically I do not. The body which I represent, and with which I have for many years been working—the Knights of Labor—have never expressed themselves upon this question in any official manner. As editor of their paper I have discussed it in its columns and have received scores and hundreds of letters indorsing my position from the order throughout the United States. Mr. Powderly himself has discussed this question with me, and we have reached the conclusion in those discussions—at least he has said to me that he believed I was right in the position I had taken that what we wanted was educated people and English-speaking people in the United States.

Mr. LEHLBACH. He did not state so before the committee in New York.

Mr. DEWEY. I understand that he did not.

Mr. LEHLBACH. He stated directly the opposite.

The CHAIRMAN. Have the Knights of Labor, either in their general convocations or in branch meetings, ever passed a resolution restricting immigration to English-speaking people?

Mr. DEWEY. I can not say that they ever have, Mr. Chairman. I would not assume that they have, although I have received letters, and have them on file in my office, where the assemblies have indorsed articles of mine in the paper embodying those sentiments. However, that would not be technically considered without a copy of their official resolutions to that effect. The Chandler bill, a copy of which was handed me last Thursday by Mr. Chandler here in this room, I have carefully looked over, and I find that there are many good points in it, and some which I think need eliminating. In line 7, page 1, first section, the clause which provides that no “anarchist” or “socialist” shall be admitted, it seems to me is a little far-fetched. Webster defines socialism as a “theory of society which advocates a more precise, orderly, and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which hitherto prevailed;” and he says a socialist is one who believes in and advocates socialism. I want plenty of that kind of citizens in the United States, and I do not believe any fair-minded, honest citizen can object to it. I think the term has been misapplied generally. There is a very large number of people in the United States who bring the nihilist and the socialist in their minds into association with revolutionists.

Mr. OWEN. Do you not think that the Senator in framing his bill had in his mind “socialist” as the public understand it in this country and not the Noah Webster idea of socialism?

Mr. DEWEY. I presume he did; but I believe just the same, Mr. Chairman, that if the law were enacted with the word socialist left in it, and every man debarred from coming who, as he is obliged to make oath to the fact, with his declaration that he is not a member of any society, order, or institution of socialists—I believe that would debar many good citizens, and that it ought to be changed. I believe that that interpretation of the law would be—if the law were not amended (at least if the bill were not amended) I think the people, who have the enforcement of the law, would misconstrue it, and that it would work detrimentally to the interest of many good people.

Mr. OWEN. The Senator is willing to admit the socialist and nihilist—

that is, the pure and simple variety. It is the fungus growth he objects to.

The CHAIRMAN. You would not admit the speculator, the philosopher, or humanitarian, who is a socialist, under Noah Webster's definition unless he spoke English.

Mr. DEWEY. I believe, Mr. Chairman, any person who desired honestly to become a citizen of the United States could and should be required before coming here to educate himself in the English language, which is the language of this country. That is, such persons should educate themselves to the extent of making their application to a United States consul in English to come here. I do not say in my recommendation—I do not go to the extent that some have gone to. One of the bills before the House intends, or contemplates, that they should be required to have a thorough understanding of the English language and read and write the Constitution of the United States. I think that is going to extremes.

Mr. OWEN. That is General Oates's naturalization bill, not the immigration bill.

Mr. DEWEY. I understand. The position I take is this, gentlemen: In the West to-day we have, as I said here, whole colonies of Huns, Poles, and Italians who are not good citizens. They huddle together; they perpetuate the customs of their country, and if it is the custom of their country I wonder that it is tolerated there; they huddle themselves together in a shed that would hardly be fit for the average American farmer to house his cattle or hogs in, and they work for low wages. They are smuggled in here under contract by simply an evasion of the contract-labor law, and I think it is just as essential that that law should be amended and enforced as it is that you should amend the immigration laws. The bill presented by Mr. Wade makes liberal exceptions, and provides that "the provisions of this act shall not apply to professors in universities, ministers of the gospel, or professional artists, or to persons employed strictly as household domestic servants." I think that is a liberal exception clause.

One great evil to-day in this country, on our Canadian border, a little farther north than this, in Michigan, New York, and other border States, is with extensive employers of labor. I have in my mind now the Michigan lumber woods. I went through there, and have talked with people employed there. Citizens of the State of Michigan, who haven't anything to do, in the city of Detroit and in other cities of that State, lie idle all winter, while they see Canadians by the thousand brought in there through the medium of an advertisement in Toronto or Montreal newspapers, and go into the lumber woods by the thousand and work for \$12 or \$15 a month, and in the spring, with their money all in one lump, go back to Canada and stay during the summer. I say that is wrong, and should not be tolerated in the United States. Our own citizens go hungry and are being supported by the authorities of Detroit, Grand Rapids, and other cities of the State, while these lumbermen are brought in there, or encouraged to come, by the means of an advertisement in a foreign land.

Mr. OWEN. Why is it? Because they labor more cheaply?

Mr. DEWEY. They work cheaply; that is the reason. They work cheaper. Our American citizens; that is, whether they be foreign-born or not—citizens of the United States—as I look at it, are entitled to some protection from the Government itself. I believe that is one of the functions of government.

Mr. LEHLBACH. You spoke of Huns and Italians and parties going

in colonies. Don't you know that in the States of Minnesota and Iowa there are whole counties of Hungarians and Swedes?

Mr. DEWEY. I do.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Do you not know that they came over here and could not speak a word of English, and that they belong to the best class of citizens in this country; and that they are prosperous and hard workers? Could you frame such a law and carry it out unless you excluded with the undesirable—who are a small number only—the desirable immigrants? Now, do you think that would be the proper thing to do?

Mr. DEWEY. Mr. Chairman, I feel this way. I want an educational qualification. My idea is that an educated——

Mr. STUMP. Would not your educational qualification keep out more people than would be kept out under the socialist clause—good people, too?

Mr. DEWEY. If you accept the socialist, simply because he is a socialist, by no means.

Mr. STUMP. Your man can become a parrot and repeat his declarations the same as a parrot would do, and you would think that was sufficient?

Mr. DEWEY. No, sir; I would not think it was sufficient. I take this position: I do not think any foreigner who ever acquired a limited knowledge of the English language ever stopped there. I think they would go on and become English-speaking people. I do not believe that it is conducive to good government in the United States to have people brought up in communities, as it were, where the language of their forefathers is taught, their customs perpetuated, and the American citizen idea is never promulgated, and they do not know anything about it. I do not think they become good citizens of the United States when they grow up. Now, in response to the inquiry from the gentleman on my right (Mr. Lehlbach) as to those counties in the West, I do know that to be a fact. I have been through that country, and I know there are whole counties where there is scarcely an English-speaking person, or, at least, where the parents are not English-speaking, and they are good citizens. I do not know that it would be best to debar those who could not speak the English language, but I would quite agree with the idea which I heard Mr. Owen present here last Thursday in a query to the gentleman from Philadelphia who addressed the committee at that time. He asked if the association at Philadelphia, represented by Mr. Deily, I believe, would not be willing to indorse a clause providing that they should be able to read and write the language of their country—read and write in their own language. Now, I think that would, perhaps, go as far as the other; but I believe we can't afford in the United States to perpetuate the customs of those foreign lands.

People come to this country, Mr. Chairman, who are good citizens of their own country. There are many countries where they are oppressed. We all know that. And as Representative Owen said, with reference to the Nihilists, they are the educated people of Russia, the very best people, and would make first-class American citizens here. I never met a man in this country who had been a Nihilist in Russia who was not a thorough defender of the Stars and Stripes; who was not a good citizen of the United States. I never met one, and I have met many. But I believe that we should draw the line somewhere, so that we can keep out that class of people who huddle together here, whom we can not assimilate. We have 6,000,000 people in this country to-day whom we have freed from slavery. They need pretty nearly all our powers of assimilation for the next ten or twenty years to come,

and I think we can afford to go slow for a while. But I am in favor of something that would be a restrictive measure. That is what I am after. I think my suggestion with reference to the steam-ship companies would have a wholesome effect. You can do that on sanitary grounds; that not more than two should occupy one state-room. No steam-ship company can afford to bring them here for less than \$30 or \$40 apiece when they are compelled to furnish those accommodations. I believe that would be a wholesome feature. I do not believe in a head-tax of any kind. I do not believe it would be effective. I do not believe a money consideration of that kind would be effective in uplifting or bettering the condition of our citizenship.

Mr. OWEN. Have you ever been in an immigrant ship, Mr. Dewey?

Mr. DEWEY. I never was on one but once. I visited one once; only once.

Mr. OWEN. You know they have two rows of berths?

Mr. DEWEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. OWEN. A berth is large enough for two persons?

Mr. DEWEY. It is an upright plank board about 12 inches high.

Mr. OWEN. Is not it a fact that the steam-ship company could put in three or four more planks and run them up to the ceiling and accommodate them with your cabin-berth idea without any very great expense?

Mr. DEWEY. Now, I say you must furnish each two persons with what is commonly known as second class passage, and hold them down to it; such as is to-day recognized as second-class passage. It would not do to have it read "second-class passage." They would call steerage second class. They would simply change their classification.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you give them rooms?

Mr. DEWEY. I would require them to give them rooms; what is now second class passage. It would take from \$30 to \$40, as the rates are now regulated. I believe it would be wholesome. It would give us a better class of citizens. The German citizens to whom my friend, the gentleman from Philadelphia, referred, I never have known scarcely any of them in the country where I live (most of my time for the last few years in the West), I have never known very many of them to be paupers. I will say they are thrifty, enterprising people, and, as a rule, become good citizens, self-sustaining and upholding the Government, although they, too, colonize in the West very generally.

Mr. STUMP. What would be your views as to a provision in the law requiring foreigners who remain three, four, or five years without taking out naturalization papers and becoming citizens to be returned?

Mr. DEWEY. I will say to the gentleman that before he came in I touched that point in my remarks.

Mr. STUMP. I will see it. You need not go on.

Mr. DEWEY. I advocated that they should be required to go before a United States consul and declare their intention of taking out their first papers before they come here at all. I do not believe that we should encourage people to ignore their citizenship in the United States.

Mr. LEHLBACH. I understand you to say, you are in favor of the bill proposed by Senator Chandler with amendments making it more restrictive?

Mr. DEWEY. I will say this: I have not investigated the other bills

on that subject. It is a voluminous bill. I will add, in a general way, there are, I think, good views in the bill.

Mr. STUMP. Is not the view that none but those who can speak and write the English language should be admitted merely your personal view; or is it shared, to your knowledge, to any great extent by other people—referring especially to the Knights of Labor?

Mr. DEWEY. I have been a member of the Knights of Labor about sixteen years, and have been with the organization in its rise and fall two or three times. For two years prior to coming to Washington last summer I edited their official journal at Philadelphia. The best evidence I have that my general views in the columns of that paper were indorsed by the order is the fact that from a circulation of a few hundred copies when I took it in fifteen months I landed it with thirty thousand subscribers throughout the organization from one end of the country to the other. My views on the immigration question, on the contract-labor question, on the prison-labor question, and on several other phases of the labor movement which are not covered by the general declaration of principles of our order (those questions are not included in our declaration of principles) have been heartily indorsed by friends throughout the organization. Scores and hundreds of letters from different parts of the country would come in to me indorsing the views that I had given out. I have also had letters criticising me. I remember that in Toronto, where our order has several assemblies, I was criticised for advocating any kind of a contract-labor bill. There were some of our members who evidently wanted to come to the United States under contract. That was about the size of it.

Mr. STUMP. My question was not as to that particularly. Would you admit only those able to speak and read the English language?

Mr. DEWEY. Practically, I say it may be too extreme. I do not insist upon that; but I believe that an educational qualification is necessary, and that is the very least that we ought to require.

The CHAIRMAN. Not simply for naturalization, but for——

Mr. DEWEY. But for admission to the United States. I take that view. For admission to the United States they should at least be able to read and write the English language.

STATEMENTS BEFORE THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHICAGO, ILL., *Monday, May 26, 1890.*

The subcommittee met in the custom-house in the city of Chicago, Ill. Present, Hon. W. D. Owen, chairman, Hon. Herman Lehlbach, Hon. Herman Stump, Hon. Mark S. Brewer.

STATEMENT OF HENRY D. LLOYD.

HENRY D. LLOYD, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State your full name.—A. Henry Demarest Lloyd.

Q. Your residence?—A. Winnetka, Cook County, Illinois.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I have been a newspaper man. I have no occupation now of a business character.

Q. You have been giving some attention recently, Mr. Lloyd, to labor matters, especially in connection with the mining district. You will state if you have recently visited any of the mines?—A. I have made several visits to the mines in Spring Valley during the past year. My latest visit was made some time last November, if I remember right.

Q. How many men are engaged in working in those mines?—A. Those mines, when operated before the lock-out in December, 1888, employed about two thousand men. In December, '88, they locked out about seven hundred men, and on the 29th day of April they locked out the remainder.

Q. What do you mean by the lock-out, in this case?—A. They told their men to take their tools and quit work.

Q. What was the reason assigned?—A. As I am informed, there was no reason assigned.

Q. What was understood by the public to be the reason?—A. That is a rather difficult question to answer, because the matter attracted no attention from the public at that time.

Q. What did the miners think?—A. They didn't understand the matter in December, as I am informed, but when the lock-out in April occurred they understood it was for the purpose of breaking down their wages and breaking up their union.

Q. The miners were in the union?—A. Yes, sir; they had a trades union at that time.

Q. Do you mean to say that all the men engaged in mining there belonged to the union?—A. I should infer not.

Q. Then the rules of the union permitted men to work who were not members of the union?—A. As I understand the situation, at the time of the lock-out in April, 1889, the relations between the company and the men were determined by the regulations of the union, and I presume that very nearly all the men did belong to the union.

You have some personal acquaintance with the miners there; what per cent. of them were foreigners?—A. A very large majority; I could not fix any precise percentage, but a large majority were foreigners.

Q. How recently had this majority come to this country?—A. I found some men who had been working at mining in this country a large number of years, and I saw some men who were comparatively new arrivals. I found some women who had come to this country for the express purpose of working in the Spring Valley mines. I do not mean to say the women worked the mines.

Q. The women were foreigners?—A. Wives of the men who had come over.

Q. Did you ascertain how they had been induced to come from Europe to work in these particular mines?—A. They gave me an account of this. A man had come to their place on the other side—some of them were Belgians and some of them were French—and had told them about these Spring Valley mines; that the wages were high and the employment continuous, and had told them to come over here. They said that this agent or representative had given them a card, which, if they would give to the man in charge of the company's office at Spring Valley, would secure them work, and one of the women showed me one of those cards, a printed card, which bore the name of the agent or representative.

Q. Did you get the card?—A. No, sir; she didn't give it to me, she showed it to me.

Q. Do you remember what was written on the card?—A. The card contained some such name as De Vic; I think it was; and the name of the representative or agent was, I think, Anton Fort, and I ascertained in Spring Valley there had been such a man living there who had been over there on the other side.

Q. There was no other statement on the card except the two names written?—A. Yes, sir; it was a printed card, containing those names, and some advertisement of a hotel or stopping place. I didn't examine it very particularly.

Q. At Spring Valley?—A. No, sir; my impression is, DeVic's residence was in Chicago.

Q. Did you ascertain how many of these people had come over in reply to the inducements that this agent or representative had held out to them?—A. Yes, sir; my recollection is, I formed the estimate that some forty or fifty families of French and Belgians had been brought over in that way.

Q. Did you ascertain what wages they received in their own country as miners?—A. No, sir; I didn't go into that particularly, but the woman told me they were better off at home than they were here.

Q. What wages did they receive at Spring Valley?—A. I remember the woman said her husband sometimes made \$25 a month, sometimes \$40 a month, some months there were cases where men would get \$13 for a month, and \$28, and there are cases where miners got as high as \$60 a month.

Q. How long had they been in this country?—A. I should say two or three years. The Spring Valley mines were opened about five years ago; they were opened in '84 and '85.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Will you state the name of the mines?—A. Spring Valley mines.

Q. Where are they located?—A. Bureau County, Ill.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. What do they mine?—A. Soft coal.

Q. Do you know the daily wages paid in the Spring Valley mines? Are they paid by the day, or by the number of bushels, or the number of pounds they mine?—A. They are paid so much a ton.

Q. Do you know what the pay is per ton?—A. They are now getting 82½ cents a ton.

Q. How many tons, on an average, will a man mine per day—that is an average miner?—A. I don't know that I can state that in tons; it varies of course with the character of the spot they are working in, but I could give you the wages they would earn, according to their statements and investigation I was able to make. The commissioners of this State, the special commission appointed by the governor to investigate matters there last summer, Messrs. Gould and Wines, reported in their letter to the governor in August last that the men would make \$32 a month, on the average.

Q. But what I want, Mr. Lloyd, is this: If a man is employed a day, how much money will he make for that day's work, considering that it is average coal that he is working in? We all know that in mines it frequently occurs they work but half time for certain reasons. What we want first is the wage per day, on the average; then we will come to the time the men were employed.—A. In answer to that question, I should say the average rate of pay would range from \$1 a day to possibly \$2.50 or \$3 a day.

Q. I don't see how the average, in common mining, can run from a dollar to \$2.50 a day. Suppose now, for instance, he gets 82½ cents a ton.—A. Do you mean if he was working all the time?

Q. No, sir; I mean an averageday's work. How much does he get for it? Of course, in some places in the mine he would be able to get out a ton more a day, possibly, than in other places. Now, we will say he has thirty days' steady work; we will say he will average 2 tons a day or 2½ tons a day; it is that average day's work that we want.—A. As I stated, the commissioners of this State who went down there to investigate the matter stated in their report to the governor that the average earnings of the miners were about \$32 a month. That is the average.

Q. I believe you stated those commissioners of the State said the earnings were \$32 a month?—A. I believe their exact figures were \$31.62.

Q. How much of the time per month were the men engaged, according to the statements of those commissioners?—A. I don't think, in connection with that statement, they gave the information as to the average amount of time the men were employed.

Q. Didn't they state they were employed only about half time?—A. I don't remember about that.

Q. Isn't it a fact that they were employed only about half time?—A. As a matter of fact, they are laid off more or less all the time. That proportion, of course, varies. From December to May one-third of the men were laid off altogether, and from May to November, again, they were all laid off all the time. The report I referred to is the report of the special commissioners appointed by the governor of the State of Illinois to investigate the Spring Valley trouble.

By Mr. BREWER:

Q. You have in this State a labor bureau, haven't you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That makes an annual report?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That covers the rate of wages and number of men employed and all this information, don't it?—A. All the ordinary statistical information; yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say that a large majority of the miners at Spring Valley are foreigners?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you learn anything with reference to the inducements brought to bear upon them to get them to emigrate here, beyond this one agent you have referred to?—A. No, sir; not specifically.

Q. And after landing here they have found that really they didn't earn any more than they did in their own country?—A. That is what they told me. They told me they were better off at home.

Q. What was the trouble at Spring Valley?—A. My first visit to Spring Valley was in September, 1889, in consequence of the newspaper reports in regard to the suffering among the people there.

Q. Among the miners?—A. Among the miners. The population is composed almost entirely of miners and those persons who are subsidiary to the miners—store-keepers, doctors, ministers, etc. The sole industry is mining. I went there to see what the condition of affairs was. I found the entire mining population without work. I visited the homes of a number of the people and found them in terrible distress.

Q. You say there were 2,000 miners out of work?—A. Yes, sir; fully 2,000, probably more. I found the men almost entirely gone; they had scattered in search of work, gone to other points in Illinois and other points throughout the country. I found people sick without medicine or medical attendance, which I found resulted from the fact that their work had been taken away from them, and that brought me, of course, to, as I said, a study of the causes which I found to have brought about the lockout. They were locked out in December and again in April, and locked out, as these commissioners report in that document, which I believe you have sent for, without explanation. The language of the report is, "They were locked out without being given any reason."

Q. Who was the superintendent and manager of the mines? Do we understand in the Spring Valley there are a number of mines?—A. All owned by one corporation, the Spring Valley Coal Mining Company.

Q. Who is the superintendent?—A. His name is Dalzell, but he did not become superintendent until some time during these troubles.

Q. Where is he located?—A. At Spring Valley, Illinois.

Q. Has this company an office in Chicago?—A. I think not; no, sir.

Q. Give us the names of the prominent owners in the mines.—A. Mr. William L. Scott, of Erie, Pa., is a large owner of the mines. A man named Shepard, of St. Paul, I have understood to be another. Mr. E. N. Saunders, of St. Paul, is another. Mr. Charles G. Devlin was an owner, but sold his stock on account of his disapproval of the methods pursued towards the miners, and, I believe, is no longer connected with the mines. He is now in charge of the mines of the Atchison road in Kansas and Colorado.

Q. The investigation of this committee has but little to do with any of these matters, except in so far as the foreigners who have recently come to this country may touch on the question. What we want to know is, if the action of these miners, the vast majority of whom are foreigners coming to this country in recent years, had anything to do with bringing about this distressed condition of affairs?—A. The action of the foreigners?

Q. The action of the miners, the majority of whom you say were for-

eigners having recently arrived here?—A. No, sir; I should say not. The lockout was a clear case of a commercial war on the workingman.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Has Mr. W. L. Scott an office here in this city?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is done at that office? Is it a branch of this mining company?—A. I only know he has an office in this city; but what the character of the business is I don't know.

Q. These forty or fifty families that were brought over, or were induced to come over, were they induced to come here by Mr. De Vic, as you have stated it?—A. Well, I understood the agent who visited them in Belgium was this man Fort, and I understood that he referred them to this man De Vic in Spring Valley. I myself have never seen Fort or De Vic.

Q. These families were induced to come over to work in these mines, as I understood you?—A. That is what they stated to me.

Q. Did they displace the men who were then working there?—A. So the men there told me was the case.

Q. And when you went there, were those forty or fifty people employed or had they been locked out with the rest?—A. They were all locked out and the men had almost all left. Out of two thousand or twenty-five hundred men there were estimated to be only two hundred and fifty miners there.

Q. What was the nationality of those miners at Spring Valley?—A. There were Polanders, Hungarians, Italians, French, Belgians, Germans; I think that is about it.

Q. Have you made an investigation to enable you to give about the number of each nationality?—A. No, sir; I could not give you any idea of that.

Q. What nationality predominated?—A. There were also Scotch, English, and Irish that ought to be added to that list.

Q. Could you tell from observation what nationality predominated? Were there many Germans working there?—A. I should say not so many Germans, probably, as French, Belgians, and Italians.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. When was this man sent abroad to bring those people over?—A. I don't know the exact date, sir, but I should say probably two or three years ago.

Q. Prior to that time who worked the mines?—A. Prior to that time they had been worked by men who had been called into Spring Valley from other mining points by advertisements that had been circulated. Advertisements were scattered all over the country and this brought in the miners.

Q. Prior to three years ago were there any Americans working in those mines?—A. I was informed there had been quite a number. I was never there myself until last year.

Q. You don't know what proportion of Americans were working there?—A. No, sir; I could not tell that.

Q. You know very little of this matter prior to the time you were there?—A. Very little except by the investigation I made.

Q. How many Americans were working in those mines at the time you went there?—A. At the time I went there, sir, nobody was working the mines. They were entirely stopped.

Q. How many Americans had been employed before the lock-out occurred?—A. I would not be able to say about that.

Q. Can you form any idea of the percentage?—A. No, sir; not accurately, I could not.

Q. Isn't it a fact, sir, that these foreigners came and took the place of American laborers in these mines and that there are scarcely any miners of American birth?—A. I think that is about the condition of affairs; yes, sir.

Q. How long has that been the state of the case, that these foreign miners have entirely eliminated from our mines American labor?—A. I could only say, in a general way, from what I have heard, that that is only a recent state of affairs, which has been growing more marked for a number of years past.

Q. You say they locked out 2,000 men. What proportion were naturalized American citizens?—A. I would not be able to make a precise statement about that, as I was never at Spring Valley previous to the lockout.

Q. I think you said these men belonged to the union?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If there were very few Americans there, it was a foreign union of miners, a union composed of foreigners and not American working men?—A. Each nationality, I suppose, would be represented according to its numbers.

Q. What were the requisites to become a member of the union you speak of?—A. Any man who was working in the mines and was willing to obey the regulations of the union and pay his dues.

Q. Is that union conducted by any particular nationality, or is it conducted by American citizens?—A. I don't think that in those unions the management follows the line of nationality.

Q. State the name of the union, and, as far as you can, the officers of the union and the purposes of the union.—A. It was the Federation of Miners. It was the local lodge of the assembly of the wider organization known as the Federation of Miners. This lodge was the Spring Valley branch of that organization.

Q. Did the Federation of Miners comprise the miners of Spring Valley only, or the miners throughout the United States? Is it a national association or a local association?—A. It was a national association.

Q. You are not familiar with what you are talking about from personal observation? You are speaking a good deal from what you have learned outside?—A. As I stated to the chairman, my information is derived entirely from visits I made there since September, 1889. Of course I want to put the committee in the way of all the information I can. I can tell you what I saw and what I heard.

By Mr. BREWER :

Q. Mr. Lloyd, from the information you received, could you tell us whether this agent who solicited these parties to come here solicited them before the enactment of what we call "The alien contract labor law"?—A. No, sir.

Q. You can not tell?—A. I could not tell about that.

Q. Then, so far as you have any information, or have gathered any information, you can not say whether the law was violated by these people or not?—A. No, sir.

Q. Or by their agent?—A. I can not say anything about that.

Q. When did this lockout occur?—A. The first lockout occurred towards the end of December, 1888.

Q. And it lasted until when?—A. It lasted until about the 14th of November, 1889.

Q. Was the mine then worked at its full capacity?—A. I think it was; yes, sir.

Q. Have you any knowledge as to where the miners were procured, where they came from?—A. Upon the resumption of the work?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. A pamphlet was prepared by the Coal Mining Company, entitled, "A Word to Miners," of which I have a copy. This was distributed throughout the country, and information was also sent out by telegraph, and news went out through all the ordinary channels—that is, news of the resumption of work—and the miners came back from all points.

Q. New men and some of the old ones?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The same company as before, was it?—A. Yes.

Q. Wasn't this lock-out caused by a difference between the company and the workmen in the rate of wages, as you understood?—A. I don't think that was the fact, sir. The commissioners, whose report I have referred you to, state that the men were told to take their tools and quit work, without any notice being given them.

Q. Does this same company own other mines in Illinois, that you are aware of?—A. No, sir; so far as I am informed.

Q. I ask that question because I see it stated in the press that the company proposed to reduce wages, and thereupon there was a difference between the company and the workmen, which caused the lock-out, as it is called.—A. As I am informed, there had been no trouble between the company and the men previous to the lock-out.

Q. What was the wage per ton for mining at the time the lock-out occurred, as you learned?—A. Ninety cents a ton.

Q. When they resumed in November last, at what rate did they resume?—A. Eighty-two and one-half cents a ton, with certain additional conditions imposed on the men that were disadvantageous to the men.

Q. Well, now, Mr. Lloyd, you have taken some interest in this question of immigration and labor, haven't you?—A. Labor? Yes, sir. I have never made any special study of immigration.

Q. But you have of the labor question?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in connection with the effect of immigration?—A. No, sir.

Q. From your investigation of the labor question, have you any information to give of any instance where the contract labor law has been violated?—A. Not to my own knowledge; no, sir.

Q. Have you any information which has satisfied you that it has been violated by any company, individual, or corporation?—A. No, sir; none but such as you are all familiar with in the press; nothing that would be original with me.

Q. Have you any opinion to give as to the effect of immigration upon labor in this country?—A. I think the voluntary immigration of free men is a great blessing. I think the immigration which is involuntary, which is forced, you might say, that which is used by capital as a kind of a club to knock out the brains of the working men at home is a great evil.

Q. As a matter of fact, the more laboring men that come to this country the less labor there is to be divided among them?—A. No, sir. I should say the more men that come here the more labor there would be to do.

Q. That is, the work would increase in proportion to the increase of the working-men?—A. Yes, sir; I should think so.

Q. Well, then, what classes would you draw the line on as being detrimental to labor?—A. What classes of immigrants?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. I would impose restrictions on men who come here under a condition of servitude, and men afflicted with contagious diseases, men who were hopeless wrecks.

Q. Are there any other classes?—A. I can not recall any more just now.

Q. You mean the criminal and all classes?—A. The criminals make very good citizens, sometimes.

Q. What have you to say about the class of people that are known as anarchists in this country? Would you desire that they should be prohibited from coming?—A. No, sir. I wouldn't consider myself fit to be an American citizen if I wanted any man debarred on account of his opinions.

Q. Have you any suggestions of your own to make, as to legislation which would tend to keep out the classes which you think objectionable?—A. I should think the extension of ordinary sanitary and police supervision would be ample.

Q. Where would you have it?—A. At the ports of entry.

Q. You have stated that you have not given this matter very much investigation?—A. No, sir; I have made no special study of it.

Q. Then you have not examined as to the difficulty of determining when the immigrant arrives—whether he comes here under contract, or whether he comes here of his own volition?—A. I would infer from some things I have seen in the public press, even where it was known, where men came under contract they were still admitted, as in the case of Mr. Vanderbilt's cook, who came under contract and was admitted without question.

Q. Have you any information touching any other case?—A. I don't recollect the name, but shortly after that there was a clergyman came to this country under an arrangement with some congregation in the East, I believe in New York City, and I remember there was a good deal of trouble about letting him in, apparently for the purpose of making the law odious, done by the custom-house officials for that apparent purpose.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Do you know the state of the coal market at the time the lock-out occurred, Mr. Lloyd?—A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. Whether coal was up or down, whether there was a large supply in the country, or whether the country was in need of coal?—A. It was in December, 1888, but I don't remember about that.

Q. It might have been that it was not desirable to work those particular mines at that particular time. Couldn't that have been the reason?—A. Well, evidently the owners of the mines thought they could make more money by throwing them out of work than by keeping them in.

Q. Doesn't it frequently occur that the coal barons, as they are called in Pennsylvania, when they want coal high they will shut down on the workmen and stop the out-put?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't know, in this case, whether that was the reason or not?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether this agent who went to France took prepaid tickets and prepaid the passage of the persons who came here?—A. No, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You are the author of a book, on the Spring Valley mines, I believe?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you said anything in that book upon the subject, concerning which we have failed to ask you? If so, you are at liberty to state them now.—A. No, sir; I think not. In that book I have mentioned the Belgian and French case.

Q. Have you made any investigation of the immigration matters in this city?—A. No, sir.

Q. Your investigation has been confined to the Spring Valley mines entirely?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You went to the Spring Valley mines?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the manner of the living of the people there?—A. At the time I went there?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. They were poorly housed. The houses were not what we would consider very good.

Q. They suffered for want of food, medicine, etc.?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, what about the location, were the houses over a swamp?—A. No, sir; they were on the bank of the Illinois river, but there was no proper drainage along there.

Q. How many people were there at the time?—A. I should think there must have been about 2,000 people there.

Q. All laboring people?—A. Yes, sir; practically.

Q. The most of them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And nothing to do?—A. Nothing to do.

STATEMENT OF JAMES ALEXANDER O'CONNELL.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your residence?—A. Chicago.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am a carpenter.

Q. Is there any association of the carpenters in Chicago?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is its name?—A. There are three different organizations, the Carpenters and Joiners of America and the National and International Brotherhood organizations.

Q. Which one of these are you a member of?—A. The Brotherhood.

Q. Is this association confined to Chicago?—A. No, sir; it is national and international, spreading over the United States and Canada.

Q. Your organization annexes Canada?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What office, if any, do you hold in the Brotherhood of Carpenters?—A. I will have to explain that. There is an amalgamated society of carpenters, which is an international society, and the Knights of Labor. They are all represented in what is called the United Carpenters Council, which is the executive and legislative body of the carpenters of the city of Chicago, and I am president of the United Carpenters Council.

Q. How long have you occupied this position?—A. Some three months as president.

Q. How many members have you in the city of Chicago?—A. In the neighborhood of 7,000.

Q. All carpenters?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many carpenters are there in the city who are not members of your association?—A. From all that we can learn, and the statistics of the number of carpenters in the city of Chicago, from the directory, and from all other sources, I should say in the neighborhood of 7,300 or

7,500 men. That would leave from three to five hundred men outside of the organization at the present time.

Q. Does your organization control the wages you receive?—A. We make a demand for wages throughout the United States, through the United Carpenters Council, on our bosses.

Q. Have your demands been complied with heretofore?—A. No, sir; they have not.

Q. What do you do in such a case?—A. In years past we have been trying to arbitrate the differences between ourselves and our employers, but we have failed in all the cases, except this spring, and this spring a new organization of bosses formed themselves into an organization, and we treated with these men and arbitrated the differences between us.

Q. When you say the bosses, who do you mean?—A. The contractors and builders.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Does this association take in the carpenters and masons, altogether? Don't they make combinations?—A. No sir.

Q. Didn't they make a combination?—A. No, sir; distinctively carpenters. There is some that take in brick-workers, but a very small percentage.

Q. Which do you mean, the journeymen?—A. No, sir; I mean the bosses. There is a few, a very small percentage, that take other than carpenter work. Some will take building and iron-work, or contract to do all the building complete and then sublet it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is there any initiation fee charged by your society?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you put the initiation fee up within the last year?—A. No, sir.

Q. We have recently held an investigation in New York and Boston. We found there, for instance, that free stone cutters and some other laborers' organizations had put up the initiation fee in some instances to \$50. Men would come in and pay that \$50 initiation fee. When they found the men would come in and pay it they closed the books. No one, then could get in at any price. What we want to know is, whether your association ever raised the initiation fee.—A. No, sir; they have not done that. Our initiation fee is only \$5. Ours is a benevolent institution besides. We pay weekly benefits, death benefits, and a wife's funeral benefit in case she dies.

Q. Your money is used for that purpose?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the condition of your association at this time?—A. Our association in the city of Chicago is in a prosperous condition.

Q. Doesn't have any trouble, then, with the employers?—A. There are part of the employers, those that are called the old Master Carpenters and Builders Association, they have the "Master" coupled to the front part of their name.

Q. They are not workmen, they are employers?—A. No, sir; we don't work for those men any more. They number in the neighborhood of about 150 or 160, and the organization we have dealt with numbers eight hundred and some odd.

Q. Where do they get the men from? If you number 7,000 and there are only about 7,300 working men in the city, where do they get men?—A. They haven't got them. They have about 300. Their jobs a'n't going ahead.

Q. Do they pay the same wages your men receive?—A. No, sir.

Q. More?—A. They pay as low as 15 cents an hour.

Q. That is the present settlement you have made?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So you all are at work, then, at the agreed rates?—A. In the neighborhood of 6,500 men are at work.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. How many hours do you work?—A. Eight hours.

Q. How much an hour?—A. Thirty-five cents an hour from now until the first of August, and 37½ cents an hour from then till the first of March, 1891.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. There are about 500 of your membership that are not employed at this time?—A. About that.

Q. Are they out of employment for any special reason or because there is no work to do?—A. They object to working for men who won't pay the wages.

Q. They won't work unless they make the schedule you want?—A. That is it.

Q. And out of the association of seven thousand, sixty-five hundred are now getting the agreed schedule?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has your organization been interfered with vitally, by carpenters from abroad?—A. Yes, sir, it has to a very slight degree, as far as we can find out. These master carpenters and builders, that is, their association, has inserted advertisements throughout Canada, stating that the wages are thirty-five and forty cents an hour to good men, in the city of Chicago. All the papers throughout Canada clipped the advertisement in the papers to that effect.

Q. If I should chance to ask you a question with reference to anything that is of a private nature, or a secret matter, you understand we will not press an answer.—A. Well, I won't answer it, anyway.

Q. What I wanted to ask you was, if there had been any men brought in from abroad that interfered with the work of your companies here. Your reply was—you were going on to say that you believed some had come in in answer to advertisements.—A. Yes, sir. In this matter, in a case of this kind, of course our organization is spread throughout the country. Our men belonging to our international organization in Canada would not come here in answer to those advertisements, but they were in a position to know that other men were leaving in answer to these advertisements, and of course when they did so, we received word to that effect, and to protect ourselves here we had men watch that part of the business; that is, we had men at the different railroad depots who would see those fellows just as they came in, with their chest checked through from Canada here, and in some instances we had a talk with those men, and they came here through these advertisements from Canada.

Q. You say those advertisements were inserted in Canada by what association?—A. By the Master Carpenters' and Builders' Association.

Q. Do you know the advertisements were inserted by that association?—A. Well; it reads that way.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Have you got one?—A. No, sir; I have not got one with me.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Was the advertisement signed by anybody?—A. No, sir; no more than it said to call at 161 La Salle street, Chicago.

Q. La Salle street?—A. Yes, sir; that is, as I understand it. It was to call on the president of that association.

Q. What is 161 La Salle street?—A. It is the builders' exchange, and the Master Carpenters' and Builders' is located at the builders' exchange.

Q. You have found some men who came in answer to that advertisement?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have they been put to work?—A. In some cases they have.

Q. Have any of them been stopped by the immigrant inspectors of the Government here and sent back to Canada?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. Do you know whether the information of their coming had been given to these immigrant inspectors, or not?—A. I do not.

Q. Did you know of the coming of any of those men?—A. Not personally; only what I hear from our own men attending to that business.

Q. Did you act upon that limited information you received and give any instructions or suggestions to the inspectors of immigration?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why didn't you do so?—A. Well, that is a question I would decline to answer at the present time.

Q. Isn't it a fact that when a law is made to protect the laborers in this country, that the officers of the law had a right to expect that the men who are immediately interested should render assistance to them in the way of information, that the law may be faithfully carried out?—A. Yes, sir, but in some cases it don't do to move too quickly.

Q. In other words, you do not want to "flush" the game. Now, if you will kindly give us to understand why you can not do this it would have a better impression than to have it go in the reporter's notes as it does.—A. There are very important reasons why I should not make these matters known at the present time.

Q. I told you the privilege the committee wanted to extend to you, and I was willing to assist you to state the conditions so as to give a sufficient defense for not explaining these things?—A. I would like to give the committee all the news possible in my power, but of course the committee will understand.

Q. I understand the situation, but you simply want to state that the matter should be kept within the organization, so that its ulterior purpose would be served. Is that it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many men are engaged in the carpenters' work in this city at this time who are not citizens of the United States—that is, who are not naturalized?—A. Well, that is a pretty hard question. Of course the only possible information I have of that has been gotten in associating with these men, and finding out that they are not voters, and all that kind of thing, but I believe at the present time there must be in the neighborhood of 20 per cent.

Q. Twenty per cent.? Then you will admit men into your organization who are not citizens of the United States?—A. Yes; we get them into the organization; it is one of our duties to them to get them to take out their papers and become citizens—that is in this 20 per cent., you will understand, a large majority of that 20 per cent. has already taken out their first papers; still, they are not voters at the present time. But when men join our organization they become citizens. That is about one of the first things they do.

Q. You look upon the organization as a sort of citizenizer?—A. I believe organized labor is the best class of citizens this country has got.

I believe if the time ever comes to shoulder a gun, they are the men who will do the fighting.

Q. That is not the point. If the immigrant who comes here becomes a member of your organization, you believe that is an encouragement and stimulant for him to become a citizen?—A. Yes, sir; I do; and our organization is very strict as regards the character, sobriety, and uprightness of men. That is one of our first principles. We take in nobody with whom there is any crime or anything of that kind connected.

Q. Do you have any requirement as to the length of time a man should be in this country before you permit him to join your organization?—A. No, sir.

Q. If I should come from Canada, then, to-day and make an application next week, and if my character was certified as good, and I was shown to be a good carpenter, I might become a member?—A. Yes, sir; after we had investigated the character of the individual applying.

Q. Suppose it should come out in the talk with me that I had come over because of one of these advertisements that you have just described; would your organization accept me as a member then?—A. Yes, sir; if you were all right every other way.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. How long have you resided in the city here?—A. About fourteen years. I was born in New York City.

Q. What is the percentage of foreign-born citizens in Chicago?—A. I have no idea; I know the foreign population is a majority in Chicago, but what percentage is foreign born is pretty hard to get at.

Q. I would like to learn, if I could, how many come here in a year as immigrants, to make Chicago their home. Is there any considerable number?—A. I should say there was. I have taken a good deal of notice of these matters, and Chicago being a distributing point for the western country there are a great many hired here. I have at times noticed men wanting help going to the depots and hiring immigrants at the depots, and they would not go on where their ticket was bought to. I remember in 1885 that there were some 80,000 entered Chicago; that is, passed through Chicago or landed at Chicago to be distributed through the western country, and I noticed that season that there were a great many of these immigrants to be seen on the streets; you could tell them by their clothes, their actions; you could tell that they were green, that they had newly arrived; you can generally tell them. There was a great many stayed that season in Chicago.

Q. Are there many Italians in Chicago?—A. Yes, sir; there are any number of Italians.

Q. Can you form any judgment as to the number?—A. Well, I can not remember at the present time, but I saw the number given a couple of months ago by one of the papers, but the street work at the present time is done by the Italians.

Q. All that work?—A. I would say 99 per cent. of it.

Q. Do they live in a certain locality by themselves?—A. Mostly.

Q. What is their manner of living?—A. I should say they live about four deep. They live very poorly. There is one locality on South Clark street, up through here, that is very tough.

Q. Give the blocks.—A. Well, running from Harrison street south and from Clark street east up to Halsted street west, the western boundary in the neighborhood of a mile.

Q. These Italians, you say, do most of the street work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who pays them? Is the street work let out by contract or does the city employ the men?—A. In the last three years, about three years ago, it was let out, and that continued to be done so by contract, and these street laborers are working for contractors.

Q. The city does not directly employ any?—A. No, sir; previous to that, when it was done by the city, it was generally English speaking people that did the work, English, Irish, Scotch, and their descendants.

Q. Do you know what are the wages that an Italian laborer at work on the street receives?—A. In the neighborhood of \$1 a day, and \$1.20 a day.

Q. What did they receive before the contracts were given out?—A. Well, they averaged from \$1.50 to \$1.75, about an average of \$1.50 per day.

Q. Was that after it was given out to the contractors?—A. The wages were reduced then.

Q. They removed the men who were formerly working for the city, and put on Italians at a reduction of about 50 per cent. in wages?—A. That is about it; that is, they reduced it to about \$1 or \$1.20 a day.

Q. Are these Italians who are working on the street citizens, or do they come here and work for a little while and then leave?—A. They generally take out their first papers. There is a good deal of the padrone system. They are owned and controlled by a few men. A man that has five or six hundred of these men, and got them jobs, gets about \$1 a month for his trouble. That is the system of carrying on that business.

Q. How many Italians, do you think, are employed indirectly by the city; that is, who are doing the city's work?—A. That I do not know; I have forgotten the number of men employed in that way; I should say in the neighborhood of 1,000 or 1,500.

Q. Is there a law here requiring that a man must declare his intention of becoming a citizen before he can be employed on public work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that law enforced on this work?—A. Yes, sir; that is the reason they take out their first papers as soon as they land. The parties that handle them make them do that. In the neighborhood of a year or so ago there was some question raised as to that matter and they were all run down in a body, and got their first papers in one day.

Q. Have you observed how those people work? Are they good workmen?—A. I should say they are for that class of work.

Q. Are they making any progress, financially? Are they acquiring property?—A. I don't know; I never mix up with them. I don't know; they may be, I suppose they are, saving. They live very poorly; their diet is merely brown bread and grease; they carry their meals in a tin pail strapped on their back. They live in a house—well, say an American who would live in a house with his wife and three or four children, in that same house you will find all the way from fifteen to twenty-five Italians, stuck up in berths along the wall.

Q. You consider, from their manner of living, that they are rather undesirable people?—A. Yes, sir; the great majority are, but surely there are exceptions.

Q. Let me ask you whether the Italians who are employed in this city come here in bodies as if they were brought here by a contractor, or do they come individually, the same as Englishmen or Germans, or as an American citizen would go from one place to another and seek

work?—A. I have no knowledge of that, because the proportion is so small here that you do not notice it.

Q. How many Italians would you think you have here in Chicago?—

A. Well, that is something I could not say, how many there is. It runs up in the thousands somewhere, but as to what number I could not speak. It would be very hard to estimate it, considering the way they live.

Q. Have you many Hungarians here?—A. A few. They are not so thick, a good many Poles and a good many Bohemians.

Q. Do the Poles settle in one locality by themselves?—A. Yes, sir; generally.

Q. Are they as numerous as the Italians?—A. No, sir.

Q. Where do they settle—in what part of the city?—A. The southwest portion of city.

Q. What do they do for a living?—A. They work in the mills at general laboring work. There are very few of them mechanics that have come under my observation.

Q. Do the Poles become naturalized citizens?—A. They work around the lumber yards.

Q. Have you any Russians here?—A. I never met any that I know of.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You say the padrone system prevails here?—A. I learned there are parties in the city of Chicago that carry on a kind of an agency for these Italians. They procure them work, and they pay a tribute to these parties for procuring them work.

Q. What do you mean by paying tribute?—A. They pay a certain percentage of their wages to those parties for procuring them the work, \$1 or \$1.50 or \$2 a month.

Q. Don't the contractors also pay those persons for procuring the labor for them?—A. Yes, sir; they do that.

Q. Then they get paid by both sides?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say you know them; who are they?—A. I don't know them personally. I have been talking with parties that have told me of these matters. That is the only information I have.

Q. Then you are only telling us—A. In a general way as to what the prevailing idea is.

Q. You were only telling us what somebody else told you, and you don't know where he got his information?—A. The parties who told me are people who do business in some way with this class of people. They probably heard it stated by the Italians themselves that such things are done.

Q. You have stated all that, but what we want to know is who these people are. Can not you give us some information by which we might call them before us?—A. I might, by inquiring, find out who they are and give you their names and residences. Personally, at the present time, I do not know.

Q. Couldn't you give us that information by to-morrow?—A. I might and I might not.

Q. You have no personal knowledge on the subject?—A. No personal knowledge on the subject.

Q. Speaking of your own association—7,000 belong to it—they are admitted upon application and a recommendation to your association?—

A. They make an application and we investigate the character and find out whether they are carpenters or not.

Q. Does their application have to be indorsed by members?—A. By two members.

Q. Then it goes before a committee?—A. A committee.

Q. How many votes would exclude a man from membership?—A. Well, that is a matter that is different in some organizations; the local unions have that in hand.

Q. I am speaking of yours.—A. It takes about one-third of the local members.

Q. One-third of those present, voting at the time, would exclude any person?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you many applications?—A. We have had a strike on hand here for the last two months and our organization has, of course, increased rapidly during the last couple of months. At the present time we are taking them in pretty fast.

Q. Suppose I had a son that I wanted to go into the carpenter's business, how would he get in; you only take journeymen into your organization?—A. No, sir; we take in apprentices. That is one of the things our organization has been fighting for a year, and that was one of the demands on our employers, to give a chance to American boys to learn the trade, but the builders object to taking apprentices. They claim they are not profitable; that they would sooner hire a journeyman than an apprentice. We tried to force apprentices on them, but they would not have them.

Q. What rate per day do you charge up to the builder for the apprentice?—A. We have nothing to do with that. We leave him free to act for himself. All we say is, he must not be over nineteen years of age when he starts to learn the trade. We consider that a man is, at that age, too old to begin to make a good mechanic. As far as the wages are concerned, that is a matter between the apprentice and the boss.

Q. A young man who desires to acquire an education before he becomes a carpenter, if unfortunately he should overstep the time and be a little over nineteen years of age, never could become a carpenter according to your idea?—A. No, our idea is that any boy whose parents are well enough off to send him to school until after he is nineteen years of age, he won't want to—

Q. Take the case of a poor man who requires the services of his son and, by reason of having to require his services, has not been able to send him to school until he is fifteen or sixteen years old, wouldn't your rule exclude the poor man's son?—A. No, sir, because there are night schools almost everywhere you go, in all sections of the city and in all sections of the State. A great many, a great majority of our men, even thirty or forty years of age, are attending those schools.

Q. And so it is you allow no apprentice, no person to be an apprentice over nineteen years of age?—A. That is when he starts in. Of course if he would serve three years and would not go in until he was nineteen years old, that would make him twenty-two years of age when he got his trade.

Q. Do you work with non-union men?—A. No.

Q. Would you allow one of the three or five hundred men here, who are not members of your association, to work where you are working?—A. I would reserve the right to knock off if I wanted to.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. What Mr. Stump wants to know is this: Suppose fifty men were working for one boss and the boss would put on a non-union man,

wouldn't your union men go out?—A. He would go out or we would quit. These three or five hundred men in the city of Chicago now are undesirable men as carpenters. A great majority of them we don't want in any organization, because they are not carpenters.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Then these men could not get into your association at all?—A. The great majority of them are not mechanics.

Q. You would vote them down?—A. No, sir; if they wanted to come in and we found that they were good men, we would allow them to come in.

Q. How many do you suppose would not be eligible to join your organization out of that five hundred?—A. Well, I don't know as I could answer that question very well. Say, probably, fifty or a hundred.

Q. The rest of them you would not admit?—A. All we have got is what we get from reports and things of that kind.

Q. Yours is an international association; have you an association in the old country and do you mean by that it is an association of mechanics all over the world, or do you mean an association with Canada?—A. The United States and Canada. The amalgamated society has its headquarters in London, England, I believe.

Q. Then how is it you decline to allow a carpenter who belongs to that association to work in Chicago?—A. We do not, sir. When one of our men goes into any local union in any city he can go to work.

Q. Then any carpenter from Canada might come here and work with your association?—A. Yes, sir. That is, if he belonged to our association.

Q. But he would have to go in and place himself in communion with your association?—A. He would have to come in and deposit his traveling card.

Q. Suppose he came here and did not deposit his traveling card, but went right to work for the carpenters and bosses of the Master Carpenters' Association; what then would happen?—A. We have means of knowing where they go. We know where they move and go, all over the country. Of course he could do that, but if he did he would not be any more eligible as a member.

By Mr. BREWER:

Q. Mr. O'Connell, have you given the matter of immigration much consideration, so far as affects the labor interests of our own country?—A. No, sir; I have not. It is a matter that I have never given much study. About all of my time has been taken up with other labor matters.

Q. So you haven't given that much consideration?—A. No, sir; not a great deal.

Q. Could you give any opinion, then, as to the effect that immigration has on wages in our own country?—A. Well, in answer to that I would have to qualify it this way: There is a class of immigrants coming to this country—and has been coming for the last ten years, and especially for the last five years—that are undesirable; that is, they are that class of people that lower the standard of wages of the working class in this country.

Q. What classes are those?—A. Well, those are the class of people that come over here, and that their relatives in this country have sent for. You find a great many that the relatives buy the tickets in this country and send over for them to come here. Now, a great many, a

great majority, I might say, of these cases, when they are investigated, you will find out that the majority of these people who send the tickets from this country to Europe are not able to, nor have they the money to send for them; consequently, these tickets must be presented by other parties and given to the relatives to send over there. I believe that is the way the alien labor contract law is violated. And that class of people is brought here, and they are willing to work for almost any wage that is offered to them. One of the reasons for that is, they come to this country and can not speak the language of the country, consequently advantage of them is taken through their ignorance.

Q. That is so with most of the immigration from the continent of Europe, isn't it?—A. No, sir; the Germans as a rule, and the Swedes as rule, a large majority of them can speak and understand considerable English when they land in this country.

Q. You have not investigated, you say, about what percentage of immigrants come over on tickets bought here in this country, have you?—A. No, sir; I have not only in a general way from hearing others talk.

Q. What effect, if any, favorable or unfavorable, does the landing of immigrants who are good, sober, and industrious men and good mechanics have upon the mechanical classes here in our own country—that is, upon their wages?—A. Well, in answer to that question I would answer it in this way, that where there is a large influx of people of that kind of course there is a depression until everything evens itself up; but I don't believe that immigration—that is, if there is a good class of people coming to this country, I don't believe that it depresses the labor in this country—that is, everything else being equal.

Q. Now, will you give me the classes that you think are undesirable. You have given me one class, who are brought over here on tickets sent from here. Now, give the other classes. You also state the Italian padrone system. Have you any other classes to designate?—A. No, sir, I have not, for those are the only classes, I believe, but they are always bound by some contract or contracts by their relatives, or those that impose on them and make them work for almost nothing here.

Q. Isn't it of frequent occurrence that our German-American citizens who have a father, a mother, a sister, or a brother in Germany, after they have come here and earned sufficient means that they send money or tickets to their relatives to come here and live with them? That is of frequent occurrence, isn't it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you would not undertake to say that all that class are brought over that way?—A. No, sir, I would not; they are a desirable class of citizens. At times in the last three or four weeks, having business around the depots of Chicago, I have seen whole families, eleven in a family; some were men tottering in the grave, sometimes two generations, and sometimes three generations, all coming here together. Those people as a general rule are brought in, not by any relatives here.

Q. Those old people and the children—what inducement would there be for anybody to invest capital in them, to bring them over here under contract?—A. In Chicago it has come under my notice that, in that class of people, the children from the time they are able to totter at all, you will find them out at daybreak in the morning, five or six years of age, picking up coal along the railroad track.

Q. Isn't that a characteristic with the peasant class of people in their own country?—A. Well, I don't know. In the large manufacturing places they work children of all ages. We have a law saying that chil-

dren under a certain age shall not be employed in manufacturing institutions, but these people will go to the manufacturers and represent they are older than they really are so they can get work.

Q. You have never been in Europe, have you?—A. No, sir.

STATEMENT OF R. L. HASSELL.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your residence?—A. Chicago, Ill.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am a carpenter and millwright.

Q. Are you a member of any association?—A. Yes, sir; I am a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Q. Do you occupy any official position in that organization?—A. No, sir, not at the present time.

Q. How long have you been a member?—A. About three years.

Q. Were you born in Chicago?—A. No, sir; I was born in England.

Q. How long have you been in this country?—A. About forty years. I came over when I was quite young; I was about a year old.

Q. How many members of the 7,000 you have in the city of Chicago have landed in America within the last ten years?—A. That is a pretty difficult question to answer; it would only be a very wild sort of a guess anyway, but I should say 40 per cent.

Q. What I want to know is, what per cent. of your organization is American born?—A. Oh! native born-Americans?

Q. We don't care whether they have descended from English or German or Italian parents. What per cent. are native American citizens?—A. A very small percentage.

Q. Then 40 per cent. have come to the United States within the last ten years?—A. No, not within the last ten years; I think perhaps that is a little high. It would be a mere guess anyway in regard to that, but I think 40 per cent. is too high.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Would you say between 30 and 40 per cent.?—A. That would still be a guess, but I would say somewhere along there.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Of that 30 or 40 per cent. that have emigrated within the last ten years what per cent. of them have come from Canada?—A. I think half of it.

Q. What per cent. that has come across the water?—A. The nationalities that come from across the water here the first of all, I think, are the Germans; they are the larger. The next comes from England, Ireland, and Scotland, and then come the Scandinavians.

Q. There are more Germans than English coming here who are carpenters?—A. In my judgment it is pretty near even. The number of Germans that come and the number of mechanics that come from England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, of course, I should think is about even.

Q. Those coming from Canada—are they chiefly English or French?—A. There are a good many nationalities that come from Canada. There are a great many people that come from the old country that go to Canada first and make a stay there of more or less time, and then from Canada they come to the United States. They are of different nationalities, but with regard to your first question I should say there

are more French Canadians come from Canada than there are English-speaking Canadians. These questions are pretty difficult to answer, of course, without statistics.

Q. I had supposed your organization had statistics.—A. No, we have not. We have no means of telling that without looking through our books, and then we can not tell it, because the only way we have of getting at the nationality is by the name of the man.

Q. What per cent. of your association who come here from abroad do not come with the intention of becoming American citizens, but to save a certain sum of money and then go back to their home across the water?—A. There is quite a considerable number that do that, but I can not just tell you what percentage there is.

Q. What nationality are they that do that?—A. It is principally English and Scotch that do that.

Q. They come here without their families for the purpose of saving a certain sum of money and return to the old country. Why do they come here to work?—A. Why, they come here because wages are higher.

Q. Wages are higher?—A. Yes.

Q. What is the rate of wage for carpenters throughout England?—A. I don't know just exactly what it is.

Q. Do you know what it is in Scotland?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. What is the rate of wages in Chicago?—A. Thirty-five cents an hour.

Q. That is \$2.80 a day, eight hours a day?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say you don't know what the wages are in England and Scotland, but they are considerably higher here than they are there, which is the inducement for these carpenters to come over here?—A. I presume so. I do not exactly know what the wages are there, but from personal experience I know there are a large number of English and Scotch that do come over here and stay here for a year, and some of them for several years, for the purpose of getting a little of our money and going back home again with it and staying there.

Q. It is the play of the prince and the pauper, the pauper here and the prince over there. They save here in a few years a sum of money that they are not able to save in a quarter of a century in the old country?—A. Well, not altogether that; let us be fair; there is some of those men who come over here, young men who come here partly for the purpose of making money and going back home, and partly for the purpose of seeing the world. There is a certain percentage of them that come here and work in Chicago for a year and then, perhaps, go on to San Francisco and work there for a year.

Q. Does your association favor any man coming from a foreign country here and entering into the carpenter's business for a year or two, or three years even, and then returning to the old country?—A. I have never heard the association, as an association, express any opinion on the matter, but I have heard individuals express their individual opinions about it, but I have never heard the matter discussed in any of our meetings.

Q. There is some feeling that, while there are perhaps more working men than work in this country, it is not advisable to open the gates to those people from abroad who come here for the sole purpose of making money or out of curiosity, and taking back to the country from which they came their earnings here; not becoming American citizens or contributing to our country's growth or wealth. Now, as an active member of this carpenters' association of Chicago, what is your feeling upon that question?—A. It would be most decidedly against it.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Those are the people they call, down at Castle Garden, "birds of passage"?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. We found out in the investigation at Boston and New York that 50,000 Canadians came across the border during the months of April and May to work during the season and then go back in the fall. We have been told that about 1,600 people come over from Windsor to Detroit every morning, or every Monday morning, and go back every evening, or every Saturday evening. They get 40 per cent. more wages here than in their own country. That very comfortably pays the ferriage across the river. Now, their coming here to stay over one night or to stay for five years is all the same; one is a little longer, but practically it amounts to the same thing. We understand you are opposed to that sort of foreign labor?—A. Yes, sir; most decidedly.

Q. But your organization, as an organization, has never taken any steps to control that in any way. What I mean to say is this: when a person belongs, or when a person applies to you for membership, you have never yet made any inquiries as to whether they were here for the purpose of being permanent citizens or not.—A. No, sir.

Q. You only inquire as to their moral character and their ability as as workmen.—A. Yes, sir; that is all. We never inquire into the other.

Q. We don't want to get into the business of your association, but don't you think, in view of the present disturbed condition of the labor market and the agitation of these questions, and so many persons coming here temporarily from abroad, that it would be a very good thing for all these associations not to permit them to become members, except such people as have come here permanently to reside?—A. I am afraid by doing that we would be simply playing into the hands of our employers who refuse to recognize the union. Now, here in Chicago, at the present time we have an association of employers that refuse in any way, directly or indirectly, to have any dealings with the union, as a union, but these men are continually trying at all times to bring men from Canada here. We are trying our best, as soon as they get here, to take them right into the union. If we should refuse to take them into our union it would be just exactly what these old employers want. Nothing would suit them better. At the present time, as they bring their men in from Canada, we have men stationed at the various railroad depots, and have them to tell the men that there is a strike on here, and in a large number of cases we take them right from the depot to the union, but if we had any such law as you suggest it would work right into the hands of the employers.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Can not you rise above the union and speak of this as an American citizen? If you were not a member of this union, would you or would you not recommend the exclusion of persons, who come here temporarily to work and go away again?—A. I object to it in any case, but it is an evil that has to be handled, but so far we have not handled it as an organization. We have talked about it as individuals.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. We are conversant with this condition of affairs. These men come before us and say, "Oh, this matter don't amount to much, because these labor organizations don't want any prohibition against these foreigners; they fraternize with them as soon as they touch the

American shore and take them into their organizations. They don't seek to enforce the contract-labor law against them; they don't seek to do that." Now, we find no reply to that because you temporize with the evil. Why don't you meet it squarely?—A. Up to the present time we have had no means whatever of knowing what the contract-labor law was. The impression here has been that it was perfectly inoperative, that nothing could be done under it, that it was necessary to prove a close contract and all that sort of thing. You will find that is the general impression here in Chicago among workingmen, or men who have given it a good deal of consideration.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. I will say that this law was not formulated by members of Congress, but the Knights of Labor, as an organization drew that law and had it passed through Congress. Mr. Foran, a member from Cleveland, Ohio, introduced the bill as their representative?—A. Wasn't it amended?

Q. Three times, at the request of the Knights of Labor.—A. The present situation shows, in my judgment, that this law is inoperative. Here is a case right here in Chicago, this association of employers has been fighting the union for the purpose of destroying the union. Now, at the present time, and for weeks past, they have been having letters sent to Canada, and they are advertising in Canada, and they are bringing a steady stream into Chicago at the present time. My impression has been and at the present moment is just this, that these men have been able to successfully evade the law, that is, the letter of the law.

Q. Did you hear the testimony of Mr. O'Connell, and do you agree with what he said?—A. Well, I am not aware of any private matter myself that would hinder me from answering it at all.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you know of any person, Mr. Hassell, that is coming here from Canada, or supposed to have come here from Canada, in compliance with these advertisements of the contractors?—A. I have heard of quite a number, yes, sir, that come in under these advertisements.

Q. Do you know whether information of that fact has been given to the Government inspectors or not?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Did you give the information to the inspectors?—A. Not until quite recently.

Q. Why didn't you attend to that at an early day?—A. Because my opinion was there was nothing in that law that would cover these cases.

Q. Let me read the first section of the law, and in reading it I want to state, as Mr. Lehlbach has stated, this law was passed at the suggestion of Mr. Powderly and Mr. Leighton, who was formerly grand secretary of the Knights of Labor. The bill was introduced and carried through the House of Representatives by Mr. Foran, a member of Congress from Ohio, who was recognized as a representative of the Knights of Labor before the House.

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation, or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration, of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, under contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia.

A. Well, I should want to strike out those words "under contract or agreement." Then I believe it would work a little.

Q. You would strike out "under contract or agreement"?—A. However the case may be, I know it has been the impression, and it has been told to me a dozen times—I have asked a great many people about that and they have said, "You can not do anything in that case under the present law; it won't cover these cases at all." That is the impression I have got by talking to quite a number of people about it.

Q. What we wish to impress upon your mind, as a representative labor man, is, that this law was not constructed by statesmen at Washington, but was created by distinguished citizens out of Washington, and it was considered at the time the law was framed that it was all right.—A. Who amended the law?

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. The same gentlemen. Now, I want to ask you—you have about seven thousand five hundred carpenters in Chicago, as I understand it, or about seven thousand?—A. Well, there are about seven thousand men here in Chicago who are called carpenters.

Q. Is there work enough for all?—A. Not near; I mean, taking the year all through; or do you mean that?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. There is not sufficient work for all of them. No, sir; there are always men out of employment. Ever since I have been here, and I have been here in Chicago now for twenty-three years, and, with the exception of a few months after the great fire—perhaps a year after the great fire—there has always been more carpenters here in Chicago than what there was work for.

Q. And the bosses have to some extent advertised in Canada for workmen?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has that been only done when there was a strike on hand here, or has it been done because they have been in need of help?—A. It has only been done, as far as I know, when there has been a strike here in Chicago. I do not recollect a single instance where the bosses here have advertised abroad for carpenters except when there was a difficulty here with the native workmen, with the residents here in Chicago.

Q. But this last difficulty was on account of the hours of work, wasn't it?—A. It was on account of a good many things.

Q. What was the difficulty from your stand-point?—A. The difficulty has been of about four years' standing with the bosses here in Chicago. We have endeavored to have a uniform work-day established, and we wanted a minimum rate of wages established, and we wanted an apprentice system established, and we wanted a rate of wages for overtime, and another rate of wages for Sunday work, and the main thing that we wanted all along was this: we wanted a board of arbitration established, a board in which we would have a representation and they should have a representation, so we could get together and discuss our difficulties and settle them.

Q. There was a strike here, wasn't there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What brought about that strike? Was it brought about by the action of your organization or the action of the bosses?—A. I should answer it in one way, and they would answer it directly the opposite. We sent over our demands, asking them to submit to arbitration the same way as the brick-layers some years ago settled their strike, and they entirely ignored that communication as far as we were concerned, but they had a communication put in the newspapers.

Q. They ignored your organization?—A. Entirely. Never said a word to us whatever, but they did have a communication put into the newspapers.

Q. You think the action of the bosses in this strike was to ignore the union and possibly break it up?—A. That has been their object for four years, to my personal knowledge.

Q. How many men are out of employment now?—A. That is a pretty difficult question to answer, because a great many of our men are at work to-day; some may have work for a week, some for two weeks, some for a month, etc. As far as using my own judgment, I would say about a thousand men are out of employment in Chicago at the present time; at least that many.

Q. Are all the members of your organization skilled carpenters. Do they receive the same wages?—A. They are all supposed to receive the same wages. In the past our union has not been strong enough to enforce a regular rate of wages, and the employers have taken advantage of that, and undoubtedly in a good many cases they have secured a good many of our union men to work for them at a good deal below union wages.

Q. Well, does your union allow that?—A. Not when they detect it, but it is a pretty difficult thing to detect.

Q. Have you expelled any member? Have you ever been able to prove it on a man?—A. Well, in some cases we have proved it on them; yes, sir.

Q. What have you done with them?—A. Generally fined them.

Q. How is it done? Say your wages, now, are \$2.80 per day, and suppose the boss carpenter agrees with one man at \$2 per day; how does he do it? When he pays him at the end of the week don't he pay him the same as the rest receive, after which the party returns the 80 cents a day to him? Isn't that it?—A. They may have done that a little, but you must understand that our union has not been able to control the trade here in Chicago entirely except this spring. As a matter of fact, however, there are quite a number of non-union men working in Chicago at the present time. The great difficulty in finding out whether one of our union men is breaking the rule is simply this: he will go to the boss and the boss will say, "Well, yes; I guess I'll set you at work." The boss will say, perhaps, he will pay him 20 cents an hour, and he will go to work for the boss at 20 cents an hour. If you would go to the man of course he would not tell you, nor neither would he boss want to tell the truth about it either.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. But you don't allow a union man to work with a non-union man do you?—A. Not at the present time we do not.

Q. Then all the men who are working are members of the union, aren't they?—A. As far as we know, yes.

Q. Then all the men working for bosses to-day you know are Union men, but you do not know what wages they are receiving?—A. Oh, no; I have been speaking of years past, not this spring. This spring we have a new arrangement with that association of bosses and we know the men they are employing are union men.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Do you know they are getting union prices?—A. We feel pretty sure about that.

Q. The very object of your union is to secure fair play for each man, isn't it?—A. Oh, certainly; yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Hassel, in your judgment, the present alien contract labor

law is not able to keep out any alien contract laborers?—A. It is not able to keep out a very large number, in my judgment.

Q. You have given this question considerable thought; what would you suggest as an amendment to the law? For instance, your organization is now suffering from, or at least it is threatened with, Canadian carpenters coming over here to fill the places of your men. How would you frame a law to keep these Canadian carpenters out?—A. If I was to draw up a law of that kind, it would be the first law I ever drew up in my life, but it seems to me quite easy if it is the honest intention of Congress, either to prevent large contractors flooding this country, or this city, with destitute laborers for the purpose of keeping down the wages of the native laborers, it would be a simple matter for a man to do it. I could draw one up myself.

Q. This was drawn by the chief officers of the Knights of Labor and cared for by one of their most distinguished representatives on the floor of Congress, and was voted for by myself, for instance, without knowing personally of such matters, but because it came from the authority it did, and because I supposed it met exactly the case. But as you say your judgment shows the weakness and inefficiency of the law the committee would like to have your suggestions as to the amendments that you would make to meet the present condition of affairs right here in Chicago, for what would meet the condition here might meet the condition in a hundred other places in the United States.—A. I will say in reply to that that I am not aware that any efforts have been made here that have come under my notice to even enforce that law.

Q. Then it is the failure of the officers here in Chicago to attempt an enforcement? Has there been any representative of the Treasury Department here at all very recently, that is, as an immigration commissioner or inspector?—A. The first I have known of that has been within the last two weeks, but there has been a person here whose duty it was to enforce that law, but still, in my judgment, that law, if it was enforced up to the full limit of the law, would not prevent alien laborers from coming here, would not prevent our contractors here in Chicago from securing all the carpenters they wanted in Canada.

The CHAIRMAN. This committee in its investigations heretofore, has heard some complaints of the contract labor law. We have asked almost every man who was a representative of labor, who has been on the stand, what suggestions he would make for an amendment of the law, and I asked you the question in harmony with the questions that have been asked under like circumstances elsewhere. What we want is to get the information of the present condition of affairs and then, having the information, get suggestions from your men how we can remedy the evil. It is upon the information we get in this investigation, and partially from the suggestions we get that we hope to frame a law to meet all the difficulties in this case.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Are you acquainted with the provisions of the law and its amendments sufficiently to make any suggestions of that kind at the present time?—A. Yes, sir, I have read that law over, and I know just exactly how these foreigners are brought here to this country. I know how they get here from Canada because I have spoken to quite a number of them that have come from Canada this spring, and it is always this; either they have seen an advertisement in a Canadian paper saying there was a demand for carpenters here in Chicago, or else it was somebody here had written to a friend of theirs over there telling him there was a large demand for carpenters here.

By Mr. BREWER:

Q. How can a statute be framed to prohibit that?—A. Well, a statute, in my opinion, might very easily be framed to prohibit our contractors here from advertising in foreign newspapers.

Q. You speak of a letter some man wrote to a friend, and he came, learning the fact that there was a demand for labor here. I am only asking the question to see if you can suggest how a statute could be framed to make that a criminal offense.—A. I should think that a law could be drawn up that would cover a case of that kind where it was proven a misrepresentation was made as to the condition of affairs by the employers here in Chicago. Now, these employers here are well acquainted with this law. They are acquainted with this law, and no doubt the majority of them are sharp enough not to violate it, but they will talk to their foreman, for instance, their foreman being a Canadian, and will tell him that they want some men, and he will say, "Well, I guess I can get you some men in Canada, in Montreal. I will telegraph to a friend of mine there, and, perhaps, we can have twenty-five or thirty men here within a few days." I am convinced it is done in that way.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How can you frame a law that will meet that, Mr. Hassell?—A. I haven't thought over that. When I came here I hadn't been thinking anything of drawing up that law, because I had not been thinking of getting any help from the quarter in which it has come. In Chicago we mechanics have about made up our minds that we have got to help ourselves or starve.

By Mr. BREWER:

Q. Let us follow up that idea. You were born in a foreign country weren't you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have relatives there, haven't you?—A. I presume so; yes, sir.

Q. Now, there are mechanics right here in your city undoubtedly writing from day to day to their relatives in Germany or Switzerland, or whatever country you please, telling them what wages are here. Now, if wages are greater here than there, that is an inducement for them to come, isn't it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You would not think that was a criminal offense, would you?—A. Well, I didn't understand that we were discussing that at this time. What I understood was this: We are now having a strike here, and I say this law is not sufficient.

Q. I will concede that the law is not sufficient to carry out what you desire. I concede that.—A. I say that law being in existence at the present time would no doubt keep out regular contract laborers, but our employers here in Chicago at the present time evade that law, and can get any number of mechanics from Canada to this city without violating that law in any way by notifying their foreman that they want men and having him telegraph or write to Canada for them.

Q. Can you name a single instance where any laboring man has been brought here by employers under contract?—A. That would hold him in court.

Q. I mean any contract created in a foreign country in violation of the law?—A. Well, I will say I have seen a letter to-day that was shown me. You must bear in mind it is only within the last two or three days that we have been looking this thing up, because the impression we have had here is, nothing could be done under that law. That is the impression we have had.

Q. Mr. Hassell have you ever seen any copy of an advertisement that has been put in Canadian papers in regard to this question, advertising for laborers, and furnishing information in regard to wages, etc.?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You haven't any with you, have you?—A. I have not.

Q. Do you know where you could get one?—A. Why, yes; I guess so. I don't know whether I can secure the papers, but we can get them at any of the reading rooms here in the city from the Canadian papers. The class of people I am speaking of are not men who have come over here voluntarily to work or to look for work, but men who have come here, having been promised work if they would come.

Q. Can you induce any such a man to come before us?—A. How long will you be here? I can get you several. I know of several men who have come to me personally and told me how it was that they came here from Canada, and I believe I can go right to our books, the books of the union, and get the addresses of those men here, and have them here by the day after to-morrow.

Q. If you will give us the names we will bring them here.—A. I will look that up, sir.

STATEMENT OF JAMES BURNS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your residence and occupation.—A. I live in Chicago; by occupation I am a carpenter.

Q. You have been associated some with the carpenters in the recent difficulties in Chicago?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. During that time have you been thrown into any association with the Government immigration inspectors in Chicago?—A. I have.

Q. What are their names? A. Mr. Stitch; and the other gentleman I don't know his name.

Q. Isn't it Mr. Lester?—A. Yes, sir; that is the name.

Q. How long, to your knowledge, has Mr. Stitch been here?—A. Well, I should judge about six weeks since I first met him. I would not be positive. I have been a member of the strike committee.

Q. As a member of the strikers' committee, you have been thrown into association with these representatives of the Government.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. These immigration inspectors are especially charged, I believe, with investigations of violations of the alien contract labor law.—

A. That is what I understood from them when they came here.

Q. Has your committee brought any matters to their attention? I do not ask what the matter is, but ask you if you have brought any matters to their attention?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have they failed to respond to the requests of your committee?—A. No sir; they seemed to be very diligent.

Q. They have been diligent?—A. Yes, sir; that is my opinion of them, at least.

Q. Have they taken hold of all suggestions that you have given them and taken steps to procure the evidence for the prosecution of such cases as you have brought to their notice?—A. I have every reason to believe that they have.

Q. You say that as a member of the committee of the strikers?—A. The strike committee, the committee for the management of the strike.

Q. You have no complaints to make of the local officers or inspectors

of immigration at this place?—A. None, whatever, since I have been charged with that work.

Q. Are you aware that a large number of the special agents of the Treasury Department, who are detailed to act as inspectors under the alien contract labor law, are men who have been for years connected with labor organizations?—A. I understand that some of them have been taken from these organizations; I do not think enough.

Q. Do you know Mr. Charles Litchman, the late grand secretary of the Knights of Labor? Do you know that he is now a special agent of the Treasury Department, detailed to have charge of violations under the alien contract labor law?—A. I have heard of his appointment to such a position.

Q. Do you know that Mr. Leighton, late grand secretary prior to Mr. Litchman, is also a special agent of the Treasury Department in the same service?—A. I didn't know that.

Q. He is, sir, and is now stationed at New York. Do you know that Col. Timothy Lee, one of the most prominent labor leaders in the East, has been detailed to this work and is now assigned to the Atlantic coast south of Baltimore?—A. I didn't know that.

Q. Such is the fact. Has not Mr. Stitch, who has been the inspector here for some months past, been a member of the labor organizations for some time?—A. My information is that he has.

Q. Isn't it a fact that Secretary Windom, in his selection of inspectors to operate under the alien contract labor law, has given very special attention to the interests of the laboring man by appointing representative labor men in that department?—A. I don't feel like giving my endorsement to the action of the Secretary in that respect, nor do I feel that the Government is altogether doing as it might do in that matter. I believe these inspectors are altogether too scarce. I believe if there were a greater number of them they might accomplish something.

Q. Are they scarce in Chicago?—A. Chicago is a mighty big place and there are only two of them to my knowledge here, at least that is all I have met.

Q. You have no complaint of them, you have just stated.—A. Oh, not of their work; but if there were more of them working in conjunction with each other they could accomplish more than two can.

Q. You mean to say, then, that you need more than two inspectors in Chicago?—A. Yes, sir; I believe that would be necessary.

Q. In view of the fact that there has been one heretofore, and the Secretary of the Treasury has stationed another one here, in view of the present difficulties?—A. Well, I had no knowledge of any of them being here until we had our trouble here; that brought us in contact with them.

Q. Do you wish to state here, so that it may be communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury, that you feel that the force of inspectors here at this time is not sufficient?—A. That might largely depend upon the power that the inspector has in the enforcement of this alien contract labor law.

Q. Well, an inspector can not enforce the law, only in a certain sense. He ascertains violations of the law, or what he conceives to be violations of the law. He procures evidence and lays the matter before the courts for prosecution.—A. Yes, sir; I understand.

Q. A few good active prosecutions here would be as good as a thousand, and they must necessarily rely in a large measure upon the infor-

mation that you gentlemen here are able to assist them in getting.—A. I understand it is the citizen's duty to aid them all that it is possible.

Q. What the committee desires to know now is whether you feel from your knowledge of the situation that there is a lack of inspectors' force here at this time; that Mr. Stitch and Mr. Lester are not sufficient?—

A. I believe that is the case.

Q. You say there is not a sufficient number here?—A. I think it looks that way.

Q. What number do you say is necessary to take care of the matter here?—A. That is a difficult question to answer. It would depend upon the nature of the work that would be given them to do. Now, such as men coming here from Canada; there are probably several hundreds that will come over, and it is a question, under the existing law, whether they have power to detain any man that may alight from any of these trains.

Q. That may be true, because the present law may not include that, but the inspector can not transcend the powers that the law now gives him. The question is, whether there is more work here at this time than these inspectors are able to manage. Now, have you, or has your committee, called upon either of these inspectors to perform any work that they have not been able to perform up to date?—A. No, sir. I don't want to be understood in that way.

Q. You were not filing any complaint against them?—A. None whatever.

Q. As I understand you, you are not only satisfied but rather are pleased, and compliment them on the efficiency and honesty in which they have taken hold of the work?—A. I feel that the gentlemen have done all that it is possible for them to do.

Q. And, so far as you know and your society is concerned, they have neglected no work up to this time?—A. None that we have called to their attention.

Q. Well, then, so far as your interests are concerned, you don't know where any additional inspectors here could be of any benefit to the work?—A. I believe if the law allowed it I could supply work for several more.

CHICAGO, ILL., *Tuesday, May 27, 1890.*

The subcommittee met at 11 a. m., pursuant to adjournment. Present: Hon. W. D. Owen, chairman, Hon. Herman Stump, Hon. Herman Lehlbach, Hon. Mark S. Brewer.

STATEMENT OF HERMAN RASTER.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your name, residence, occupation, etc.—A. My name is Herman Raster; I am chief editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung; I reside in Chicago.

Q. How long have you resided in Chicago?—A. Twenty-three years.

Q. How long have you been the editor of that paper?—A. All the time.

Q. Do you know what percentage of the population of Chicago is foreign born?—A. Of course I do not know the exact figures, but there was an enumeration under the last mayor but one, and it turned out that the native population proper—that means those whose parents had

been born in America—was only about or less than 28 or 30 per cent. of the total, and that 70 or 72 per cent. were either born in foreign countries or born upon American soil by immigrants.

Q. Have you any estimate of the percentage of the different nationalities, say the German, the English, the Irish, the Scotch, and the Italian?—A. Counting in those children that are not entirely under the influence of their parents and speaking their language, I should say the number of Germans can not be less than about 225,000; of Irish it is more difficult to say, because they are more easily amalgamated into the general mass of the people, but I should say 150,000; of Poles, 90,000. There is one single Polish church that has 30,000 members, a congregation on the West Side. Then of Swedes and Norwegians, I suppose—well, I should estimate them at about 40,000. That may be too low, however. Bohemians, from 40,000 to 50,000; Italians, from 12,000 to 15,000. These are only rough estimates, partly based on figuring and conversing with the consuls here; Chinese, I suppose, nearly 1,000.

Q. Is it your observation that the German immigration to the city from abroad has been on the increase or decrease in these later years, say the last five years?—A. My observation is that there is scarcely any change to be observed. It is such a quiet stream, it flows on and makes no noise. You see many faces you never saw before, and by that you notice it. You see the Germans make no particular noise, but go quietly to work, except these couple of hundred anarchists. There is scarcely any chance of answering that question.

Q. You have not noticed any change in the Irish or the Scandinavian tide?—A. You see this is a city essentially cosmopolitan, and you can observe its growth only from the number of strange faces. It goes on so regularly you would not notice it except from the census-taking.

Q. There is a steady increase, however?—A. Yes, sir; a steady increase. If you will allow me to remark, there is a list of marriage licenses published every week that possibly gives a good clew to that. There is barely one couple who by their names appear to be native Americans to nine of the other nationalities, and if it came to statistics of both, I believe the difference would be greatly in favor of the foreigners. The American families have very few children, and the immigrants have a great many.

Q. There are 400,000 immigrants landing in this country each year, and it will very likely be more than that this year, and as Mr. Stump says, probably will go to 600,000. Now, a part of the province of this committee is to find out from representative men in different sections of the country where these people migrate to, or central points to which they go and from which they flow out into settlements over the interior; how these people assimilate with American life, how they take hold of the lines of business here, and if their influx at any particular center materially changes the conditions of the civilization and life of the place by giving it a coloring one way or the other? Now, if you have any observations to give us upon that, Mr. Raster, we wish you would do it in your own way, taking your own time.—A. As to the proportion of immigration coming to Chicago, staying here or going farther westward, there is no possible way of finding that out distinctly, but I would not wonder if 3 per cent. of the total immigration were either coming here to go on to points farther West or to stay.

Now, these immigrants who come here, apart from the Italians and Russian Jews, and who stay in Chicago, are mostly trades-people—I mean mechanics and workmen—and they, most of them, go quietly to work to build up moderate fortunes. They do not speculate, and I don't

think there are many of the working people that own their houses. It is by the tens of thousands that these houses have gone up to make homes for these immigrants, who are quiet people. The number in the criminal classes is very small. Of course there is a proportion of them, but you will find this to be mostly an industrial city, much more now than a commercial city although, of course, commerce shows itself in the figures of the annual statistics, but the real growth consists in the immense growth of manufacturing establishments. Now, there are certain lines, for instance the iron line; there mostly the English-speaking immigrants are employed; I mean the majority are Irish, English, Welsh, or Scotch. Then the wood and leather workers are Germans and Scandinavians; the Germans and Scandinavians preponderate there. Then there are not many engaged in commercial pursuits. I should say nine-tenths of the German and Scandinavian immigrants are employed in actual labor and not in speculation. But of course the great fortunes are made not by labor, but by speculation, by grouping up into trusts or great establishments. That is a general observation that applies to the whole country. A very large proportion of the immigration from Germany and Scandinavia goes to the Northwest, and formerly also to Kansas, but that has fallen off considerably of late for agricultural purposes. They are the best immigrants we have. They have been building up in Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas to a great extent. In Kansas there is a most flourishing condition of affairs there, whole colonies, that remind you of the best parts of Europe in the matter of agriculture.

Within four years they had transformed the county of which Newton is the principal city into a flower garden. Within four years of their arrival it was a perfect blooming garden. They built up their houses just like the best parts of Pennsylvania. Within a few years these men became wealthy, while, I am sorry to say, the American homesteader is looked upon rather lightly. You go to other colonies and you will find this same condition of affairs, villages and towns built up substantially; you will find some of these immigrants also in Texas. These German immigrants bring here steadiness, industry, economy, and a sense of family discipline. They don't let their children run around on the streets like the Italian does.

Q. What education do they bring with them on the average?—A. What we call here a common-school education.

Q. What per-cent. of the German people at home are uneducated? I mean by that unable to read and write.—A. It differs in those states. You know there are twenty-six states. It differs from one-half of 1 per cent. to—I believe the maximum is 2 per cent. of illiterates.

Q. Is there not a state or national educational system in Germany?—A. Not a national system; it is a state, a compulsory system.

Q. We have a system of free schools in the various States of the United States. They have a system of compulsory education in the states of Germany?—A. Yes, sir, but not in all the states; in fact, only in a small portion of the States are they absolutely free. They have to pay a little amount, whatever it may be. It doesn't amount to much, but it shows this, that every man or woman appreciates that which he or she has to pay far more than that which is gotten free as a gift. Take newspapers, for instance, such as are distributed about at election time free; everybody gets them for nothing and nobody cares for them. It seems to me they appreciate their schools more there for that very reason.

Q. Of the immigrants from Germany to this country, do you think

the educated and the uneducated will be in about the same proportion as they are there?—A. Yes, sir. Those coming from the eastern provinces of Prussia, where the nationality is Polish to a great extent, may show a greater percentage of illiterates and may run up to as high as 5 or 6 per cent., but as a total average I think setting it down at 2 per cent. is all right.

Q. Would you carry the same per cent. of education among the Scandinavian people?—A. I think so; yes, sir.

Q. Have you any thought to add as to the financial condition of the German immigrants coming here?—A. There is scarcely any that come here penniless; some bring in a substantial fortune; for instance, they had a little farm there which did well enough to raise their family on, but would not be large enough to distribute among the children, so they sell that and sometimes they have several thousand dollars; but then, again, the immigrants may come here and not bring more than ten or twenty dollars, expecting to find work.

Q. Is it your observation that any part of the Germans come to this country with the purpose of earning a certain amount of money, a thousand or two thousand dollars, or more, and then going back to the old country?—A. No, sir; those cases are entirely Italian. While I deny they come here or have any idea of that kind, yet I do think if they would accumulate a fortune they would go back there, but in that respect they differ from the Italians a great deal. After they have gained the money, they have become so domesticated here that they may go back, but when they do that they come here again, saying: "Oh, we will never again return." I might say that is a rule without any exception. Besides, here there is that sense of thrift also, and, having made a couple of thousand dollars, their desires have grown beyond that limit; if they get ten thousand dollars, then they want fifty thousand, and so on.

Q. They catch the American fever?—A. It is entirely different with the French, you know. A Frenchman sets his limit at such and such a point, and if he attains that limit he goes out of business, rain or shine, and squats down on a little country place worth probably five or six hundred dollars, and there he lives satisfied and contented.

Q. Is it your observation or information that any class of immigrants coming to this country stay here only until they have obtained a certain sum of money and then go back to the old country?—A. Yes, sir; that habit prevails among the Italians, the Slovachs, whom you call Hungarians.

Q. The Italians and Hungarians?—A. Yes, sir; but I don't believe to any such great extent as is generally supposed, especially as to the Slovachs. I can not bring myself to calling them Hungarians—just as we call the negro an American; he is so by law, but he is actually an entirely different race; so these you call Hungarians they are Slovachs, a conquered race. Of the hundreds of them that come over here with, say, a couple of hundred dollars they have made, I suppose there is fully a majority that after awhile will return here and stay.

Q. The testimony before the committee in New York was that eleven thousand Italians returned last year; that the Italians in New York and along on the Atlantic coast—that is, those located there—came with the purpose of saving a thousand dollars. That is their idea of a fortune. They live here with whatever accommodations they can possibly get along with, and they can get along with what we people can scarcely comprehend, but when they have saved a thousand dollars they go back to the old country. They are enabled then to be princes there al-

most.—A. At any rate, it would be very much similar here in Chicago. You see in New York they are standing, as it were, with one foot in America and one in Europe. It doesn't follow if there are eleven thousand returning that they all stay over there. There are a great many who, after they have tasted of this American life, will return here and stay, will cast off their former purpose of staying over there, will cast that to the winds; but the number returning from here is exceedingly small as compared with such figures as these. You see a great many of these Italians who come here as banana peddlers, or rag pickers, or whatever they can get hold of, in a few years will have a little fruit stand or store, and then get into the wholesale business, like a man named Garibaldi here; he commenced just as the rest of them did. On the West Side you will see a great many Italian names on the stores, good looking stores that evidence the prosperity of those people.

Q. Is it your observation that the character of immigration into Chicago has undergone any change in the last five years as to character? Is it more undesirable now than it has been?—A. The Russian and Polish Jews and Roumanian Jews, they who are really a bump on the back of the Jewish population here, who don't like them. Then there are those southern Italians! The northern Italians are all right, just as good substantial immigrants as anybody else. The Piedmont and Lombardy—the northern Italians—are good, desirable citizens; but what we get here are from southern Italy, a little department from one province. Like the Chinese, we get them from one little province. The Italians coming here are those from the sole and heel of this foot, to which the country is compared. These fellows are illiterate; they are of a low type, become the rag gatherers, and their ideas are confined within the bounds of, say, \$2,000; that is as much as a million to us.

Q. You consider the southern Italian immigrant, then, as undesirable?—A. Yes, sir, as much so as the Slovaks and the Russian Polish Jews.

Q. The Polish Jew is undesirable?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, Mr. Raster, as they are undesirable, and as none of us want undesirable immigrants, what amendment would you suggest to the present immigration law that would keep out these undesirable elements?—A. Well, one, as I see, has been brought before your committee; that is this, that no one shall be received into this country, if of proper age, that is not able to read and write his own language. You can not expect great authors and writers among them, but they ought to know enough to sign their name or enough to read, for instance, the regulations. I would advise, either that every immigrant should be furnished at the place of shipment by the American consul residing there with a pamphlet printed in his language, to ponder over and read, giving instructions in regard to the laws of this country, and general information, and also stating this—this is the second point I would propose. My friend, Mr. Adams here, has embodied this proposition in a bill that is the assertion affirmatively, by legal enactment, of the sovereign right of this nation to expel from this country undesirable foreigners, within five years. This is the defective part of the present law.

If they once land here, according to the present law, and are then found to be undesirable you can not send them back. The trouble is you can not find it out in time. After they get here then you can find it out and, if they make nuisances of themselves, let us do the same thing as all nations on the earth do, except England and the United States; that is, send them back, just as if I kept open house here, and

I would say: "Let every respectable man come in." But if a rowdy came in I would throw him out. If that sort of a law had been in existence, there probably never would have been a Haymarket massacre here. If it was known all over the world that this country, although it let every one come in that is able to read and write his language, and we might require passports (but that would not be good for the reason that the best immigrants that come in now could not get a passport because they are escaping military duty there and do not want to loiter round there), if it was known that no one could come here, who, if after five years, it was discovered was undesirable; if it was known that for five years he was to be considered as an alien and during that time was to be subject to the law of hospitality, prevailing all over the world, which includes also the right to throw him out if you didn't like him—that once being spread far and wide all over the world would do a great deal to keep away those characters that we don't want. It would keep out the anarchists and socialists, two sets which are a permanent danger.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Mr. Raster, what percentage of the Germans are educated people?—

A. You mean on the common school education?

Q. Yes.—A. Well, I think 98 per cent. are able to read and write.

Q. Then the educational qualification would not exclude any Germans who are desirable immigrants?—A. No. Those few it would exclude we can spare.

Q. Aren't there many desirable immigrants coming here who would not be able to read and write, but who would be desirable to have here?—

A. Well, in this country there are hundreds and thousands of natives, especially in the Southern States, who can not read and write, yet they are voters and all of that; but they from childhood have lived in this country, and have obtained a knowledge in regard to the rights, and laws, and customs, and habits of the country, etc., that a foreigner can not acquire except by being able to read in his own language. There are good newspapers in all languages here, in all of the languages that the immigrants speak. Now, I would require that of an immigrant, although it is not a test on the voter in this country, because they have to acquire knowledge that those born here have, if they can not read and write, by their natural education and bringing up. That is my reason for that.

Q. In your statement, it strikes me that your reason for requiring an educational qualification was to exclude certain classes, certain nationalities from this country; that is, the southern Italians and the Slovachs and the Russian Jews and the Polish Jews. Now, are these people not coming here and getting into the lower walks of life and doing the menial labors and menial duties required, and do not they, in that way, become good citizens and elevate our own people to a higher plane, to the higher walks of life? Aren't they desirable in that respect?—

A. Not the first generation, in my opinion. After the children born here on this soil go through our schools, it may be that the second generation is at least less undesirable than their parents were, but I have my doubts about the second generation; the third generation would be probably all right.

Q. How are we to get the second generation if we do not admit the first generation?—A. They are in now.

Q. But hereafter you would exclude them on an educational qualification?—A. They need not be excluded if they want to learn to read

and write over there. That is the idea. It is not the idea to keep out any particular nationality; that would be incidental only.

Q. But you exclude them on account of the want of education?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't it a fact that throughout the German states no one is allowed to leave or to emigrate without he can produce a passport showing that he has performed military service or is not liable to do so?—A. The fact is this: He can not get a so-called license to emigrate, he can not be dismissed from his position as a subject, unless he has done the military duties. I came over to this country in that way, got my permission to emigrate, but I suppose not ten out of a thousand come over in that way. They can just come over here and no questions are asked. If they return there, they are taken hold of and put in the army, even if American citizens. Usually they are let off with a light fine, but the rule is that they go with a passport to the nearest port there and go on board the ship and that is the end of it.

Q. Are the steam-ship lines running from German and other ports permitted to receive on board as an emigrant any person who is not provided with a certificate that he does not owe military service to the German Empire? Are the steam-boat companies permitted to take men who can not show that certificate?—A. I have never heard of that.

Q. You have had no experience; you don't know whether it is or is not a fact?—A. Oh! I don't believe it is a fact. You see I have been over and over again, and I never saw anything of that formality in my time. I remember the case that sometimes they have sent police officers or military officers, where they had distinct suspicion in regard to some one trying to escape, and have had the steerage searched, but that would be only an exceptional case.

Q. Does not the Italian Government require that of Italians coming to this country, that they shall have a passport? A. I believe they do.

Q. Are there any Italians landing here but what have passports? A. I don't know when they get here.

Q. It is a fact that they all have. If you ask them for it every one of them pulls out his passport; that is, if you ask them for a contract.

Q. Give us your definition of a socialist and an anarchist, if you please. What is an anarchist?—A. An anarchist is a man who first wants to destroy the present government, or conditions, or forms of present institutions, and then afterwards look out for whatever may turn up. They have no plan for the future; their first and only aim is the destruction of that which is, leaving the question of what may come afterwards to be then decided. The socialists, however, try in their imagination to build up some theoretical government that they try to realize. The distinct line between the two is not so easily drawn, for the reason that the left wing of the socialists touches over onto the right wing of the anarchists, and they intermingle. The extreme socialist is not very far distant from the anarchist.

Q. Take the Russian nihilists. They desire to break up the government of the Czar. Suppose that one of them should come to this country; would he necessarily be an anarchist here?—A. Take the case of Mr. Cheviot, a most talented writer of the anarchists in New York; he was a Russian, and is an anarchist here. Then, there is Mr. Crapotkin.

Q. An anarchist, you say, wants to subvert a monarchical government. Would he also be an anarchist here?—A. Why, certainly. They consider this Government just as bad as any other.

Q. If he would go to heaven, he would want to subvert that, according to your idea.—A. Why, certainly he would.

Q. That is your definition of an anarchist?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He wants to destroy what is?—A. He wants to destroy for destruction's sake, for the enjoyment he gets out of that.

Q. What is a nihilist?—A. That is all the same thing, only applied to the institutions of Russia. You see, in Russia they simply want to level down everything; they want to leave nothing stand; level everything and see what will come after they get that done.

Q. What is a communist?—A. We have a little communism of a very peaceful kind in this country. There are several communities of that kind. Take the one in Iowa. Those people are the best citizens in this country; it is a community, I forget their names, but they are a highly prosperous community. And then there is a community near Pittsburgh, that have accumulated wealth to the extent of nearly ten millions of dollars.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You would not exclude them?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Mr. Raster, if we would pass a law to exclude anarchists, how would we prove that such and such a person, under our act, was or was not an anarchist? A. I don't know how you could. That is the reason I would not favor such a law, for the reason that you can not find out, except where it is a matter of common notoriety.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. He is the man you would find out in five years?—A. Yes, sir; that is the way I would find it out, and, besides in five years he may become a convert to law. Now, about ten years ago, the socialists had rather a considerable streak of anarchism in them. They have separated only within the last few years, but of those old socialists there are numbers and numbers that are now very excellent citizens here, yet hold on to their creed inwardly, but otherwise building themselves houses and having a business of their own, and looking back upon the time when they were wild shriekers as belonging to the past. A man may come here and yet not be an anarchist, but develop into one within the first five years after he gets here. I say, put them out. Another man may come here imbued with the views of anarchy, and he may become a good citizen, and all that would be covered by the provision of the law that authorizes the Government, without the interference of habeas corpus, or anything of that kind, by a very simple proceeding, applied in cases of extradition, hearing testimony in regard to the character, of course.

Q. Suppose a native American should become an anarchist, how would you dispose of him?—A. Well, that would be a difficult case.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Mr. Raster, after we have the man and have convicted him as an anarchist, would it be a friendly act to send him to some other country, or wouldn't it rather be our duty to take care of that man ourselves after we have convicted him?—A. Why ought we to be so over-generous and assume duties for other nations that they do not for us? Now, you see the principle applied. Take Vienna, for instance, or take Germany, France, Italy, and those other nations; they are friendly allies, but that does not prevent them from sending back the people they do

not want. The papers publish the list, sometimes fifty, sometimes ten or twenty, giving the names of people who have been expelled out of Austria. The nations take no offense at that. They all act in the same manner.

Q. Now, we are getting at something practical. Your desire would be to exclude as far as possible the landing of that class of people. Can you give us any mode by which our inspectors at the ports of entry could exclude those people?—A. No, sir; because they do not consider themselves under any duty to society. They would not shrink back from lying or false swearing.

Q. But if their names were published and known abroad, why couldn't we?—A. Well, those few cases, of course——

Q. Why couldn't we get their names and exclude them from this country?—A. That would be about the only way, but that would apply only to a small part of them. Most of them who come here are known over there. The leaders are well enough known over there.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Mr. Raster, you say that there are in Chicago about 571,000 foreign population consisting of 225,000 Germans, 150,000 Irish, and so on; Poles, 90,000; Italians, about 15,000. Now, what I would like to ask you is this: According to your observation, how many of those 571,000 would you consider undesirable immigrants?—A. At the outside I would not say more than two or three thousand. I would not say more than that.

Q. What is the manner of the living of the Italians here—partly banded together in a certain portion of the city?—A. That is true of most nationalities here.

Q. I am speaking of Italians?—A. The Italians are down here on South Clark street, but I have never been down there myself.

Q. As far as your observation goes, are not the Italians an industrious people? Don't they work?—A. The northern Italians.

Q. I mean as you find them here in this city, your own Italians?—A. Our own Italians, those that come from the northern part of Italy are just as desirable as those of any other nationality, but those that come from the southern part of Italy, the former Kingdom of Naples, are not what we want. We could spare every one of them.

Q. Do you recommend a change in the immigration laws? Our laws now exclude the pauper, the criminal, and the idiot, those liable to become charges upon the public.—A. They also exclude contract laborers.

Q. Yes, sir; contract laborers.—A. In that law there is a great mistake.

Q. Would you recommend a law that would make it more difficult for an immigrant to land in this country, providing he was in good, sound health, and not a pauper?—A. The one I would recommend is—I would recommend he be able to read and write in his own language.

Q. Now, there are, no doubt, of this 571,000 that come here, a great many who are not able to read and write in their own language. That is a misfortune for those people not to be able to know enough to read or write, but haven't they a natural right, according to the spirit of our nation and our institutions, to come and settle where they please, as long as they subject themselves to the laws of this country?—A. I don't think there is any natural right in these matters. A nation is as distinctively a community by itself as a family is. A family may or may not let in guests. There is no natural right of anybody to come here unless it be secured by special treaties.

Q. Take Chicago as an example. Have not those 571,000 people who have come here really built the city up and made it what it is?—A. Yes, sir; precisely.

Q. Would you advise a law to be made more stringent because one or two thousand of those 571,000 are undesirable, and preventing, possibly the good immigration that we want?—A. Well, I would not exclude any one excepting those that are now excluded and those that have not a rudimentary education. The law I would propose would not exclude any but those and we can spare them. We are not in need of seven or eight hundred thousand a year now as we were a few years ago. About the natural right I wish to ask this; how about the natural right secured by the treaty with the Chinese? Did Congress recognize that?

Q. I want to ask you another thing. You would exclude the socialist?—A. No, sir.

Q. You would not?—A. None whatever; only I would reserve the right to expel them if they turned out bad. I want to have the proverb in effect, that "the proof of the pudding is the eating thereof."

Q. You know the contents of the Adams bill introduced in the last Congress?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does that bill embody your views?—A. Precisely, yes, sir. Exactly. In fact, Mr. Adams and I consulted together and it was the result of our common labor.

Q. That bill excludes the anarchists and socialists.—A. It excludes them; that is to say it gives Congress power to expel them within five years after they get here. That bill says only this, that if they come here under the law during the probationary period they are yet aliens; if they prove themselves to be anarchists, I have not the exact wording of the bill in my mind, but if they prove themselves to be anarchists procedure is provided by which they can be expelled without the interference of the court, simply by the action of the sovereign power of the Government that has been recognized in all nations.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. The sovereign power only acts through the court.—A. Not through the court exactly. There are United States commissioners, but you might call them courts, too.

Q. They are nothing more than magistrates.—A. Yes, sir; I suppose so; but what I mean, a summary proceeding should be provided for giving the man some chance to refute the charge. The bill also takes care that no one shall become the victim of mere calumny or slander.

Q. Your views, as you have expressed them, require an educational qualification of the immigrant, requiring each to be able to read and write in his own language. Is this view concurred in by the mass of the German population of Chicago?—A. I think it is, and I think the German population of the country would unanimously indorse it without distinction of parties.

Q. You have here in this city about 90,000 Poles, you say. Are they able to read and write in their own language?—A. I suppose they are. They are Catholics and, so far as my knowledge goes, they have good parochial schools.

Q. How about the Bohemians?—A. I think they stand a little higher yet than the Poles. I would class them a little higher. I know this in regard to them; when the public library was instituted here I was one of the directors, and I made it an especial point that every nationality that is represented here in our population should be represented in the

library, and the percentage of Bohemian books taken out of the library is considerably larger than the percentage of German books; I mean in proportion to the population. That also may be accounted for, however, by the fact that the Germans may own their own books; it may or it may not.

Q. You say the percentage of the German immigrants that come here, those that can read and write, is 98 per cent. Was that so thirty years ago, in your opinion?—A. Perhaps not to that extent. I would have to look at the statistics of German literature in Germany.

Q. How would that be with the Irish? Would not an educational qualification exclude perhaps a large per cent., a very much larger per cent. of the Irish immigration to this country than of the German and Scandinavian?—A. I suppose it would, but I have no means of knowing; I don't know. They have improved their schools in Ireland of late, and I would say that what would be true in that respect thirty years ago possibly is not true to-day. They have made great progress in education in that time, but I suppose thirty years ago it would have excluded a majority of them.

Q. The reason I ask that is, I believe, personally, that a considerable proportion of the immigration that came to this country from 1850 up to 1865 was unable to read and write, especially the Irish; of course, the Italians; I believe the Germans had a larger percentage at that time.—A. They didn't come at that time, many of them.

Q. After the Revolution up to 1870 a good many came?—A. Scarcely none of them.

Q. If that restriction had been placed upon the immigrant at that time, the country would not have been built up as rapidly as it has been?—A. Well, admitting that to be true, it would not necessarily follow that what was good for a country with thirty millions of people would hold true if that country had sixty-five millions of people in it. The wants and needs of such a nation are different. At that time the principal point with us was to fill up the country. That preliminary work has been done, and now we are no longer beggars for population. We could go along all right on what we have if the trades union would allow us to educate our children to trades, but as long as the trades unions do in this country as they are doing now we will always need immigration. They allow none of our boys, except the sons of bosses, to learn the trade. Why can not we choose better material? If your house burns down, the first thing you think of is to have a roof put over your head, and you take whatever wood and beams is handy. That is the way we did here in Chicago after the great fire. After a little while, however, we became a little more particular. So in this matter of immigration, we should get better material.

By Mr. BREWER:

Q. It is your opinion that the Government of the United States has the right and that it is its duty to protect itself from any immigration which will tend to its own detriment. Is that the idea?—A. I think that is expressed in more general terms than is warranted in what I said. What I insist upon is the right of this nation to send them back.

Q. You believe that the Government has the right and that it is its duty to protect itself from any immigration which is inimical to its institutions?—A. Yes, sir; certainly.

Q. That is what I understand, and that the citizens of no foreign country have any natural rights here?—A. No natural rights; no, sir.

Q. Now, in your view, Mr. Raster, what is the inducement that brings

so many immigrants to this country?—A. Well, I suppose it is the very same motive that has brought tens of thousands of New Englanders to Illinois and the West.

Q. To better their condition? Is that it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you believe that it is advisable at the present time, taking into consideration our country as it is, that legislation should be enacted which would tend to encourage immigration, or would you leave that to the voluntary action of the immigrant himself? Do you think the Government ought to legislate so as to induce immigrants to come here?—A. I don't think there is any need of that.

Q. You would leave that to the voluntary action of the individual himself?—A. I don't believe in causing any one to come here or coaxing him here. Let him come, and if he behaves himself all well and good.

Q. Let him remain?—A. Yes, sir. If not, send him back.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Now just give us your views on the subject of naturalization.—A. Well, I think if the law as it now stands were enforced in a proper spirit there would be no need of any change; but it is greatly abused, unfortunately, and we know what use has been made of it, especially about election time. I think the act of naturalization should be made a much more solemn matter than it is now. As it is now it is almost worse than a mockery. I lived in New York for sixteen years and have seen the working of the law there, and I have been here twenty three years, and within the last ten years the same state of affairs has come here as in New York. Men are driven in like so many sheep. Then there is a judge who considers the law a bore or a nuisance. Here comes this man to the judge, unknown to everybody, one unknown man comes and brings two or three other unknown fellows, and one swears that he knows them and down goes his name. Now, I think that brings down citizenship. For many years it has been insisted upon that naturalization should be made a much more solemn affair, and to impress the party with the duties it implies.

The question is how to do it. It occurred to me such things as this could be done; there could be a number of questions; for instance, I would not let any naturalization take place within four weeks or one month or six weeks preceding any election. Then again I would also enact a law which would say that any applicant for citizenship must within a given time, say also a month or so before the same time, write everything in his application, give his name and address, place of nativity, etc., and also the names of the persons that vouch for him. Let this all be published, with invitation to those who know the above parties to step up on such and such a day, when these parties will be examined, and there give their testimony, either for or against the same, like the old bans of marriage. Now, the publishing of the names and addresses would have this advantage; every one would know. There are so many names that have the same sound, but if his residence is given and published, why people who would see it would say, "Why, I know that fellow; he is a worthless fellow; he is not fit to become a citizen." In a great many cases, of course, it would be overlooked, but it would serve as a caution to the applicant himself. Then also a man may naturalize over no residence whatever.

We have had a number of names on our lists here, our registration lists, where a residence would be given on a vacant lot; for instance, the house I live in is 191, the other number next to it is 275, for some

reason, I guess on account of a miscalculation ; now, you see any numbers between those does not exist at all, but there are a great many of such fictitious numbers. Now, that would be prevented by such a publication as I refer to. The principal point is that the proceeding in court be really of the same solemnity as a judicial proceeding, consisting of a thorough examination of the applicant and his witnesses, and have him cross-examined—let him be cross-examined by anybody—say a neighbor lived around there and would want to be present at the proceeding, and the man would say he had lived in a certain house so many years, when, in fact, he didn't do anything of the kind, and the neighbor would be able to cross-examine him, and would also have a chance to give in the true state of affairs. Now, wouldn't there be a good many cases of that kind ? And then party feeling would come in. Suppose, as where a great many have been naturalized for the purpose simply of casting their votes at the next election for a given party. Both parties are in the same boat about that—that is, each party is in its own boat. There would always be somebody to give the true testimony against the applicant in case it was not a fair and an honest application.

These suggestions are only in the rough of course, but that would be my suggestion in regard to naturalization ; first regarding the time, some distance before the election ; then have the application for naturalization published, giving full names and names of witnesses ; have that list published so everybody who knows them can come and give their testimony, after which the examination should be held, a conscientious one and not a superficial one as now.

By Mr. LEHLBACH :

Q. How many people have been naturalized in Chicago this last year, or say in the Presidential year ?—A. Oh ! I don't know ; thousands.

Q. With such a regulation as you propose, with the examination you have suggested, how many cases could be gotten through with in a day ? Wouldn't it necessitate the creating of new courts ?—A. Why ? We bring suits at law now and it takes us sometimes five or six years before they are decided. We have to stand that. These are the delays of the law. Suppose it was close over that election, so much the better. The inducement would be——

Q. If a few were brought to justice and sent to prison wouldn't that have the effect of remedying the whole evil ?—A. You must write the word "if" with a big I and a big F.

Q. I agree with your plan if it is practicable, but I am afraid we would have to build some more court-houses.—A. It would distribute itself evenly all over the year, or certain terms of court might be set apart the same as now we have criminal terms. We have from nine to eleven judges here, and here's the criminal calendar for five or six weeks that they will have. Now, let one of them be set apart for this naturalization business.

Q. Would you make any change as to the time a man should have to wait ?—A. No, I would not, because that time is either too long or too short. There are some people who would be here twenty years and still not be fit for citizens, and some would be good citizens within a day. I will explain that. Taking Germany for instance. If I were going to be naturalized, it need not take me over four weeks after I left Germany.

In the case of Mr. Frederick Kopp. He in 1870 returned to Germany and applied for naturalization. Well, in his case the thing was simple enough. His name was known far and wide ; he was one of our best

historians and one of our best writers, and his character was as well known in Germany as here. Well, he laid his papers before them and was naturalized. It took him perhaps one month, and within less than four months after his return to Germany he was a member of the Reichstag—Congress. Upon the other hand, you see there are those Polish Jews that they expelled from Prussia several years ago, when it was a great hardship in a great many cases; some of them had lived there for thirty or twenty years and had never been naturalized. Now, inasmuch as such a law would be utterly impossible here, as we can not think of anything like that, I would leave it as it now stands.

By Mr. BREWER:

Q. You speak of the case of Mr. Kopp and others being admitted to citizenship without delay. You of course are referring simply to their first papers.—A. No; not at all.

Q. They can not, of course, become citizens inside of a certain number of years. So Mr. Kopp simply took out his first papers, didn't he?—A. In Germany?

Q. No; here.—A. I am referring to Germany. He went back there.

Q. A great many of the foreigners who take out their papers in order to vote here are simply taking out their first papers, aren't they?—A. No, sir; he must be a citizen; he must have all his papers to vote. There are only eight States in the Union where they can vote unless they are citizens.

Q. In my State they can vote inside of six months after they have taken out their first papers. These people here you speak of becoming citizens just before an election; they must have been here at least five years.—A. Unless they perjure themselves, of course.

STATEMENT OF JOHN GYNCHIO.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your residence and occupation?—A. My residence is 833 West Madison street, and I am engaged in the insurance business; I am also doing conveyancing for people who require my services.

Q. Mr. Gynochio, how long have you lived in this country?—A. Since 1866.

Q. What is the country of your nativity?—A. Italy.

Q. Have you lived in Chicago all this time?—A. Permanently, I have.

Q. How many Italians are living in Chicago?—A. Well, I should say about 15,000.

Q. How many newspapers are printed here in that language?—A. Three.

Q. What is your estimate of the number of Italians in the United States?—A. I don't think I could give you a very accurate figure.

Q. From your information, is the Italian immigration to America increasing or decreasing the past few years?—A. Well, I should say it is increasing, rather.

Q. You have personal acquaintance, after they arrive in the city, with a great many of these people?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do the majority of those who come to Chicago come with any considerable financial means?—A. Some of them are provided with means and others perhaps are limited. I should say that some of them come provided with means. I know myself, personally, that some of them do.

Q. Don't understand by that question that this committee considers a man's possession of means as a passport of entry into this country, or that the possession of means after he is here entitles him to continuance. What per cent. of the Italians of this city are mechanics?—A. It would be impossible for me to answer that question. I could not do justice to the committee and to these tradesmen, mechanics. I could not do it unless I studied the matter up.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Aren't the bulk of the Italians in this city engaged in unskilled labor?—A. What kind of work?

Q. Street work; unskilled labor on the streets, street cleaning, digging out cellars for buildings, and such a class of work as that?—A. Well, it depends; if you want to take only those laborers, or if you want to take the business men and all together.

Q. Aren't the majority of them engaged in this class of work?—A. I don't think so, taking the whole majority.

Q. Can you give us the per centage that is engaged in merchandising?—A. I could not.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. We would like to ascertain, as far as possible, the number of Italians, as we do every other nationality; the number who are engaged in the mechanical trades, the per cent. rather; the per cent. that are unskilled laborers; the per cent. that are merchandising, and the professions and general business pursuits; could you, taking a little thought, within a day or two furnish the committee with a statement of that kind?—A. I could perhaps do it, sir.

Q. Approximate as you can, and we will make it a part of your present testimony?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What per cent. of the 15,000 have become naturalized American citizens?—A. It seems to me they are all becoming naturalized now, because we have agitated the question to induce them to become naturalized, and they understand it, and they all declare their intention, and those who come here under age they all become citizens.

Q. Isn't it a fact that under the present law of the city, or possibly the regulations of the city departments, that no one can be employed in the public works of the city who has not made an application or declared his intention to become a citizen?—A. I don't know that of my own knowledge, but I understand, if I am correctly informed, the treasurer is not bound to pay any money to any one who has not declared his intention to become a citizen. I don't know this of my own knowledge, because I have had no experience in that matter.

Q. Do many of the Italians after having been here for a length of time, a year to five years, return to the old country?—A. I don't know that they do; some may, but not as a majority; not as a class.

Q. Of those who come over, are they men of families, or are the majority of them unmarried men?—A. They are mostly men of families.

Q. They don't bring their families along with them in most instances as they come?—A. Sometimes they do not, but they do generally, and they all seem anxious to acquire a homestead property, and invest their savings in real estate and a homestead. I have had lots of business myself to purchase homesteads and to examine into their titles.

Q. Your immigration, in that respect, here, then, differs very materially from that of New York?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There a very large per cent. is unmarried and temporary?—A. Yes,

sir; I should say we have a better class of immigration here than the city of New York. I say that frankly.

Q. Have you any information as to why so many of the Italians pass by New York and the Eastern States and come to Chicago?—A. I don't know; I don't know why. I suppose they land in New York because of those vessels landing there, and they remain there and find there are too many Italians in New York, and then they come on West.

Q. Does your information in the case give you the understanding that they come here after having staid in New York for a time, or that a large per cent. of them on landing come to Chicago at once?—A. They come to Chicago at once.

Q. Then they had some knowledge of Chicago, or of the opportunities here, or there was some inducement held out to them in Italy with the intention of having them come to Chicago?—A. Very possibly.

Q. How do they get that information in Italy?—A. From their friends who are here.

Q. Is it the result of correspondence?—A. Yes, sir; they write their friends and relatives to come over here.

Q. How many Italians in this city are agents of steam-ship or railroad lines?—A. Well, to my knowledge, I think there are about four.

Q. And isn't it a fact that these agents of the steam-ship and railroad lines are usually active in pushing their own business along all the avenues that seem to open up for trade and through the opportunities that are offered through friendly and family correspondence, that many people are induced to come here?—A. No, sir; I don't think that is so.

Q. You think it is purely and simply the friendly correspondence of interested friends that brings them here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever acted as the agent of a steam-ship company or railroad company?—A. Never.

Q. You don't know, then, anything about the commissions that are paid to those agents?—A. Well, I don't know from my own knowledge. I should say they are paid perhaps 10 per cent.

Q. Three dollars is paid in New York on the tickets from Naples to that port?—A. It might be; I don't know.

Q. Possibly \$4 or \$5 for a full passage here, which makes it considerable of an object?—A. I came from northern Italy, and most of the immigration from that locality comes via the French line.

Q. Yes, sir; your people up there don't come via the vessels that run from Naples?—A. And our immigration is small; it is not heavy from the part of the country that I came from. I came from western-northern Italy.

Q. Will you state whether the 15,000 Italians in Chicago or the larger per cent. are from northern or southern Italy?—A. I believe southern Italy.

Q. Will you state whether the larger proportion of those engaged in the trades and mechanics and merchandising are from northern or southern Italy?—A. Well, they are more from northern Italy.

Q. Can you state whether those who are unskilled laborer's, working at street sweeping and things of that kind in this city, are from northern or southern Italy?—A. Well, I presume the majority are from southern Italy.

Q. Do you remember from the statistics of Italy, covering the matter of education, the per cent. of the people in northern Italy who read and write?—A. I could not give you the information; could not answer the question; I know they have the schools there and compulsory education.

Q. In northern Italy?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How is it in southern Italy?—A. I presume the country is governed by the same laws all over.

Q. The country is not divided up by state boundaries as we have it here?—A. No, sir, it is national law; and furthermore, as I understand it, a man who is enlisted as a soldier, before he receives his discharge, has to sign his name and be able to read the rules and regulations of the army, so that compels them.

Q. He signs his discharge as a soldier?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The army, then, forms a portion of your better-educated population?—A. Well, I presume.

Q. Isn't it a fact that the army becomes a medium of education; that in the barracks there are schools where every soldier is taught to read and write?—A. Well, I don't understand it that way. There are schools for every parish in accordance with the number of children, and suppose there was a child who failed to go to school, the parents would be notified and punished and the reason found out why the child did not go to school, and if there should be one who didn't learn to read and write, when he goes to the army, before he can receive his discharge, he has to read and write; otherwise, he could not be discharged until he has attained that requirement.

Q. Does every Italian citizen have to serve a certain time in the army or is he simply liable to?—A. There are three classes, the first, second, and third classes. The last class don't serve at all. The second class, they only serve about twenty or twenty-eight days, and the first class, they serve about twenty-six months or twenty-four months.

Q. Can you give us the number of the Italian population in this city who have church connections?—A. Yes; I should say two-thirds of them are church members, or over.

Q. Have your people here charity societies?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many people have they cared for who were Italians in the last twelve months?—A. Oh, I could not tell. I could not tell because I have not investigated that. The proper way for you to get that would be through their secretary and treasurer.

Q. Your papers here then, don't give any of these lines of information on which I have been basing these questions?—A. I have failed to notice it; if they have published it, I did not see it.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You spoke of the Italian population of this place as being about fifteen thousand; that is, men, women, and children?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What proportion of that fifteen thousand would be men?—A. Oh, I should say an average of about four or five to a family.

Q. So you think there are only about three thousand men who would become citizens?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many of those that are here, in your judgment, are able to read and write in their own language?—A. Oh, I should say half of them.

Q. How long does it take an Italian to acquire a knowledge of the English language here?—A. It depends if he is young or old.

Q. The average man is sufficiently educated to be able to get along and to explain himself?—A. A couple years, I guess; if he is a young man, in a couple years he ought to get along.

Q. I believe it was stated here yesterday that about fifteen hundred or two thousand Italians are employed indirectly by the city; that is, they do the work of cleaning the streets, paving, etc., in this city. If

that is true, then pretty nearly one-third of the population, of those that do work, are employés who do what we call unskilled labor?—I should say that estimate is too high.

Q. Too high?—A. Yes, sir, it is exaggerated; I don't believe there are that number employed, nor any ways near that number.

Q. Do the Italians, after they have lived here four or five years, accumulate sufficient means by their economy, to acquire real estate to any considerable extent?—A. That is those that are engaged in business here.

Q. Are there many Italians here now who own their own property?—A. Yes, sir; a large number; and I know of a large number who sell their property in the old country for the purpose of buying property here.

Q. Are there many Italians who have become a public charge as paupers?—A. No, sir.

Q. It is a rare thing that an Italian is compelled to seek public aid, isn't it?—A. That is a fact.

Q. It is only in cases of sickness?—A. Well, then, their societies provide.

Q. And then their societies provide?—A. I have had a conversation with the county agent here and he says within the latter year he only had two applications.

Q. Isn't it the characteristic of the Italian people that if a misfortune strikes them and they are taken to the hospital sick that their only desire is to get out as soon as possible and go to work?—A. I could not answer that question.

Q. Isn't that your experience?—A. No, sir; I don't think so. I think if they are sick they don't want to get out.

Q. I mean isn't it their desire, rather than to become a charge upon any society or the public, to earn their own living?—A. I know very few who go into hospitals. They have their homes and friends who take care of them.

Q. Have you many Italian bankers in Chicago?—A. I believe we have two what we call banks, but I don't call them banks.

Q. I mean banks that do a money business?—A. Well, I believe there are two of them here that are known as banks.

Q. Is there much money sent by the Italians of Chicago to the old country?—A. I don't know. I have heard grumbling about sending money through these banks, that money that was sent was slow in being received over there, and I suppose they are not very well patronized. I could not say as to that. I have had some cases under my own observation, and that is why I speak. I would not call them banks—what we call banks.

Q. Have you any Italians here, to your knowledge, who stimulate immigration, by sending, on behalf of contractors, to Europe or New York, to have gangs of men brought here to work?—A. I shall deny that; there is no such business as that done here at all; I shall deny that there is any padrone or boss system here; I believe there are people here who go and find employment for some of them, and they receive, perhaps a dollar or two dollars for getting them the work, but that is just the same as any ordinary employment agency; I say there are no bosses here. I know that because I have made it my business to investigate it.

Q. You think every man who does work here receives his full pay for it, no deduction being made by the foreman to pay the person interested in obtaining the work for him?—A. In most of the cases.

Q. In most cases?—A. Yes, sir; may be there are some who pay the bosses, but I believe the most of them are working and get their full pay, except to pay a man, perhaps, for trying to get them a job; they pay him to get that job.

Q. A commission?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But you don't think there is a deduction of a certain amount, twenty-five or fifty cents or a dollar a week, that is carried on for a year?—A. No, sir; it 'aint carried on in the way you say.

Q. How many of these Italians in Chicago, speak the English language?—A. Oh, I could not tell you.

Q. Do you think a considerable portion of them?—A. A good many of them.

Q. Do they live together in a certain quarter of the city or are they scattered about indiscriminately?—A. Except there are certain provinces where they live in different streets. I could name you three or four streets where they live and own their houses.

Q. We had some testimony here yesterday, that the Italian quarter, as it is called, is in South Clark street, between Harrison and Twelfth?—A. Well, that is the worst quarter there is.

Q. That section is inhabited almost exclusively by Italians?—A. Oh, no.

Q. Not exclusively?—A. Not exclusively. I should say Swing street is.

Q. Where is that?—A. That is across the river, and West Taylor street.

Q. What is the mode of the living of the Italians; are they the same as the rest of the citizens of Chicago, or do they live differently?—A. Oh, I think they live about the same, except in a few instances; those you mention on South Clark street are the worst; those on the West side live very nicely; I had occasion to speak to a doctor to-day and he told me they live very nicely in the locality I mentioned. He admitted, however, that Clark street was bad.

Q. How long have those people who live on the West side, been citizens or residents of Chicago; how many years?—A. Oh, they have all been here from five years up to fifteen; ten or fifteen.

Q. It is generally the case, you wish to be understood, that after a man has been here from five to ten years, he lives just about the same as anybody else?—A. Not all of them.

Q. The majority of them?—A. Well, I should say yes, after they have been here ten years; I should say a majority of them.

Q. How many Italian voters have you in Chicago?—A. I don't know; there are some who don't vote perhaps because they are afraid they will lose their job.

Q. How many are citizens?—A. I should say over half are citizens, the men, except the old men and those under age. They are either citizens or have declared their intention of becoming citizens.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You say there are four agents here of steam-ship lines?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do they deal in prepaid tickets for passages from the old country?—A. The tickets they sell, I presume they get the money for them; I don't know of my own knowledge.

Q. Do you know anything as to the extent of their business—how many tickets they sell?—A. I don't know.

Q. The tickets they sell, are they tickets for passage from this coun-

try to Italy or from Italy here?—A. Oh, I don't know; perhaps they are prepaid tickets, some of them; most of them, but they don't do a business exclusively as ticket agents. They are what they call these banks.

Q. That is what I was going to ask. These steam-ship agents are bankers also, are they?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are they not also the men who furnish laborers to contractors to build railroads?—A. No, sir; I don't think so. Perhaps when he gets the jobs for these men—well, I don't believe he issues his own tickets; I believe he buys his tickets from the agents of the company.

Q. I am trying to get at the business of these bankers; the bankers here are also steam-ship agents for the sale of tickets?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They also receive deposits to be transmitted across the water?—A. I think they receive very few.

Q. That is their business; that is part of their trade?—A. They endeavor to do it; I don't know that they do a large business.

Q. It is in a very small way?—A. Yes, sir; a very small way.

Q. In our investigation in New York we found the padrone system; the bankers there furnished a great many Italian workmen to come out here, may be not to Chicago, but to work on railroads throughout the Western States. Do you know of any such gangs of men coming here?—A. I do not; no, sir; not into Chicago.

Q. Not in the city here?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of them within the State, or within two or three States from here?—A. Oh, I have only heard the reports in the papers.

Q. You have no personal information in regard to that?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is the principal immigration to this country (speaking of Italians) from the north or south of Italy?—A. South of Italy.

Q. Which are the most well-to-do of the Italian population, the northern portions of Italy or the southern?—A. A percentage of the northern.

Q. They are the better class of people?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were speaking of Italians selling their property there and bringing their money here and investing it; were you then speaking of the northern Italian or the southern Italian?—A. Some from the northern and southern too; more the southern.

Q. Still, the southern Italian is the least prosperous. Now, taking the general class of immigrants from the south, those who are brought from Naples, what will their possessions amount to in the old country that they have to sell?—A. Oh, some property, a house and ground.

Q. Isn't it a fact that instead of owning land there, they own a goat or a cow or a horse?—A. Oh, I don't think so; some of them perhaps do, but those with whom I come in contact (I have to draw up a power of attorney authorizing some one there to sell their property) and in that business I have gained a pretty thorough knowledge of them.

Q. If you are in that business, it is only that class of immigrants you come in contact with?—A. Yes, sir; about so; I don't come in contact with those other people.

Q. You do not?—A. No; I don't, some of them.

Q. It is only the better class of people you necessarily come in contact with in your business?—A. Yes; if they want to do business they come to me.

Q. And who have property to dispose of?—A. Yes, sir; I am not engaged in any land scheme, or steam-ship scheme, or anything of that kind.

Q. Do you think the southern Italian, coming here without property and unable to read and write in his own language is a desirable immi-

grant to be received into this country?—A. I think as a man, he is a very peaceable man, easy to get along with.

Q. I thought I understood you to say you thought he should be capable of reading and writing in his own language?—A. Yes, sir; if he has served in the Army.

Q. We are not speaking of Army service; we are speaking of immigrants coming to this country and those who are desirable immigrants?—A. I should say I would prefer them to be able to read and write.

Q. But, would you exclude those who could not read and write and who had no property?—A. Oh, I don't know as I would; I think they are very decent men; some of them I know who can not read and write and I know they are very nice men.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Didn't Edgar Wakeman in an article recently published in one of the Chicago papers, make the statement that there were vast sections in Italy where the masses of the people do not now, and for generations, have not owned any land, but that it was a sort of serfdom; they would own a cow perhaps, or a goat or two, and a sort of wagon, and that their life never got beyond such a condition of affairs?—A. Oh, I don't know of any such places where they own the whole county.

Q. And that such environments of life do not admit of education; a section of the country where that condition of life exists, is not a section of country where a compulsory education system naturally would operate?—A. Well, there are some far away perhaps.

Q. Let me ask you if you have ever lived any length of time in southern Italy?—A. I have never.

Q. Isn't it a fact that you have lived here since 1866?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't it a fact that you have never been in southern Italy at all?—A. Fact.

Q. And that therefore you know nothing of the life, habits and conditions of the people there?—A. That is a fact; yes, sir.

Q. But of course you have that kindly interest and feeling for the people there that you ought to have, although recent travelers like Mr. Wakeman, who has been there recently, probably know more about the conditions there than you, who have not been there since 1866?—A. Yes, sir; still I get information from people who come here.

Q. Yes, but you have just stated that your line of business does not throw you in contact with the people of southern Italy?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. How old were you when you came from Italy?—A. Sixteen.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM VOCKE.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your residence and occupation?—A. I live in Chicago, at 520 La Salle avenue; have been a resident here for thirty-three years, barring my term of service in the war, and am an attorney at law.

Q. Have you any connection, Mr. Vocke, with any charity society of the city?—A. I have been for nearly ten years one of the directors of the German Immigrant Relief Society, and for four years have held the position of president of the society.

Q. How many Germans, foreign born, are residents of Chicago?—A. It is difficult to estimate that, but I should say the immigrant Germans number probably not less than sixty or seventy-five thousand.

Q. The immigrant Germans?—A. Yes, sir; the proportion may be larger. Our census reports are not very reliable, and within the last four or six years, I believe, our school census has enumerated among the Germans, also the offspring of immigrant Germans.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Well, what would it amount to, counting them in?—A. I should say the German population of this city is not less than 250,000; it may be 300,000; the city is growing so fast that it is very hard to keep track of these things.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How many persons did your organization extend its benefits to last year?—A. Well, we may number them by the thousands, in different ways, that we extended relief, furnishing employment, extending pecuniary aid, giving them advice, recovering lost baggage, and all that. We have daily applications of probably fifty or a hundred.

Q. You have an office then?—A. We have a regular office on La Salle street, near the tunnel.

Q. Where the clerk or secretary is in attendance at all times?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long after an alien has landed in this country do you consider him an immigrant, and therefore a fit subject to receive the benefits of your society?—A. I would say for a year or two; not longer. We expect every immigrant, as soon as he lands here arrives in this city fresh from the old country, to emancipate himself of our relief as speedily as possible, to find employment and make himself useful.

Q. The Federal Government has had for a long time a contract with the board of immigration commissioners of the State of New York, by which they take care of immigrants who fall into distress within one year after their landing. Perhaps the best appointed hospital in the United States is the Immigrant Hospital on Ward's Island. The care given to the immigrants there, the physician who is supplied by the Government, the character of the nurses, too, is probably not equalled in any city in this country. Now, your society, as I understand it, proposes to take care of immigrants who come to Chicago on about the same plan. You propose to take care of those who fall into distress within a year after coming?—A. So far as our means permit.

Q. What are the sources of revenue of your society?—A. We can not furnish such material aid as the Government does in this particular case you mention. In the case of a sick immigrant, we refer him, with our recommendation, to one of our hospitals, German hospitals principally, where we are accredited to such an extent as to insure for him treatment free of charge—that is, the Jewish, the Brothers, and the German Hospital. Those are the three institutions I have particularly in view; we aid immigrants in other ways, by furnishing them means of subsistence, securing for them temporary admittance to a boarding-house or hotel, so as to give them time to find employment.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Let me understand: When you take care of an immigrant, through your benevolent societies, don't you keep account of the expenditures and draw upon the Secretary of the Treasury to be remunerated?—A. Never.

Q. Out of the head-tax?—A. We are never remunerated from any source except by the members of our society, who pay their annual dues, and by occasional donations.

Q. Are you not aware that there is a head-tax, a poll-tax of fifty cents on every immigrant, that is collected by the United States Government for the care of that immigrant?—A. Yes, sir, I am; but we have never drawn on that fund.

Q. Why have you not?—A. It has never occurred to us; we have supported these immigrants from our own treasury, as we secure it from donations from our members.

Q. Are you aware that that fund is accumulating and has been accumulating in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States?—A. I can't say I have kept track of that personally; we have never made any application to the Government. That I can vouch for.

Q. I suppose, in order to take advantage of that head-tax, you would have to keep a list of the immigrants coming here?—A. Well, we have a list showing the amount donated in each case where we have given help.

Q. Have you, also, with the name, the port at which the immigrant landed, and also the name of the vessel by which he was brought to this country?—A. I doubt very much whether we have kept track of that, colonel.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How do you ascertain whether one is an immigrant or not?—A. We have two agents who are employed for that particular purpose; they must satisfy themselves; they are very conscientious men in the fulfillment of their duties, and unless they can fully ascertain that the applicant is an immigrant, he is not taken charge of, except in very urgent cases, in which we do allow an exception under our by-laws.

Q. You have no one, then, at the depots, when the through trains come in?—A. We have one of our agents whose duty it is to go to the different railroad depots when immigrants arrive, and make inquiries among them as to their needs.

Q. Is the tide of immigration increasing or decreasing?—A. I have not kept track of that personally within the last year; my impression is the statistics of this present year show a decrease.

Q. Here?—A. No; in New York Harbor.

Q. From your observations here in the last five years, are the immigrants becoming more or less desirable as citizens?—A. I don't think I would be in a position to discriminate; upon general principles I should say the good, law-abiding immigrant is always desirable for this country.

Q. Yes, sir; but the testimony before us at New York was that the immigration for the last five years was rather deteriorating in quality; that the immigrant is not so desirable now; that, on the average, we are not getting as good a class of people as we did up to five years ago; in other words, that the steam-ship companies and railroad companies are flooding all Europe with their agents, who, for their commissions, are spending their time in inducing the people to come here by flaming advertisements, by personal descriptions of the glories and advantages of this country, and that the people thus induced to come are not as good a class of people as those who have been coming here before along the ordinary channels of inducement. Now, have you felt any change here?—A. I could not say that I have. Now, as far as inducements offered by those vessel agents are concerned, I would say they have been offered always. I remember, when a boy, this same condition existed in Germany as it exists now, so far as the Government will tolerate it. The Government of Germany is not at all favorably inclined to allow its citizens to emigrate, and they are, or rather they have always sought to suppress immigration as much as possible. I would say that as far as

the German immigrants who come to this city are concerned, that they appear to me to be, on the whole, barring the exceptions, as desirable a set of immigrants as any we have ever had.

By Mr. LEHLBACH :

Q. There is no difference between the immigrant of to-day, then, and what he was fifty years ago?—A. I don't think so. Of course I have not made this subject a particular study, but as it has fallen under my observation, I am satisfied it is as good as it ever was.

Q. And how long have you been connected with this organization?—A. Ten years.

Q. And during that time you have not seen any difference in the class of immigration coming in?—A. I have not.

Q. Those that came in, for instance, last year, are, to all appearances, just as good as those that came in ten years ago?—A. I would say so. There may be this with reference to that phenomena, that the people who travel west from New York, instead of remaining in that city, may be looked upon as a better and more enterprising set of men.

Q. We want the conditions here in Chicago; that is what we want?—A. Yes, sir; my observation is that they are, the majority, skilled mechanics, skilled farm hands, men who have learned something in the old country and which they put to good use here in this country.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Could you give us the percentage of Germans in this city who have trades or are mechanics?—A. In the entire State?

Q. In the city?—A. Well, that is also very hard to say, but I don't believe I am out of the way if I assert that at least nine-tenths of the adult Germans, or those who come over here, say at the age of eighteen or more, are skilled mechanics or good farm hands, business or farm hands; at least nine tenths. I think I could easily account for it if you desire me to do so?

Q. Certainly?—A. In Germany every boy, and every girl for that matter, is obliged, or the parents are compelled, to secure proper school attendance for the child from the age of six to the age of fourteen or fifteen, and as soon as the child leaves school, the boy is apprenticed out to a master mechanic and learned a trade; the authorities would not allow a boy to roam around and grow up in idleness. Now, if, at the age of eighteen, after the boy has thus been apprenticed for three or four years, he comes over here, he is, as a rule, skilled in that trade to which he was attached or apprenticed.

Q. What percentage of the population of Germany is able to read and write at the age of sixteen and before?—A. I should say from ninety-five to a hundred; I would discriminate, somewhat, between Northern Germany and some portions of Southern Germany. I think that throughout Prussia, except perhaps through the so-called Polish provinces of Prussia, education is so general that there is hardly 1 per cent. that can not.

By Mr. LEHLBACH :

Q. You would have great trouble to find any one who could not read?—A. That is a fact; I should say that is true.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Have you any information as to the Scandinavians in this city?—A. Yes, sir, I have some, because I have very warm friends among them here in this city; I associate, to some extent, with the Scandinavians.

Q. What is the percentage of education among them?—A. I think, on the whole, the education of the Scandinavians is perhaps equal to that of the Germans; it may not be so general, but I do not want to make any positive assertions with reference to that.

Q. This committee, Mr. Vocke, not only is seeking information on the subject of immigration, with reference to these people, but we are wanting suggestions from you men who have thought on the subject, and have an acquaintance abroad and with these people abroad, looking to amendments of the immigration law. Is there any amendment that has occurred to you that ought to be made to the present law?—A. Well, I can not say that I have given that matter any great amount of thought, but it strikes me, on the whole, that all the Government should do would be to prevent the influx of paupers, criminals, and lawless persons, such as may be styled anarchists.

Q. How would you tell one if you saw him?—A. That, I am afraid, would be very difficult, but I should say when we once allow a man from abroad to come within our borders, and it develops before he is naturalized, that he is an undesirable character, that he is a lawless character, given over to vice or vicious habits, or is criminally inclined, he ought to be deported; he should be dumped aboard a ship and sent back to the country from which he came, instead of being allowed to become an American citizen. I look upon the privilege of American citizenship as one too exalted to be conferred on everybody who comes here, simply after having lived here five years, without reference to whether or not he is able to give a good account of himself. Other nations make use of this right everywhere. It is the right of every government to ship back to the country whence they came lawless strangers.

Q. The present immigration laws exclude paupers, criminals, idiots, and lunatics?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would you suggest an alteration of that law, and would you make an educational qualification, or what other suggestion would you make in the immigration laws as they now stand?—A. I would not suggest it, but inasmuch as you have called my attention to it, I certainly would not upset, but I would rather be inclined to favor, an educational qualification.

Q. Do you think that a majority of the German-speaking people, the Germans here in Chicago and in the West, are in favor of an educational qualification?—A. I think it is safe to say they would not oppose a measure of that kind in order to purify the immigrants and to discriminate a little among them.

Q. Would you propose any change in the naturalization laws?—A. I would say that the period of probation, which is now five years, is long enough. If a man has lived here five years, and has not within that time established himself firmly and become acquainted with our institutions so as to be entitled to the right of citizenship, I don't think he would improve very much in ten or twenty years, but I think we might be a little more careful in bestowing the right of citizenship in naturalizing people. I have lived in this city so long and have seen so many things with reference to the mode in which men are naturalized that I myself sometimes become ashamed of it. Very shortly before the election a lot of five hundred or more are run up like bullocks in a pen before a judge to be naturalized, so as to enable them to cast a vote within a day or two afterwards.

By Mr. BREWER:

Q. They are naturalized altogether?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Right in that connection, have you been present when this has been going on?—A. I have; I have, certainly.

Q. Just state what is the usual process.—A. Well, under the present law each man is required to have a witness to testify to his good character. It very often happens that the witness himself has not a good character, and is not a fit subject to give information concerning the character of the individual for whose naturalization he applies. The manner in which this naturalization process proceeds is of a character to impress one that no one who is connected with or concerned in the matter ever bears in mind what an important thing it is to make a man an American citizen. The oath is taken (sometimes fifty oaths are administered in a very brief period), and the citizens are turned out. Some of our judges are a little more careful than others, but there is not such care as I say ought to be observed in a matter of that kind.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Isn't it because the judges don't do their duty properly?—A. I have no right to reflect on the conduct of our judges.

Q. But you have the right to criticise; every American citizen has that right.—A. I think some of our judges are a little too careless about it.

By Mr. BREWER:

Q. Do they usually propound questions to the witness?—A. Some of them do.

Q. Some of them do?—A. Well, they may all do it. In order to be perfectly within the bounds, I will say the fault is not so much with the judges as it is with the parties who bring the applicants up. The ordinary ward "wire-puller," in having as many citizens manufactured as possible, will in many cases act as purgator for a good many applicants, swearing in favor of a crowd before one judge to-day, and the same thing in another court to-morrow. That is the way citizens are turned out. The questions usually asked are those which the law requires: "How long have you known the applicant?" "So many years." "What do you know of his character?" "I know he is a man of good moral character," and questions of that character. The judge, himself, is, in most cases, left in the dark. I should say, in order to prevent such wholesale naturalization very shortly before any election, any important election, it might be well to provide that within a certain time before the election, the Federal election, no alien shall be naturalized, say within thirty days. That would be a provision precisely as we have in corporations, in which we provide that within a certain time before the election of officers you shall not transfer your stock, or if you do transfer it, it shall not be shown on the books.

Q. Would not this cause a rush immediately preceding the thirty days the same as it has just previous to the election?—A. That might be the case. In that case it might be suggested that the judges shall ascertain a little more carefully with reference to the character of the witness who brings up an applicant for naturalization.

Q. Is it your judgment that some means should be devised in order to throw more information or intelligence before the court concerning the man who vouches for the applicant, as well as the character of the applicant; in other words, that the safeguards of naturalization should be extended?—A. I do; I do, though I think a good many other suggestions might be made with reference to that subject.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Is your objection to the present mode of naturalization this, that

persons are naturalized who, in your opinion, are hardly fit to become American citizens, even after they have lived here five years and have taken out their first papers, or is your objection to the present mode of naturalization that frauds are committed, and that persons obtain their naturalization papers who have no legal right to them? Which one of these positions do you take?—A. I think the latter objection is the one which occurs to me as the more forcible.

Q. You would not exclude the man. There are many men, no doubt, who become American citizens, who would not, perhaps, in your opinion or in my opinion, be fit citizens of this country; we would like, perhaps, to have all our citizens on a higher plane, as far as intelligence is concerned, but still, can we regulate that, and ought we to seek to regulate that by law?—A. No, Mr. Lehlbach, I do not object to anybody becoming an American citizen on account of defect in intelligence. If we have once admitted a man from a foreign country and have permitted him to remain with us for five years, and he has not conducted himself otherwise than as a respectable man, then, no matter what his degree of intelligence may be, he ought to be entitled to citizenship. But my impression is (of course I can not cite a single case) but my impression is that the manner in which, very shortly before an important election, citizens are made here, is conducive to the admission of people who are not entitled to that right, either because they have not lived here long enough, or because they have a disreputable character.

Q. Which would exclude them under the law?—A. Exactly, and the question of intelligence does not enter into consideration.

Q. You would not recommend a change in the naturalization, but the carrying out of the present law to prevent fraud?—A. That is exactly the object I would have in view.

By Mr. STUMP.

Q. Have you ever known an objection made before a judge to the naturalization of any foreigner?—A. I could not now remember a distinct case, although it has, I think it has, taken place here, to the best of my recollection, but I could not point out any distinct case.

Q. Wouldn't it be the duty of a good citizen to make objection to the naturalization of such a person whom he knew was going to be naturalized?—A. If he knew him to be disreputable, certainly, a solemn duty.

Q. To appear before the judge?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And when he had his witness there, this good citizen should also have his witness and be there, present to challenge the right of the party to acquire citizenship?—A. Exactly.

Q. Have you ever known it done?—A. No, sir; I could not say I have.

Q. Then there are few good citizens here of that character?—A. No, colonel; I can only answer that by saying that you are not informed here as a citizen when your next-door neighbor, perhaps, takes an applicant into court in order to vouch for his respectability, and have him admitted as a citizen; now if you had known something of it, you would certainly have exercised your duty.

Q. Yes, sir; but I understand it is a day or two before the election that these things take place, so you are now informed of the time?—A. Say a few weeks before.

Q. You are informed of the time and you are informed that it is necessary for them to go before the judge of a court of record, and therefore you are informed of the place; now, being informed of the time and

place, has any person ever gone and objected?—A. Colonel, if your next-door neighbor should try to secure the naturalization of a disreputable man, and you would know of it, that he intended to do it, although it would be safe to say he would keep you in ignorance of it, yet you would not be able to ascertain before what judge he would make the application, because we have over eighteen (I don't remember exactly the number, but we have over eighteen), judges that make citizens, each one having his own separate court room, and you would have to notify them all. You would require a good deal of previous notice in order to be able to give notice to the judge to prevent his naturalization.

Q. But recollect how many; you say you have eighteen judges, and that there are from five hundred to a thousand new citizens made here before an election?—A. Yes, sir; may be more.

Q. May be more?—A. Yes, sir; thousands.

Q. And yet you are not able to go before a judge and stop the naturalization of any of these thousands?—A. Not unless I knew the one against whom I object. Now, here is a city covering a territory of over 150 English miles, and they come from all over this city. Now, I am not likely to know a single one of the individuals, if there are five or ten thousand of them to be naturalized, although I have lived here over thirty-three years. If you would require notice, if you would provide in the law, colonel, that each applicant shall give notice of his application, or of the hearing of his application before a certain judge on a given day, then I say it would be much easier to comply with your suggestions. Then each good citizen could look at the list and inform himself and make inquiry, and we have several associations here in this city who would make it their duty to inquire into the character of each man.

Q. How is it you complain of any judge who naturalizes a man who has his witness with him, who swears to his good moral character; that he is attached to the principles of our Government, institutions, etc., as is required by law? Wouldn't you censure the judge, after that *prima facie* case is made out before him, who declined to naturalize that man if there was no objection?—A. Perhaps there would be reason for such censure, for such fault finding.

Q. Isn't that really what you have done here?—A. Not at all.

Q. Why, you say you have never known a case, you have known where they have come with the witness; the witness swears to the fact and makes out a *prima facie* case and there is no objection, now, you have admitted he would be liable to censure if he did not naturalize him?—A. Well, that would depend on the case. He might be censurable or he might not be. I didn't find fault with the judge but the mode in which the law, at present, permits the judges to turn out these citizens.

Q. I understood you to say that some of the judges——A. Are more careful than others.

Q. Less liable to censure than others; but would you censure any judge before whom a *prima facie* case had been made, and who naturalized the party?—A. Oh, I certainly would not. If the judge complies with the requirements he is not censurable, and yet, under these requirements, we have naturalized a great many people everywhere in the country who should never have been naturalized.

Q. Then I understand your objection is not so much to the law; it is to the administration of the law.—A. No, sir; the law itself should be changed. I think the law itself ought to be changed, and it occurs to me (a suggestion which is called forth by one of your questions, colonel) that it would not be a hardship at all to require applicants for the right

of citizenship to give notice of the hearing of their application in a certain way, say by ten days' notice in the paper, before a certain judge and on a given day. The application shall be filed as an ordinary writ or as an ordinary petition or precipe or suit.

Q. And let the court set down the hearing?—A. The clerk or the court could arrange the hearing, fix the time, say within ten or fourteen days, and notice should be given of that application and of the hearing of that application. Then every citizen would have an opportunity to make inquiry into the character of that applicant and could make his objection. But as it is now there is nothing but an *ex parte* hearing on the spur of the moment, just as soon as the witness brings the applicant before the judge; there is the rub. That is really the occasion of the fault-finding that I am urging. I think the fault is with the law; it may be also partly with the administration of the law.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You would have the applicant for citizenship advertise in the paper for ten days?—A. Why not?

Q. Who would pay it?—A. Why, he. In this State he pays 50 cents for his first papers, and he pays, I believe, an equal sum for his final papers. He can very readily afford to add 50 cents or a dollar for a publication. I think the right of citizenship is worth as much. We used to have a charge of \$2 here before the year 1871 or 1872, and I never found anybody who had lived here five years who could not afford to pay his \$2 in order to become a citizen.

Q. Your society is the German Immigrant Aid Society?—A. Our corporate name is German Society, but to distinguish it properly I said it was the German Immigrant Relief Society.

Q. How many members have you?—A. We have about eight hundred.

Q. You have an office?—A. We have an office at 49 La Salle street.

Q. Have you paid officials?—A. We have two paid agents, a chief agent and an assistant agent.

Q. What is the annual expense of your society, rent and all?—A. Perhaps four or five thousand dollars; I don't remember.

Q. How do you derive an income to pay this four or five thousand dollars?—A. The annual dues of each member amounts to \$4, and we have a number of members among those who pay much more, who pay from ten to fifty or a hundred dollars.

Q. Have you any further source of income?—A. We have contributions at times; legacies. We received one very handsome donation of a 5 acre tract of land, which is now in the city limits and which is worth some money to us.

Q. You don't derive any income at all, directly or indirectly, from the immigrants themselves?—A. Not at all.

Q. The reason I asked was that with the Irish Society and the other societies in New York, this was merely a matter of business, and I wanted to have it made plain on the record that your society is purely a benevolent society.—A. We don't draw anything from the immigrants, nor do we have such a banking institution.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Vocke, the present law requires a capitation tax or admission fee from the immigrant of fifty cents; would you believe it would be better to raise that amount, or do you believe it would be advisable not to have any immigration tax at all?—A. I should not consider it advisable to raise the amount at all. I don't believe the immigrant should be

taxed to any great extent. Immigrants leave their old homes for economic reasons, because they can not make a good living and can not accumulate money, and for that reason they come here; and it would be a burden upon them if they were assessed higher.

Q. What would be your view as to requiring every person of eighteen years of age, at the time of their inspection and before being permitted to land, to show a certain sum of money as an evidence of their economy, thrift, and ability to take care of themselves?—A. I should be entirely opposed to that as an evidence of thrift.

Q. It has been suggested by some that there ought to be a landing-tax of \$50. Mr. Powderly, when before the Committee in New York, was opposed to any showing of money to entitle an immigrant to land.—A. I should be entirely opposed to any such provision as that, because it is my own experience that some of the best men we have here among the immigrants, not only the Germans, but the others, the Irish, the Scandinavians, and the English, come here without almost a dollar in their pocket; but they had brains and skill, and with honest work they are away up, and are among the best citizens here in town.

Q. These are the three thoughts that have been suggested, an increased landing tax; an amount of money to be produced at the time of landing, and an educational test. As I understand you, you are opposed to any increase in the landing tax, and consider it a question whether anything ought to be charged or not; absolutely opposed to the immigrant being compelled to produce a certain amount of money on landing. But I understand that you would favor, and you believe the German population of Chicago would favor (or at least would not be opposed to) an educational test?—A. The educational test——

Q. Confined to reading and writing in the language of the immigrant?—A. Yes, sir; they would favor it; I have no doubt about that.

By Mr. BREWER :

Q. Are foreign-born people permitted to vote in the State of Illinois before taking out their final papers?—A. No, sir; with us in this State the right of suffrage, which is conferred by the State, is co-equal with the right of naturalization; that is, nobody is permitted to vote in this State unless he has become a naturalized citizen of the United States, and, therefore, he must satisfy the court that he has been a resident of this country for at least five years.

Q. And in order to take out his second papers he must have procured his first papers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the taking out of his second papers, is he compelled to produce his first papers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He is usually able to produce his first papers?—A. Yes, sir; that is my general experience, and I am satisfied that is not violated in a single instance, but there is a large proportion of the immigrants who come here under the age of eighteen and who never procure first papers.

Q. When they come before they are eighteen and live at least five years in this country then they can apply and take their citizens' papers out in the first instance?—A. Yes, sir.

CHICAGO, ILL., *Wednesday, May 28, 1890.*

The sub-committee convened at 11 a. m., pursuant to adjournment. Present: Hon. W. D. Owen, chairman; Hon. Herman Lehlbach, Hon. Herman Stump, Hon. Mark S. Brewer.

STATEMENT OF POTTER PALMER.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Palmer, how long have you been a resident of Chicago?—A. Since 1852.

Q. You have been engaged in active business here during all of these years?—A. Well, I was absent from here a portion of the time for four years; with that exception, I have been here.

Q. Now, this committee is charged with an examination into the workings of the immigration and naturalization laws. We have taken much evidence in New York and in Boston, and just now we are seeking to get from various active business citizens in some of the cities any ideas they may have with reference to amendment or change in those laws. You have quite a large foreign population in Chicago?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it your observation that this foreign population has been of benefit to the interests of the city and the Northwest?—A. It would be my opinion that they had in some respects; that a majority of the immigration has been a benefit. On the other hand, a portion of it has been a great disadvantage.

Q. I believe we can say that all are agreed that we want desirable citizens in America, and that we do not want any one to land here and remain who is likely to become an undesirable citizen. What would be your view of a landing tax of, say, \$25 a head on each immigrant?—A. My opinion is it would be a very reasonable tax.

Q. That it would be a reasonable tax?—A. A very reasonable tax.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Is that the tax that you would propose or would you make it larger?—A. May I ask what the tax is now?

Q. It is merely a tax for the purpose of paying the expenses of the immigration business?—A. What is that tax?

Q. Fifty cents.—A. Well, I would make it \$50.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What would be your thought in making it \$50?—A. Well you know this matter I have not given much attention. This would be my idea, that we, under the present regulations of immigration, have to furnish jails and penitentiaries for a large number of immigrants; they leave home as criminals and come here as criminals, and they soon drift into our jails and penitentiaries and become a tax to the country, a tax to the industries of the country; you and I both have to support our penitentiaries, probably; I do.

Q. And you would levy that tax partially for the purpose of meeting these expenses that you think flow from the undesirable portion of this immigration?—A. Yes, sir; that would be the object of the tax.

Q. Do you believe a tax of \$50 would serve to keep out any portion of this undesirable immigration?—A. Well, my argument would not be very good; I think the criminal would come here all the same.

Q. Would you advise a law that would keep out any man who had

ever been the inmate of a house of correction or any penal institution, or had ever been convicted of any felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude?—A. I would, certainly; I would also be in favor of a law that would keep out all non-supporting people, people who do not support themselves, or are not in a condition to support themselves.

Q. Yes, sir; such as have been the inmates of almshouses, or are liable to become a public charge?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What would you think, as a landing test, of what is known as the educational test, requiring each person landing, who is eighteen years of age, to be able to read and write in his own language?—A. I would disapprove of that. I think it would work a great injustice to a great many very worthy people. I think a great many worthy and industrious immigrants come to this country, and really are of very great benefit to the country, that can neither read nor write when they land here.

Q. What would be your opinion of the proposition that each immigrant shall be able to produce a certain amount of money on landing as an evidence of his thrift and economy and financial ability to take care of himself?—A. I would not recommend that; that would shut out the poor man because he had no money, let him be ever so worthy in other respects.

Q. You don't want any financial test on citizenship?—A. No, sir; not at all.

Q. And you would put on no educational test?—A. No, sir.

Q. But in view of the undesirable elements, you would put on a \$50 landing tax to pay the expenses?—A. I think so now, but I might change my mind before I leave this stand. My idea, while it is not as well matured as it might be (I have spent a great deal of time in Europe, and have had some little opportunity to see the immigrants as they come on steamers at different points), yet it seems to me our Government would do well to name certain ports in Europe (you know we excluded the Chinese; there is no trouble there; but we don't propose to exclude Europe)—to name certain ports at which immigrants could sail; say name two ports in France, name two in Italy, two in Spain, two in Portugal, two in Scotland, a couple in Ireland, etc., and for our Government to have an official there whose duty it would be to ascertain, beyond any question, the desirability of this person or that person in the matter of becoming a resident of the United States. Now that is what I would recommend. Then I would do away with this \$50 tax, if that could be done. I think that ports of departure should be named in each European country, not, however, in such way as to make an immigrant go way across the country to sail; say name three ports in Germany, and in Scandinavia you could name three or four, and in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark they all leave from three or four ports.

Q. Well, that is known as the consular investigation system?—A. Yes, sir; I would have that most thorough and rigid.

Q. And if that could be operated, you would operate it to keep out the classes you have referred to as becoming public charges?—A. Yes, sir; those classes could be kept out, and for that investigation to be very rigid and far reaching; as you know, we are getting an immense immigration, and if we were to draw the line very strict on their character and habits and standing and manhood, we would be getting, then, a large immigration, which, in my opinion, would be no disadvantage but a benefit. We are all immigrants. This country is inhabited by immigrants; some came a little earlier than the others; my parents came before me; I think we have room for a large immigration yet if it is of the right class.

By Mr. LEHLBACH

Q. The present law excludes criminals, paupers?—A. I know it does.

Q. And idiots and those likely to become a charge?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would you go further than that, provided the present law was executed properly?—A. Yes, sir; I would; I think I would; I think I would go a little further than that. I don't think that that law is carried out; I don't think the men we have there to look after that are paid sufficiently for their services, and I don't think they discharge their duties as thoroughly as they might.

Q. You have spoken about putting a head tax of \$50 on each immigrant for the purpose of compensating the state for the support of the prisoners, etc.?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it your opinion that the larger per cent. of the criminal classes are immigrants—that is, are people born in a foreign country?—A. Oh, but we know that a very large number of criminals leave Europe for the benefit of Europe and themselves, leaving there to escape punishment; it is generally understood that our country is a refuge for criminals from different parts of the world.

Q. What nationality do you consider the most undesirable from your experience as a resident of Chicago? You have here Germans, Irish, Scandinavians, Swedes, Norwegians, Poles, Italians, all the different nationalities; which of these do you think are the most undesirable immigrants?—A. I could not say. I think the better class, the law-abiding class, of all those nations are the desirable residents, desirable people; those that are able to support themselves. I should want to know that a person had some way of supporting himself, had some understanding of some kind of labor, so that when he came here, for instance, he would not soon become a tax. Now, there is another thing that this \$50 would cover. An immigrant comes here without much money; if he is sick a week he becomes a tax; if it is the case of a laboring man or woman and is sick a week the individual becomes a tax upon the community where he happens to be in the country. I think it ought to be well and thoroughly understood that these immigrants will be able to take care of themselves, support themselves.

Q. It has been stated here that there is a foreign population in Chicago of some five hundred and seventy odd thousand?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Raster testified here that there was a foreign population of 571,000 people. That foreign population has done a great deal toward developing Chicago, hasn't it?—A. I think the foreign population has done a great deal towards developing Chicago.

Q. Do you think there is much of the undesirable foreign element in Chicago now?—A. Well, I think there is some.

Q. To what extent?—A. More than with our own people. I have no information that would enable me to judge. We have an undesirable element of foreign population here that, by adopting this course that I suggest, we would be relieved from in the future.

Q. But wouldn't you, by a head tax of \$50, exclude the most desirable immigration? Suppose a Norwegian or Swede or German should come over here with five or six children and you tax them \$300, or, if there are seven in the family, \$350, you are keeping out by that the very people that ought to come in, aren't you?—A. Well, that was only suggested by me to cover this present state of immigration, but if you will give us a consular inspection on the other side, then I would not impose any tax at all. I think that would be a very great hardship, a very great injustice.

Q. The \$50 tax?—A. Yes, sir; in that case. My idea of the \$50

head tax was based on the condition of things that would continue to exist right along as we are going on now. These people come here and get sick and have to be taken care of, and those people that are criminals come here and get into our penitentiaries; it would help to defray that expense. But my convictions are just this: By a thoroughly rigid inspection by competent men, if this investigation would be so rigid as to shut out a hundred or two thousand a year it would do the country no great harm, but I would let every European come here who was a good law-abiding citizen, and in a way to support himself and his family. I am not one of these people who think America is for Americans only. We have plenty of room here for all law-abiding and self-supporting people that can come. Now these officers who are employed abroad are kept on starvation wages. I found consuls in Europe who hardly had money enough to buy their clothing and pay their board. If you added any additional work to them without any additional recompense, you would find it would be very badly done, but the Government could place men there who would make that inspection perfect. Why, I have stood on steamers' decks and have seen the steerage people come on with bundles and packs, I have seen men stand down and call out a person's name, and these people did not even know their own name when they heard it. I don't know why they didn't know their own name, but I have seen them go up and punch them, and tell them that was the name by which they were to go on the steamer.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Mr. Palmer, do you know anything about how much money is realized from the 50 cents now imposed?—A. No, sir.

Q. I will state it to you. There is now in the hands of the United States Government a surplus immigrant fund of at least \$150,000 from this 50-cent tax. That fund is used to take care of the indigent, and provide for their transportation over the country, etc. Why, then, would you think it necessary to increase that tax?—A. Well, I think perhaps I am doing myself and my convictions an injustice by charging this \$50. If the course I would like to see the Government pursue was put in practice even the 50-cent tax would be hardly necessary. I would be glad to have that stricken out, but so far as my knowledge is concerned, I would favor this rigid inspection; have it so that the immigrants could not leave Europe without passing through one of the ports named.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. We understand in the first place you suggested the \$50 tax not in view simply of the expense of landing the immigrant, the immediate expenses, sickness, etc., but because so many are coming over who afterwards become a public charge by reason of falling into destitution by reason of criminal action, etc. You would impose the \$50 tax in view of the present condition of affairs; that was your thought?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But now you would change the present condition of affairs by a consular investigation in Europe at the port of embarkation, that would be thorough, and that would keep out all classes that have been in houses of correction, who have been in almshouses, who are likely in any way to become a charge upon the public, who are in any way of an immoral character; but you would let every person come in, from whatsoever nationality, who was likely to become a good citizen?—A. Yes, sir; from Europe.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES JONAS.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Where do you reside?—A. Racine, Wisconsin.

Q. You are an editor?—A. I am editor of a Bohemian newspaper.

Q. What is the name of the paper?—A. The Slavie. It is the oldest Bohemian newspaper in this country.

Q. Are there many Bohemians located in Wisconsin?—A. According to my estimate we have about 60,000 or 70,000, counting in the children of the first generation born here.

Q. How long have you resided in this country?—A. I have resided in this country—in the United States—twenty-seven years, except three years when I was abroad as United States consul.

Q. Is the immigration of Bohemians increasing or decreasing?—A. Well, in my judgment, it has been almost stationary for the last six or eight years, has been very moderate. I made a little calculation, in pursuance to instructions received from the Department of State while I was in Prague, of the number of Bohemians coming to the United States, and I ascertained that there have been, within the last six or eight years, perhaps 10,000 a year on an average. Before that, in some years, it ran 12,000 or 15,000, exceptionally.

Q. When they come to this country is it generally the whole families that come, or is it generally the men?—A. As a rule they come with their families. If you will allow me to give you a few official figures I can give it from one of the reports I sent to the Department of State recently published. These figures are received from the port officers at Hamburg, Bremen, and some of the agents of the steam-ship companies. Now, from Hamburg they reported that in 1885 the whole number of emigrants was 3,776; of this number 1,995 were men and 1,781 females, so that was about equal. Well, the same proportion held good the next year (1886) and in 1887 almost the same proportion all through. Now, the preponderance of men is explained mostly on the theory that many of the young men run away. Now, in Hungary, concerning the Hungarian immigration, the facts are different. In 1887 there passed through Hamburg 9,598 Hungarians; of this number there were 7,331 men and only 2,267 females, and from the remainder of Austria there were in the same year (1887) 5,830 emigrants; of this number 3,980 were males and 1,850 females. These are official figures.

Q. Are these immigrants who come over, as far as your observation goes, mechanics, or are they laboring people; that is, what we would call here unskilled laborers?—A. Now, this refers to 1887, and the estimate was from Bremen; the immigrants were 40 per cent. farmers, 35 per cent. mechanics, and 25 per cent. laborers.

Q. What per cent. under your observation would you judge were able to read and write in their own language?—A. Of the Bohemians?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. Without any regard to the Hungarians?

Q. From your knowledge, I would like to have it all.—A. When I say Bohemian immigration I mean the immigration of the Bohemian nationality coming from the Bohemian provinces of the Austrian Empire. Those provinces have a population of some eight or nine millions of people. Now, of that Bohemian immigration, you mean to say—will you please repeat the question?

Q. I want to know how many of those that come to this country, in your opinion, are able to read and write in their own language?—A. Now, confining myself to Bohemian immigration, I believe you will

find 2 per cent. unable to read and write, because there is a compulsory education law in that country, and every child from six to twelve in the country, and in the incorporated villages from six to fourteen, is obliged to attend school.

Q. How about the others, in your judgment?—A. Among the Hungarians I suppose there is a large proportion of illiterates, and concerning the Hungarians, if I may be allowed to state my view on that matter—they are called Hungarians, but they almost exclusively come from the northern portion of Hungary, which is inhabited by the Slovaks; they speak a dialect of the Bohemian language—I should think there must be, not to exaggerate it, over 30 per cent. who are illiterate, unable to read and write in their own language.

Q. When these people come here and remain in this country, say five or six years, do they get along well, financially?—A. The Bohemians do, as a rule.

Q. They do?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do they do skilled labor in our factories and as masons, carpenters, etc.?—A. Yes, sir; in Eastern states they are mostly settled in the cities; further west they are farmers, the great bulk of the Bohemian immigrants.

Q. In Wisconsin?—A. Yes, sir; of the seventy thousand, I suppose there are not over seven or eight thousand in the cities.

Q. How do they get along on the farms?—A. Very well, as far as my personal observation goes. In my county they are hard working and economical. They commence on a few acres, and generally buy more land and build up large farms; in fact, almost all the Bohemian farms in Wisconsin are good farms. Many of the farmers are wealthy, have grown wealthy; some, of course, brought some means from the old country, some capital.

Q. Among the immigrants, as far as your experience goes in the last ten years, are many of them who come from Bohemia criminals?—A. I do not believe there are many. There are a few here, but they have run away from justice the same as from elsewhere; that ought to be stopped if there is any way of stopping it. I don't know about that.

Q. Would you recommend, and you know, of course, what the present law is in relation to immigration prohibiting the landing of paupers, of criminals, idiots, and such persons as are liable to become a charge on the public; would you recommend a revision of the law restricting immigration, making it more difficult for a person to land, or have you anything to recommend to this committee in relation to this matter?—

A. Well, all I would recommend would be the addition of an educational test; I would require every intending immigrant, landing on our shores, to be able to read and write in his own language. That I would make a general condition.

Q. Would you advise a consular inspection on the other side?—A. If there is to be any effect in the inspection, of course, it must be consular, for this inspection at the ports of arrival doesn't amount to anything.

Q. Would you recommend a consular inspection on the other side?—

A. I would recommend it if our consular service was changed. It would be necessary to make some radical changes. Of course I do not want to criticise our Government or Department of State. I know that the Department is doing its duty as well as it can under the present system; but under the present system men are sent out, who, very often, could not attend to such duties.

Q. Would not a consular inspection on the other side have a tendency to keep out the most desirable immigrants?—A. Undesirable!

Q. The most desirable?—A. I don't believe it would.

Q. If a man was put to the trouble of making application before, thinking that there was a difficulty about landing here, wouldn't, perhaps, the most desirable of the immigrants that come to this side, be deterred from making application?—A. No, sir; I don't think they would; during my service a great many from my consular district came voluntarily to me and asked me questions about America; of course I always told them what was proper to tell them, but there was quite a number of persons I really deterred from emigrating by telling them how they would find matters here. If a consular inspection could be made effective, I think it would be very good in its results. It would be necessary to send able men abroad, well able to perform their duties; otherwise it would be liable to abuse.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Wouldn't it exclude immigrants from those countries that have not a compulsory system of education?—A. Yes, sir; I think it would exclude a great many of them for the benefit of the laboring people of the United States; especially as far as the Hungarians are concerned, in my opinion, we receive a large proportion of undesirable immigrants. Of course, I don't want to shut the doors against any nationality, but it is a fact acknowledged by the leading Hungarians in this country themselves.

Q. Do you think the undesirable immigrants are those who can not read and write in their own language?—A. Mostly; perhaps not always, for there may be an exception. During recent years immigration from Poland and Russia has been very heavy. I suppose it is generally known it is composed of one element wholly, in effect; the Polish and Russian Jews I think, to a great extent, are undesirable.

Q. Don't you think the class you have last named comprise the most undesirable immigrants that come to this country?—A. Yes, sir; I think they do. Many are bound always to remain an unproductive class; there may be some mechanics among them, especially tailors. A great many of them flock to London. The eastern part of London has been crowded with Russo-Poland Jews, which has given rise to the so-called sweating system that has been investigated by Parliament. The tailor's trade in the eastern end of London has been almost ruined by them. I noticed myself, in New York, that the same abuses are now going on there, and that also in Baltimore it has taken hold, and in a few years the tailoring trade may be almost entirely in the hands of those people, and controlled by them.

Q. Isn't the cigar and cigarette business also getting into the hands of those people?—A. I don't know about that; I know a great many of them in New York are cigar makers.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You would not exclude them from this country, would you?—A. No, sir; I would not; I would exact an educational test. As I said before, the inspection must needs be abroad, and some changes would be necessary in the matter of appointments, etc. That would be a condition *sine qua non*.

By Mr. BREWER:

Q. How long were you in the consular service?—A. Three years in the consular service.

Q. At Prague?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How large a district is that in English miles?—A. It comprises

the whole of Bohemia; about 20,000 square miles with 6,000,000 population.

Q. How far distant from Prague was the outward part of your district?—A. The furthestmost parts were only three or perhaps, at the most, four hours ride by rail.

Q. Now, there are consular districts where the consulate would be at least, 200 miles?—A. It would be in Russia, but not in Great Britain Germany, France, Italy, etc.

Q. Four hours ride would be 100 miles?—A. Yes, sir; that is about it.

Q. Now, suppose the immigrant lived 100 miles away from the consul; as a consular officer, how are you going to find out about that man?—A. The head of the family would have to appear before the consul.

Q. Yes, sir; and if he would appear you would simply have his statement?—A. His statement under oath.

Q. But you would not be permitted to administer an oath?—A. Yes, sir; consuls are permitted to administer the oath.

Q. Not to foreign subjects?—A. Yes, sir; sometimes they have to do it.

Q. Well, aren't you aware that in Germany, at least, the authorities, the Government, will not permit a consul to administer an oath?—A. They can hardly prevent it, sir; it is required by our laws, and the only question is——

Q. Aren't you aware that our consul has been arrested for doing that very thing, and that an English consul has been arrested and——A. When did it happen, sir?

Q. The case of the English consul happened in 1884.—A. I am not aware of that; I administered a large number of oaths myself.

Q. From your idea, then, suppose you were permitted to administer an oath; you simply have the oath then of the man himself?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If the immigrant should desire to take it upon himself to go to the port of shipment, it could be administered by the consul there, couldn't it, just as well?—A. Well, do you mean simply that he would make oath on certain statements to be made before the consul, and that he would decide whether he was a desirable immigrant or not?

Q. Yes, sir?—A. In such a case of course it would be a great hardship if he should go to the port and the consul should send him back with his whole family. That would be entirely impracticable. Of course, if it is controlled at all, it must be done in the consular district itself, not at the port of embarkation.

Q. Then it would amount simply and wholly to a man's own statement?—A. That is one thing, and then if you see a man personally and examine him, you can form a certain estimate of his character and of his veracity too.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. It would be left entirely to the discretion of one man, and wouldn't it have this effect, that the criminal who is trying to escape to this country to get away from punishment, would find a way to get through, notwithstanding going through a consular examination, and that this examination would be a hardship on the desirable immigrants, would compel them to go through, as Mr. Brewer says, a hundred miles of territory, and would it not put them to such an annoyance and inconvenience that it would deter the very men that this country ought to have, and the criminal classes would be excluded no more than they are now, because they would get through probably without any trouble?—

A. I think of the most desirable class very few would be deterred by any such inspection. When they intend to emigrate and have a firm intention of coming over here with their families and settle down and become American citizens they would not mind the little trouble of going a few miles. I don't believe of the Bohemian emigrants that there would be more than two hundred who would have to travel that distance of a hundred miles. Then, in my opinion, it would be necessary to appear and make a statement, and allow the consul time to make an examination—say, allow thirty days to elapse.

By Mr. BREWER:

Q. Have you given the subject of naturalization any consideration?—

A. Yes, sir, a little.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Would you advise an increase of the present head tax of 50 cents?—A. I would increase it to \$1.

Q. Well, why?—A. I suppose the expenses are a little in excess of the present receipts; and I think they ought to pay that expense; and in the second place, perhaps it might go a little ways towards excluding some persons.

Q. Would you do so for the purpose of excluding any, or would you do it for the purpose of defraying the expenses only?—A. Well, both probably; it would have a tendency to exclude a few, perhaps, of these undesirable immigrants who come with large families; it might keep them out.

Q. How much does it cost for a Russian to come to this country?—

A. The fare from Russia to New York, well, from the western provinces of Russia to New York that expense is about \$40.

Q. The total expense?—A. The children of course would be less. They don't pay anything at all on some of the railroads and steam-ship lines, and on others they pay less. It may not be over \$35 on the average.

Q. The conditions in Russia are such that it takes a man a considerable number of years to accumulate and lay aside forty dollars, doesn't it?—A. I think so; if he has nothing at all and wants to accumulate property it takes him some time unless he inherits it, or unless he lives in a manufacturing town where the men work and save.

Q. Then upon those people who try to escape the tyranny of the Russian Government and work perhaps for three or four or five years to accumulate forty dollars to come here, you would still impose a tax, because they came here without a dollar perhaps, and if they weren't able to pay the dollar let that exclude them?—A. I think it would do no harm if some of that immigration could be excluded in that way because a great many of those immigrants are not voluntary. I know within the last year, some time before I left Prague, the Austro-Hungarian Government took up the matter and prosecuted about forty or fifty local immigration agents, and the majority were found guilty and sentenced to prison for inducing in an improper way immigrants to go to America and taking advantage of their needs and robbing them in various ways. I have traveled in that country and talked with the people and found out myself that perhaps the most of that immigration is not voluntary. It is induced.

Q. Do you think those people who come here from Russia make in time desirable citizens?—A. I think the bulk of them have been here a very short time, and it is very hard to tell, but I think a large portion

of them will make very good citizens. I would not exclude them as a class, but a large proportion ought to be excluded.

Q. Would you exclude the anarchist, the socialist, and the nihilist?—

A. I would not exclude anybody on account of their opinions. I have known Bohemian and German socialists who came over here with their socialistic notions, etc., but they would change and become good citizens. I would not exclude anybody on account of religious or political opinions; that would be entirely unjust and improper. The educational test, if I had the power, I would introduce. I come from a cosmopolitan State; as you know, in Wisconsin all the nationalities are represented, and I don't believe we have a large proportion of this undesirable class in Wisconsin. As yet most of the immigrants coming there are a desirable acquisition to our population. I believe it is just such an American State as Massachusetts or any other State. I believe if immigration should be stopped now in twenty-five years you would not hear any other language spoken in Wisconsin than English.

By Mr. BREWER :

Q. Have you given the subject of naturalization any particular consideration?—A. I can't say I have given it particular consideration, but I have considered it in a somewhat superficial way, of course, in the course of my newspaper work.

Q. Are men in Wisconsin permitted to vote on taking out their first papers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long after?—A. As soon as they take out the first papers they are voters, but they are required to live in the State at least one year before voting.

Q. What is your observation with those who have taken out their first papers, about their taking out their second papers; is it generally done?—A. It is done generally, but of course there are exceptions; I know a good many who have taken out their first papers fifteen or twenty years ago, and don't care to take out their second papers because they are voters; I think that is wrong.

Q. What effect does it have on the sons of those that take out only their first papers; the sons who grow up?—A. In their neglect to secure their right of citizenship, of course they are foreigners; they remain aliens, but some of them do neglect it, and of course nobody ever pays any attention to it, and they perform all the duties of citizenship, and run for office and are elected, and fill it.

Q. Well, the first papers, not of course naturalizing the minor children, the sons grow up, and as the father votes, the sons think they can vote?—A. Yes, sir; you find some such cases. There was some trouble about that in Milwaukee, I believe. There is no such trouble about that now as there used to; they took out their full papers.

Q. Have you any suggestions to make as to changing the naturalization law?—A. The only suggestion I would make would be to require a time to be set for the hearing; that is, to publish the application and allow some time to elapse before the application is acted upon.

Q. In other words, you think that notice should be given, formal notice, that the party is to make application to the court at a certain time?—A. Yes, sir; that is my opinion about it.

Q. From your observation, do you think there are many who take out their papers who are not, under the law, entitled to them; that is, their last papers?—A. I know there are some such cases; of course I have no means of judging, but it is evident there are some.

Q. Your observation applies more to the larger cities than the rural districts?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Would you extend the time for a man to become naturalized? It is now five years.—A. I think five years is sufficient, and that it is plenty; yes, sir. In my opinion, there is not the least necessity for any extension as to time. If a man is worthy of being received as an American he ought to be able to be received as a citizen within five years.

Q. Then the only change you would make in the naturalization laws is that you would require the person desiring to take out his second papers to make an application which should be advertised and notice given in the papers, a number of days' notice?—A. About thirty days.

Q. And then he should appear before the court with his witness?—A. Yes, sir; that is all.

STATEMENT OF JOHN ANDERSON.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You are a resident of Chicago?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you are the publisher of the——A. The Daily Scandinavian.

Q. How long have you resided in Chicago, Mr. Anderson?—A. On the 2d day of July it will be forty-five years.

Q. Are you a native-born citizen or naturalized?—A. Naturalized; that is, I got out my second papers; I did not have to; I don't suppose the law would have required it, but I did it for safety.

Q. How many Scandinavians do you estimate are in the city of Chicago to day?—A. What they call the Scandinavian population?

Q. I mean those born in Scandinavia, who came here as immigrants, and their children.—A. Between eighty and a hundred thousand.

Q. How many, in your judgment, have come annually and settled here in the city in the last ten years?—A. You see it varies a good deal, and my observation is there may be some years a very few that would come here, according to the times; they would come from other cities and all parts of the United States. I suppose some years there are as many as five or six, perhaps up to eight or ten thousand that would come; other years, only a few thousand.

Q. Is the immigration of that nationality increasing or decreasing or is it holding its own as far as this city is concerned?—A. As far as this city is concerned I think in the last ten years they have increased a great deal.

Q. I am speaking now of this last year; does that compare favorably with the preceding years?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are the people engaged in, in what pursuits of life?—A. Mostly as mechanics.

Q. Skilled mechanics?—A. Yes, sir; skilled mechanics.

Q. There are not many unskilled laborers among them, are there?—A. Not many; of course there are some.

Q. What per cent. of those from the other side were able to read and write in their own language when they came here?—A. Well, I should say all.

Q. Do they come here with money or do they arrive without much means?—A. A great majority have limited means. Some have quite a little sum, you know, that they would invest here, but take it as a whole, I would say limited.

Q. Is it the case that many of your people (I speak to you as representing a nationality), after having been here some time themselves,

send for their friends or the remainder of their families, or do the families come altogether?—A. Well, as much as possible, all come together; that is, a man, wife, and if there are any connections such as brothers or sisters, and the means are limited, they will come on and send for them when they have the means. There is a great deal of money sent back from this country to bring over others.

Q. If there is any stimulated immigration as far as your nationality is concerned, Swedes and Scandinavians, is that stimulated immigration caused by the advertisements of steam-boat agents, or is it caused by people writing to their relatives and friends on the other side, and bringing them over in that way?—A. Mostly by letters from their relatives and friends.

Q. What is the financial condition of the people after they have been here (I speak now of those who come without much means), what is their financial condition after they have resided here, say, from five to ten years; are they thrifty?—A. Yes, sir; very.

Q. Do they lay up money?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have money in the savings bank?—A. Yes, sir; and in lots, property.

Q. Do many of them live in their own houses?—A. I guess there is no foreign nationality that get their own houses as quick as the Scandinavian; they don't like to pay rent.

Q. Well, now, Mr. Anderson, you understand, of course, what we are here for. It has been suggested that the immigration laws should be changed in some respects to restrict immigration and keep out the undesirable class?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any recommendation to make, from your experience as a resident here and an observer, would you recommend any change in the present immigration laws?—A. No, sir; I don't know as I can say I have any recommendation to make; I believe in excluding some of them that have been coming over of late years.

Q. Who would you exclude?—A. Why the same persons Herman Raster was telling you yesterday he would exclude; there are what they call anarchists, people who have an idea they can walk around the streets of the city of Chicago, and live like merchant princes without doing any work.

Q. How would or could you frame a law to exclude such people?—A. I have no suggestions to make.

Q. Would you advise a consular inspection on the other side?—A. Yes.

Q. Give us a reason why you would have that; why it would be necessary in your own native country?—A. To my country I don't think it would be any benefit; I don't think there are any anarchists there.

Q. Suppose there were; how could you tell by consular inspection?—A. By having them brought before the consuls and having witnesses where they live, in the immediate neighborhood, and, in fact, their general reputation.

Q. How many Scandinavians come to this country a year, would you think; say last year, how many came?—A. Sixty-eight to seventy thousand.

Q. Now if you changed the law, compelling a consular inspection, would you not put every one of those sixty-eight or seventy thousand people that came from your country, to a great deal of trouble and annoyance and expense?—A. Yes, sir; that is so.

Q. For the purpose of keeping out perhaps, only a handful of people do you think that would be the proper thing to advise?—A. Well, no,

I don't think I could say that now; as far as my own people are concerned, that is entirely unnecessary.

Q. Have you observed the immigration coming from other lands to this country, say from Ireland, from Germany, from France, and do you think the immigration coming from those countries is so bad that you would subject your people to a consular inspection in order to prevent improper immigrants from those sections of the continent of Europe from coming in?—A. No, sir; I don't suppose there is enough of them to pay for all that.

Q. Then you would hardly favor a consular inspection?—A. I would modify that when I come to look into it—think of it.

Q. Would you make any educational qualifications?—A. Yes.

Q. In what way would you make it, more than compelling the immigrant to read and write in his own language?—A. Read and write in his own language.

Q. You would not compel them to be conversant with the English language?—A. Oh, no.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. How about your countrymen? Wouldn't that be a hardship? Might not that change your views?—A. It might.

Q. Suppose you could not read and write, but had a great deal of natural ability, wouldn't you think that a great hardship?—A. Yes, sir; probably I would.

Q. Why would you favor an educational test?—A. I suppose we would get a better class of people in this country.

Q. That would be aimed at one particular class of Europe, wouldn't it? It would not affect the Scandinavians or the Germans; it would not affect any of the nationalities where they have compulsory education.—A. No, sir.

Q. But wouldn't that be a blow aimed particularly at the Hungarians?—A. Yes, and his surroundings.

Q. Do you know the per cent. of people who, at the age of eighteen, are unable to read and write, and after that time become educated?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is it not a fact that of a thousand people who are unable to either read or write at the age of eighteen, not 4 per cent. of them learn after that time?—A. Well, not knowing that, I could not tell you, but it might be a fact?

Q. It is a fact. If that is the fact in this country among Americans, a foreigner who comes here without means, to a strange country, surrounded by all the trials of the new environment, isn't it fair to presume that the per cent. will be greatly diminished with that class, and that instead of 4 per cent. learning to read and write who arrive here at eighteen years of age, there won't be 2 per cent.; in other words, don't you believe it is a fair conclusion that the man who lands here at the age of eighteen unable to read and write, and must make his way in the world, in a land with a new language, never will learn to read and write?—A. No, sir; I think they will. I think the surroundings, coming to this country, surrounded by their friends and relatives, and finding everybody here more or less educated, would be a great stimulation to them to learn, even at that age, or try to learn.

Q. So in your opinion the chances are that he would learn to read and write after landing here?—A. A good many would. I think a great many would learn to read and write after they came to this country; I most certainly think that; the surroundings, the people he gets among

and lives among, and if he is not able to write a postscript on a letter or anything of that kind, he would not feel like he would be at home.

Q. Then that being the case, why do you call for an educational test?—A. I call for an educational test on this ground, that they ought not to be able to come to this country until they have learned to read and write at home.

Q. You think we have enough to care for without educating them?—

A. Yes, sir; I don't know as we are here to educate them; still, we are always willing to help our neighbors. That is the way I feel about it.

Q. What per cent. of the Scandinavians are able to read and write?—

A. I should say they are all able to. Now and then one may be found, but I have not found any.

Q. Do you know the per cent. of illiteracy in Germany?—A. It is very small.

Q. How about England?—A. England, I don't know.

Q. Do you know the per cent. of illiteracy in Ireland?—A. I do not; I have seen it, but I can't say that I know it, nor in England.

Q. Do you know anything of the percentage of illiteracy in Italy?—

A. No, sir.

Q. Now we can not legislate for any class, and don't propose to legislate against any class. The only thing is whether the educational test is a proper test to be put on the immigrant, or not. In your judgment, you believe every immigrant landing here ought to be able to read and write in his own language?—A. Ought to be, certainly; that I would say freely and I believe quite a number of them, if they can't read and write, after coming here they learn.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. The object, if I understand the question, is whether those who could not read and write in their own language should be prohibited from coming here; what is your answer to that?—A. I don't know whether I would have such a law as that or not. I would like to have them educated enough to have them to be able to read and write, and if we could do anything to try to compel those countries to enforce a compulsory education, I would like to see it, but I would not like a law that would exclude a poor boy or girl from coming to this country.

Q. So you would not favor a law that would say, unless an immigrant could read and write in his own language, we would not permit him to land in this country?—A. Well, I would hate to say that.

Q. Why should the immigrant, the Scandinavian, although very few, who was honest, able to work and industrious, be excluded from citizenship here on an educational test, while the ignorant negro of the South is encouraged to vote?—A. No; I would like to have the Government make the negro learn as soon as possible.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Would you advise any change in the naturalization law?—A. No. I can not say that I have studied that enough to have an opinion on it.

Q. The United States attorneys in different sections of the country are filing complaints before this committee, and are asking radical changes in the naturalization laws. They claim that men are taken up by droves and naturalized, not to become citizens, but to cast a vote at the election on the morrow.—A. Yes, sir; that I have seen.

Q. Now, we all feel, without argument, that that is wrong. To get a vote at this or that election is not the thought in naturalization. It is to make a man an American citizen, and that includes a vote and ten thousand other glorious things; now, how can we correct this whole-

sale evil? Men come up and are naturalized about like they are passed at the immigration headquarters in Castle Garden. I stood there the other day and held my watch on the inspectors, and each inspector averaged an immigrant to every thirty seconds. He claimed he was inspecting them under due forms of law.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, they will take them up and naturalize them about the same way. In the first place, there is no solemnity about the oath taken at that time that makes any impression on the man's mind. He does not start into citizenship with any of that solemnity of feeling, any of the conviction that he ought to have. Moreover, there are frauds perpetrated in these naturalizations. Now, these are admitted wrongs. The question is, have you given the matter any thought, and have you any suggestions that you would like to make to the committee amendatory of the present law?—A. I have no suggestions to make now.

Q. You have not thought of it, and have no statement to make?—A. I should like, off-hand, to see some law made whereby the city and the State would be protected against these fraudulent naturalizations, but just what would be the best mode of enactment, I have not thought about it.

STATEMENT OF LUIS JACKSON.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You reside in Chicago?—A. Yes, sir, at 117 Franklin street.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am a journalist, special writer.

Q. Are you connected with a paper?—A. No, sir; special work, political economy, articles for railroads, etc.

Q. Are you a native-born citizen or naturalized citizen?—A. Naturalized citizen.

Q. How long have you resided here?—A. Eight years in Chicago.

Q. How long have you been in this country?—A. Eight years, but I had been here before on a visit.

Q. What part of Europe did you come from?—A. Liverpool, England.

Q. Are you an Englishman by birth?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The committee is investigating the immigration question, whether it is desirable to change the existing law or to enact new laws, in view of the conditions which now exist in this country; have you any views to present to this committee?—A. Yes, sir; I think it would be very wrong to change the laws at all, because, I have gone all over this country and find that out of the thousands and hundreds of thousands of immigrants that come to this country, there may be, perhaps, a very small percentage of bad people. I know that the most men that come, what I have seen of them all over the country, they came here to earn their living and to become citizens, and if they don't become citizens, their children are, and it is simply because there is a little outcry about anarchy and all that; I think it would be very wrong. When the time comes to stop immigration, it will stop like it stopped in England.

Q. Then you would place no restriction, any further than the existing laws provide?—A. I would prevent paupers, idiots, criminals, etc., those likely to become a burden.

Q. Have you traveled much over this country?—A. I have been 9,000 miles, all over the West.

Q. You have seen the conditions all over the country?—A. Yes, sir; I have seen the Scandinavians where they are on their farms; I have seen all the people in the northwestern States, and all down south. The objection I find is where these Italians or Jewish people or other

people huddle together in a town. That should be broken up. This colonizing is the only evil. The only evil in Italian immigration is that it huddles together.

Q. And as far as your observation goes, the immigration now to the United States, and the coming over of these large numbers of immigrants, is a benefit to the country rather than a detriment?—A. Yes, sir. It is an economic benefit as a wealth producer.

Q. Suppose out of the five or six hundred thousand people that come here every year, there is a certain percentage of undesirable immigrants, would you advise that the law be changed in order to exclude such persons?—A. No, sir. I was the Russian refugee commissioner in London at the time a great many of those Jewish refugees came over, and out of those people there was about 5 per cent. undesirable. We had nothing to do with them, and they went back of their own accord. Out of that large body of men of five thousand, I only found thirteen who could not read and write.

Q. Of the Russians?—A. Of the Russian Jews.

Q. Thirteen?—A. Yes, sir; I have that recorded.

Q. Then if an educational qualification was required of the immigrant in this country it would not exclude, probably, 1 per cent. of the Russians?—A. It would not exclude at all, because they are educated, but of the Russians themselves it would exclude a great many, because there are a great many of them.

Q. Have you any change to recommend in the naturalization laws?—A. I would not extend them any longer, but I would, if possible, make them shorter. All this cry about the privileges of American citizenship—I don't see where the privilege is; it is a responsibility. I would compe the churches to deliver a lecture on political economy once a month.

Q. What would be the use of compelling the churches to deliver these lectures if you could not compel the people to go to church?—A. Well, there are no places where they can learn their duties here, but they could go there and learn many things. Now, I would like to call the committee's attention to the fact that I oppose the consular examination abroad on this ground, that the young men who are trying to get away from the army could not get into this country, but you would get the undesirable people. Now, without this proposed consular examination, you get a man about nineteen years of age, who has learned a trade and comes to America, as it is now, whereas the consular examination would stop all these young men.

Q. What are your views as to the educational qualification?—A. I would not allow a man, under any circumstances, to come into this country that did not know his own language.

Q. You mean able to read and write?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where would you make that examination?—A. At Castle Garden.

Q. Suppose a ship-load of Italians came over here, amounting to six or seven hundred men or men, women, and children, and suppose when they landed at Castle Garden, having spent all the money that they had for the passage, good, strong, able-bodied men and women, and you put them through a cross-examination and found one-half of them could not read and write, would you send them back?—A. I would send them back at the expense of the steam-ship company, and therefore when they went on the steam-ship, they would be asked to sign their name, and thereupon, if they could not, the steamers would not take them. It would work just like the pauper law.

Q. How many of the immigrants, in your judgment, who come here are unable to read and write, and what nationality do they belong to as

a general thing?—A. Well, I presume they belong to the Italians. I know the statistics, the educational statistics, show 6 per cent. of illiteracy, and the lowest in our country, of course, is Iowa, where it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the natives; I think the Italians are the worst.

Q. How would it be with the Irish?—A. The test would not affect the Irish much; they can debate and answer and everything.

Q. Do you think they can read and write, all of them?—A. Yes, sir; I think they can.

By Mr. BREWER:

Q. I understood you to say you would be in favor of an educational test; now you would prescribe that test without regard to nationalities?—A. Oh, regardless.

Q. And not for the purpose of keeping out any one nationality, but making it a general rule?—A. I would not allow any one to vote in this country, or take out naturalization papers, who could not read and write.

Q. In their own language, or the English?—A. That is it.

Q. Now why would you do that, for the benefit of our own country?—A. Yes, sir; our own country; the reason I say that is because I am a Jew, and for three thousand years we have educated our people, and every man that can read and write knows his duty as a citizen.

Q. What classes outside of the educational qualification would you desire to prohibit from coming here?—A. Only the paupers and criminals.

Q. And those who are unable to read and write in their own language?—A. Their own language.

Q. Or the English language?—A. Or the English language.

STATEMENT OF GUSTAVUS E. GORDON.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State your name, Mr. Gordon, and give us your statement with reference to the matter under investigation.—A. Gustavus E. Gordon. I live in Jefferson County, Wis. I am a farmer. For a number of years I have been president of the National Humane Associations, and especially in Wisconsin; the president has had charge of the vagrant and immigrant poor, not officially, but philanthropically, that is, voluntarily, and a great many immigrants have been in my hands in the last sixteen years.

My object in coming before the committee was to make a suggestion or two with regard to the methods employed, according to my own knowledge, by the crown colonies in England in settling their positions with the immigrants, and the relations those regulations bore to the immigration to this country during the same period of time. For a number of years I was employed in the immigration business in London, and while I do not want to give any names either of ship companies or of persons, yet as an American I feel as though I would like to relate some of the experiences I had and that I know about. For many years the Australian and Canadian colonies selected their immigrants by a very careful system of sifting. Between 1859 and 1875, at least, no immigrant of the steerage quality went out to any Australian colony. I believe I am right, also, in saying none went to the Canadian possessions, except some to Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, except that were subject to the rules of the commissioners of the crown colonies.

Application had to be made to the commission or to one of the officers, and the rules were very strict. A man or woman must be physically perfect; a defect in eye or limb excluded. The children must have been healthy. The family had to be in almost every instance free from hereditary disease and especially hereditary insanity. They had to pass a physician's examination twice, once before going on board the ship and once before the ship cleared. They had to have a certificate there from the minister of the parish or the Catholic priest, or the priest of the person, or from a justice of the peace. But I think I can say that, without any fear of exaggeration, without any fear of contradiction, that if there could be made an examination of the lists of steerage passengers from the ports of Glasgow, Londonderry, Queenstown, and London, between the years 1859 and 1875, it would be found that the rejected immigrants of the crown colonies were invariably shipped to the United States; that is to say, the same names will appear practically upon the steerage lists of the American packets, and afterwards the American steam lines.

The reason I feel certain about it is that at the final clearance at Queenstown and Londonderry and other places, where those clearances occur, the immigrants always got away from there, never went back to their own homes, and I had reason to believe and I believe, now, they almost invariably found their way here, assisted by the boards of guardians and by local boards of different kinds scattered throughout the British Islands. I know that was the case while I was perfectly familiar with the methods employed by the crown commissioners in selecting for their own colony. I say that merely as an indication of the sort of thing that I know went on. Since then I have been a student, and a professor at one time at Harvard College, of the subject of insanity, crime, and pauperism, and the general questions relating to the dependent, defective, and criminal classes, and I am as much assured in my own mind that the decrease of the ratio or proportion of insanity, pauperism, and crime in the British Islands corresponds practically with the increase here. This has been the dumping ground, I believe deliberately made, for the dependent and defective classes, if not, indeed, some of the criminal classes of the British Islands. I want to say that clearly because I believe it is absolutely true. In tracing here (especially in the East, and also partially in the West) the so-called increase in our insanity and pauperism, I have been able to trace pretty nearly in every instance a large proportion of foreign subjects, trace them back to similar institutions in the old country. I believe that is so.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. What part of the old country, Ireland?—A. I think that applies to every country in great Britain—all over Great Britain. I think the so-called "parish-poor law guardians" have deliberately dumped their subjects upon us in that way. I know it is a severe thing to say, but I think it is true.

Q. Do you think that is being done now?—A. I don't know anything about these matters within the last ten years. I think it was done systematically. In that regard I think I have said all I want to say about the matter.

Q. You are a resident of Wisconsin?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Near what city?—A. I am near the town of Fort Atkinson, in Jefferson County, Wis.

Q. And you have, either in your official capacity or as a citizen, noticed the poor who are thrown upon the town and people to be taken care of?—A. Yes, sir; I am very familiar with that.

Q. Have you a knowledge of the amount of foreign population in your vicinity?—A. Not statistically, I have not.

Q. At all, if you have an opinion. Are there any Scandinavians?—A. Not in my vicinity immediately, yet I know a good deal of the Scandinavian settlements.

Q. What foreign nationality are the most?—A. German, Irish, Polish, and some Italians.

Q. Please state how many of the Italians, as far as your experience is concerned, ask for aid from the overseer of the poor or charitable institutions.—A. We have not in Wisconsin very many Italians.

Q. Of those that you do have.—A. Well, I don't remember an instance in administering the affairs of the Society of the Associated Charities of Milwaukee, of which I was an officer for many years, as president of the Humane Society of the State, which had charge of the dependent children, I don't remember of an instance of an Italian asking for aid.

Q. As far as your experience goes and what you have heard generally, isn't it a fact that the Italians seldom ask for aid?—A. It would be, in my judgment. I lived for seven years, and I did business for seven years, on the corner of Mulberry and Canal streets, in the city of New York, and saw, as you of course well know, a good deal of the Italians. I think, as a rule, they are self-supporting.

Q. What nationality other than native-born American citizens ask for aid, either from the overseer of the poor or from the charitable associations? Which nationality ask for the most aid, the Germans, the Irish, the Scandinavians, Poles, Hungarians, or Bohemians, if you have any?—A. I should say that with us the dependent classes of the foreign-born might be taken from those of the British Islands and from those who speak German—largely from these two classes, those who speak German and those of the British Islands. Nearly as many Scotch as Irish, where the Scotch are in large numbers.

Q. Do they call for assistance any more than is usual in any country; that is, to such an extent that it has become apparent that they have been unable to earn their own living in the old country, and were assisted here for the purpose of obtaining subsistence at the expense of the local authorities?—A. I would say they did more so than the native-born American; not, perhaps, in the proportion to the number.

Q. I mean in proportion to the number.—A. Well, in proportion to the number I should say no, because they are fewer. I mean to reverse that answer. I think they *do*. We have about an equal number of native-born Americans and foreign-born as dependents in this State in different ways, but the ratio and proportion would be greater of the foreigners.

Q. Do you know how many dependents there are in the State in round numbers?—A. I should think about 18,000; that includes the county almshouse, of course, as well as the State institutions.

Q. Do you believe they come over as paupers to this country? I mean, now, not from the British Islands, because you have already stated those classes. They ought to be excluded under our law, because every pauper and criminal should be excluded under the present law. I mean the other countries. Do you believe many of these who come over here as paupers ought to be excluded if the present law was properly enforced?—A. A similar proportion, undoubtedly, of German speaking and Polanders as of British; it would be in my judgment a similar proportion.

Q. Would you recommend a change in the law?—A. Personally I

should say I should like to see restrictions placed upon the embarkation of immigrants to this country.

Q. What would you suggest? What would be an effectual method of excluding that class of immigration, in your opinion?—A. For the British Islands, and for such countries as do not now hedge the intended immigrant with difficulty, I should say a system somewhat similar to that employed by the British commissioners, a recommendation as to character, industry, and also an examination as to physical perfection, and as to hereditary taint, similar to such an examination as one would go through ordinarily in mutual life insurance.

Q. Should that examination be made on the other side of the water?—A. I would say it might very well be made in such countries as do not already make immigration difficult. Of course in Germany, where, if I understand the matter correctly, immigration is now a very difficult thing for a young man in full health or full life, who has not served his time in the army, perhaps the difficulty of getting here is already a sufficient barrier to immigration, and perhaps it would be impossible in Germany to institute an investigation that would be fair and open to all classes, but in England it would not be difficult at all, because there, as I understand, there is nothing against a man emigrating.

Q. Do you think a consular examination would do?—A. It would be difficult for me to suggest the machinery.

Q. You would like to see some machinery set in motion on behalf of the United States Government on the other side to make a thorough examination into the character of every immigrant?—A. The character as to industry in a general way, and as to physical characteristics.

Q. Would you recommend a head-tax on immigrants?—A. I think not. It is expensive enough now to get here.

Q. Would you exclude an emigrant? Would you consider a man a pauper who came to this country and landed—say, at Castle Garden, who was in sound bodily health, without a dollar in his pocket, but with a good pair of hands to work, would you call him a pauper?—A. No, sir; I would admit him, even if he had been subject to parish assistance and official assistance on the other side, if it could be shown that such assistance was not his own fault. There are a great many reasons why men fall back on the charities of the old country who would make excellent citizens here.

Q. Would you recommend any restrictions as to immigration to this country of any person who is not a pauper or criminal, or in bad health, or an idiot?—A. Yes, sir; I would make it obligatory to have the candidate for examination show that he is not the son of an insane person, or the daughter of an insane person, or there has not been such signs of insanity in the family.

Q. But further than that your restrictions would not go?—A. Restriction as to means, I think, would not be necessary, nor just, nor wise.

Q. Would you make an educational qualification?—A. Well, sir; that is a tremendously big question. I would like to see it, but whether I would recommend it, is a different thing.

Q. The reason that I ask this question is that many of the bills now before the committee, require an educational qualification—require that the immigrant shall be able to read and write in his native language; would you advise such a thing?—A. No, sir; I would not think it would be wise, for this reason: we have at present in this country a large body of very thrifty, very orderly, very good emigrants who, while they can not read or write, have been so under the control of educa-

tional influences, such, for instance, as their church. Take the Polish people for example; where they break out once in a while in an impulsive way and are a little troublesome in the mass, while they can not, as a rule, read and write, yet their priests have ingrained on them the necessities of good order, etc., so that they make good citizens, and their children almost always go to school. It is the same a good many times with what we call the Low Germans. They can not read or write, but they have had good training. The Low Germans, many of them, can not read or write, and are dull intellectually, yet they are good citizens. It would be difficult to make a rule of that kind that would not close out a good many of very desirable people.

Q. How about the Irish?—A. Well, the Irish can most all read and write. The illiteracy of Ireland is no worse than the illiteracy of England, since the establishment of schools there.

Q. Would an educational qualification in the immigration law restrict the Irish people any more than it would the Germans or the Scandinavians?—A. I think not, in this day; I think it would twenty years ago, but not in this day. It would be about an equal thing, I should think. It would probably restrict the Italian immigrants, if I understand it right.

Q. Do you consider the Italian immigration undesirable?—A. I think they are a very desirable class of people, if they come here wholly untrammelled by the padrone system, or any system of that kind. The independent Italian is a good fellow, a useful man, and takes the place of no other man. Their trades are peculiar. They are needed here. They are excellent moulders, fine plasterers, and have a good knowledge of many of the mechanical trades, and take places where they are really needed, where they come here thoroughly of their own accord. I think the padrone system, however, is very ruinous.

Q. Concerning the naturalization laws, would you make any change in the mode of naturalizing the alien?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What would you propose?—A. I would not allow any man to take out his second papers who can not read and write the language of this country. Five years is enough for most any man to be able to read a mayor's proclamation, for instance, or perhaps the constitution of the State in which he lives.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Would you permit a man to vote before he took out his final papers?—A. I come from a State where there is no need of taking out second papers, I am very sorry to say.

By Mr. LELHBACH:

Q. Would you recommend a change there? Suppose a man becomes a voter after he has been a resident there one year, do you think that is right?—A. No, sir; I don't think it is right, although it seems to have worked pretty well in our State.

Q. Do you think the National Government ought to make a law which would prohibit a man from voting until he became a naturalized citizen?—A. That seems to be a constitutional question, I believe; I can not answer it. I would like to see our own State make a law forbidding him to vote till he has taken out his second papers, and then not to get the second papers until he can persuade the court that he is intelligent enough.

Q. Would you extend the time?—A. It seems to me five years ought to be long enough.

Q. So the only alteration you would suggest is that the person who

becomes naturalized be able to read and write the English language?—A. Simple statements in the English language, for the reason that while we may publish important legal documents in German and in English, we can not publish it in all the languages there are. It seems to me unfair to discriminate.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES R. TUTHILL.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State your name.—A. Charles R. Tuthill.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. Chicago, Ill.

Q. How long have you lived in the United States?—A. I am a native of Canada, and have lived here twenty-three years.

Q. You know something, I believe, of the Canadian policy in the matter of immigration. Will you give us a statement on that matter in your own way?—A. Well, more, perhaps, concerning the Canadian immigration to this country; well, coming here to Chicago, to Cook County, we have about 60,000 Canadians.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. In Chicago?—A. Sixty thousand. They are chiefly of Scotch and Irish descent. There are a few English, and quite a number of French. I suppose it is hardly necessary for me to interject here the fact that it is universally conceded that the Canadian immigrant is the most desirable in the United States. There is one little fault about the Canadian I would like to speak of. From the best sources and best estimates that have been reached there are, it is said, about 20,000 in this city or immediate vicinity, of the male Canadians who are of voting age. Now, in 1886 we polled in this same neighborhood only 1,120 votes, and 1888 only 3,200 votes, and estimating from that, counting the number who have taken out first papers, the whole number who will be able to vote in 1892 will not exceed 6,500, which is, as you see, less than one-third of those who might vote in that year provided they had taken advantage of the naturalization laws. For some reason, until about two or three years ago, the Canadians in this section of the country as well as, I believe, in most other sections were very apathetic about taking advantage of the naturalization laws, but at that time the British Americans here became organized, or the work of organization was begun among them, and two newspapers were started here, one the Canadian-American and the other the British-American, both of which were ably conducted, and through the instrumentality of this organization and the influence of these papers in the work of inducing people to become naturalized, which has been vigorously conducted with good results, that objection is disappearing to some extent.

Now, with regard to the French here, we have quite a number of French Canadians, and the same thing is to be said of them here that may be said of them in the New England States. They perhaps, not to the same extent, however, there are probably between two and three thousand here, who come here periodically. They are located in the neighborhood of Blue Island, working at brick-making, or other more or less skilled occupations. They go to Quebec and remain there during the dull season, and come back here when the work opens up. Canadian immigration began to fall off in 1879, but within the last four years it has revived again. The cause of that, I do not suppose you are particularly interested in. There were two causes. One was: In 1871 the

Great Canadian Northwest was opened up, and in 1882 it suffered a relapse, and people ceased to go there to such an extent as they had been before; also, in 1879, the protective policy was inaugurated in Canada the first time in the history of that country, which induced a great growth in manufacturing industries, and the people who had hitherto come to the United States as soon as they became of age—old enough to do anything—found a great increase in the employing capacity of their own country. These two things coming together in 1879 reduced the immigration here very considerably, but the manufacturing industries have not grown so fast during the last few years, and the relapse in the northwest of Canada has caused an increase of immigration here.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Why do those Canadian subjects come to the United States?—

A. The question is very easily answered previous to 1879. Previous to that time, there was nothing else for them to do. The population of Canada had not increased any to speak of for a long number of years. Rakes and harrow and scythe, and every other farming implement and the household furniture about the house in which I was raised and every other Canadian was raised, and every article of wooden ware was manufactured over here. In my country there was nothing to do but farm and raise stock. That employed us about six months in the year, and the other six months we did nothing but get out a little wood, and of course there was no industrial enterprise to speak of—the tariff was nothing to speak of—simply an ad valorem of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., so that there were no manufacturing industries, and as soon as a family began to grow up, the oldest son, who would become the successor of his father, would stay there, and all the rest would come here, as there was nothing else to do.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Come here to better their condition?—A. Certainly; came here to get something to do, but since 1879—since their policy was changed entirely, the manufacturing industries have quadrupled about ten times, and they have employed a large number of people, and the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad has opened up the Northwest, and there a great many have gone.

By Mr. BREWER:

Q. Mr. Tuthill, what is your business?—A. I am a reporter.

Q. For what paper?—A. The Evening Post.

Q. Have you any information as to any violations of what is known as the "alien contract labor law"?—A. Well, that is, only in a general way. Canada lies so near to this country that the question of immigration is simplified, but there are so many Canadians here in all of the different professions and occupations, and industries, business circles and everything else, that there is a constant communication between that country and this country, and it is just about as easy to fill a position made vacant here in Chicago, with a man from Canada, as it is with a man from some portion of the city.

Q. Under what process?—A. Well, for instance, I am employed here in a house, and I know there is a vacancy, and I know a man where I came from. I will write to him and tell him here is a place.

Q. We won't stop to argue whether that is a violation or not. Do you know of any one having entered into a contract in Canada for laborers to come here?—A. Well, during the last twenty years, a great many of those cases, probably, have come to my notice.

Q. We will say for the last three years, since the enactment of the law.—A. I would hardly be able to judge what would be a violation of the law. I am not familiar with that law.

Q. Do you know of any one who has been over there to employ laborers?—A. I think that species of violation is seldom, if ever, practiced.

Q. You know of no such instances yourself?—A. No, sir; I think it would be such an unnecessary procedure, that it would be seldom practiced, that it would very seldom take place, and I do not know of any.

Q. Do you know of any laborer who has come from Canada under contract, within the last six months?—A. I don't know what would constitute a contract, either, Mr. Brewer. I know it is a common custom here, if that is what you mean, for persons in this city to send to Canada for persons to come and fill positions; that is a common custom.

Q. Can you give an instance of that kind in the last six months?—A. Most of the trades here have been so overcrowded with help during that period, that I don't know that very many of them have.

Q. Do you know of an instance? That is very easy to answer, if you do or do not.—A. I do not believe I know of an instance that is so clearly defined as to be of any use to the committee.

Q. Did you write an editorial or article for the Post the other day in which you foreshadowed, or attempted to foreshadow some certain revelations?—A. I would say that it is unprofessional to say whether we do or do not write a certain article, but I will say this, that I have been informed that certain Treasury agents and certain representatives of the Carpenters' Union have together been investigating the question of the importation of French and other Canadian carpenters and that they have gotten general evidence of that, to a very great extent.

Q. Has this come to you from any reliable source, or has it simply come in the shape of a rumor that you have heard floating around?—A. No, sir; it is perfectly reliable, only it is in a general way.

Q. Can you put this committee in line, so it can trace up this information?—A. Oh, the French Canadians, who belong to the mass of labor assemblies in this city, can furnish evidence to you, if they wish to do so, on the importation of more than a hundred people within the last three weeks.

Q. That is, that that number has come here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But as to whether they have come of their own volition?—A. They have come at the solicitation of boss carpenters of Chicago who wish to employ men.

Q. You state that as a fact?—A. I state it in this way; I will give you my source of information on that point, so you can easily see I am not stating anything visionary. The advertisement has been sent to Canadian newspapers, asking for these men to come here, and I, myself interviewed a man, who I believe, sent it, and he acknowledged to me, that he had sent it, but would not state to what particular points he did send it, nor who was the individual.

Q. Have you seen those advertisements?—A. I have, I think I printed them.

Q. Is this a copy of the usual form?—A. Yes, sir; that is the one. I think I recognize that as having been printed in the Toronto Globe. I may be mistaken, but I think that is the paper.

The advertisement referred to was then introduced in evidence and read, as follows:

Strike is off in World's Fair city. Business booming. Carpenters in great demand. Wages 35 to 40 cents. Eight hours per day. Apply, 38, 161 La Salle street, Chicago.

Q. Are you connected with the Associated Press?—A. No, sir.

Q. I have an article here which I desire to read, and see if you have any information touching the facts that are foreshadowed.

Mr. Brewer read as follows :

CHICAGO, May 26th.

Treasury Agents Stich, of Wisconsin, and Lester of Illinois, who have been here to look into the alleged importation of foreigners under contract, by the old Boss Carpenter's Association, to take the place of the strikers, have some sensational testimony to submit to the joint conference on immigration and naturalization, which began its session here this afternoon. In order to learn the movement of the old bosses, they, in conjunction with the union carpenters, put five hundred union men at work for the old bosses. They are mostly French Canadians. These five hundred spies and detectives have, for more than a week, been mingling with the more or less imported men, employed by the old bosses, and sounding them on the relations they sustain to their employers. In this last, it is said, their spies have been exceptionally successful, and have gathered evidence, documentary and otherwise, showing that the alien contract labor law has been violated both in spirit and letter. It is even intimated that one of the spies was dispatched to Canada by a would-be employer of carpenters, with instructions to bring to Chicago one hundred carpenters, and to guaranty them work at the rate of 60 cents per hour for six months. From the evidence thus gathered, several prosecutions, the authorities say, will be begun, as soon as the evidence can be gotten into proper shape, and a number of convictions are expected at once.

By Mr. BREWER :

Q. I wish to ask you, Mr. Tuthill, if you furnished that information to the Associated Press?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you any information to give to this committee tending to establish the facts stated in this dispatch?—A. Certainly some of the facts there I know to be correct.

Q. Tell us what particular one.—A. That this detective work has been going on.

Q. That is, the detective work you mean. That the union laborers, have been, upon the consent of their order, permitted to be employed by orders known as the "Old Boss Carpenters," for the purpose of making this investigation?—A. I know it from information given to me by the most responsible officers of the union.

Q. You learned that from the officers of the union?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any information as to the fact of their sending one of these men to Canada?—A. I have not heard anything of that kind, that is, not reliable. I have heard it intimated, and it would not be proper evidence. I believe they have done so, but I do not know it reliably.

Q. Do you belong to the union, yourself?—A. No, sir.

STATEMENT OF JAMES BURNS—Recalled.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Mr. Burns, you gave testimony before the committee the other day?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What further additional facts at the present time would you like to state?—A. Well, I have nothing in particular to state, but I thought it was the desire of the committee to question me in regard to some matters—in regard to carpenters' affairs, probably.

Q. You belong to the Carpenters' Union?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you hear this extract from the Detroit Free Press, read by Mr. Brewer—this dispatch from Chicago?—A. I believe I did.

Q. Have you any knowledge of facts that would justify an article of this kind in that paper?—A. Well, I don't know where they got their information from.

Q. Have you any knowledge?—A. Well, I have knowledge of some facts that might lead to such an article if they were made public.

Q. This article was published in the Detroit Free Press, and if your organization has any knowledge of such facts as are stated here in this article, it would be a highly proper thing for your organization to make it public here before this committee.—A. Well, as I understand, myself and several of the officers of the association have been in communication with the agents of the Government here, but I do not think it would be prudent to make it public at the present time. I know nothing that I would not be willing to give this committee at a secret session, but to give it to the public, I do not feel like doing it at the present time.

Q. Do you think it is advisable to change the immigration laws, making it more difficult for people to land in this country?—A. Yes, sir; I do. I think they ought to be made more stringent.

Q. Why?—A. I think there are so many loop-holes that can be gotten around and evaded.

Q. Do you believe the immigration coming to this country in the numbers it does, is undesirable for the development of the country?—A. The class of immigration, I believe, does interfere somewhat with the development of the country. I believe if more encouragement was given to that class of immigration that would settle on the land, it would be a much better thing; as a general rule, the great bulk of the immigrants, as far as I understand the question, are artisans and laborers.

Q. Most of them?—A. And if they desire to take up land they have no means to do it with. I believe if more encouragement was given farmers and that class of people, very desirable results would be obtained.

Q. You consider, then, that it would be better for this country to not have so many mechanics and artisans come here as there are?—A. Most of them settle around the cities—the manufacturing centers, as near as I can learn.

Q. Isn't it desirable for mechanics, artisans, and skilled laborers—they certainly must have a high degree of intelligence—isn't such immigration desirable, in your opinion?—A. Not to such an extent.

Q. Why not?—A. Well, if they come faster than developments will allow, it certainly is a bad thing—has a bad effect on the labor market.

Q. And your objection is, because it interferes with the American mechanic?—A. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF FRITZ GLOGAUER.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Glogauer, what is your occupation?—A. I am manager of the Abend Post.

Q. How long have you resided in Chicago, Mr. Glogauer?—A. About a year.

Q. Are you a naturalized citizen?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are a citizen of this country?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been a citizen?—A. Seven years.

Q. How long have you resided in this country?—A. Thirteen years.

Q. What part of Europe do you come from?—A. Germany.

Q. This committee is investigating the immigration laws, whether a change is desirable, and we have summoned the editors of the different papers before the committee—to give their views, in order that we could hear an expression of opinion of all classes, especially of the for-

eign and naturalized citizen. Now, will you state to the committee, briefly, your views on the whole immigration question?—A. Well, I have not heard of any facts that would warrant a change in the present laws. I think if the present law was enforced it would be entirely sufficient. If they can not be enforced, I see no reason for making new laws. As far as certain nationalities are concerned, I think it would be very bad to generalize. I think it would be the height of injustice to exclude a man from this country simply because he was born in Hungary or Italy. He might be a very good man for all that. On the other hand, we have very poor citizens from Ireland, Germany, England, Scotland, and other countries. Of course I have heard complaints about the Slovaks and Italians; but I should think if there was no demand for these people they would cease to come here. As long as there is a demand for them they will come. They do some kinds of work other people will not do, and for that reason, probably, they are brought here. If they are brought here in violation of law, then the law ought to be enforced. That is, in brief, the whole idea, as far as I am concerned, on the subject.

Q. You are in favor of a strict enforcement of the contract labor law preventing people coming here under contract, aren't you?—A. As far as it is reasonable.

Q. You are not in favor, then, of any class distinctions of law that would keep out any particular class or race of people? I believe you emphasized the Italians a moment ago. What is your position with regard to the Chinese?—A. Well, they are a different race. They belong to a different race just as much as the negroes do.

Q. You have some distinctions, then?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are willing to apply it to the Chinese, but to no others?—A. Not to the Caucasians, sir. Some few might be a little undesirable, but I would let them all in.

Q. You would put up the bars to the others, but let the Caucasians in?—A. I would not put the bars up to the others, but as there seems to be a misgiving on the part of those having experience with the Chinese——

Q. So if you had experience with some conditions here in this country your mind might undergo a change with reference to them?—A. Well, I am no prophet; if the facts should be laid before me, and I would become convinced of the necessity for a change, I certainly would be in favor of it.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You mean you have heard the discussions in the newspapers, etc., but that no facts have been brought to your mind. You do not allude to the facts in this community, but the general information?—A. I referred to general information, yes, sir.

Q. Do you think it would be advisable to change the law and adopt such a provision as would exclude an immigrant from this country who was not able to read and write in his own language?—A. Well, if it could prevent the influx of entirely ignorant and vicious people, I would be in favor of it; but I don't think it can be proven. There are some very ignorant people who are decent, and there are others who can read and write and who ought to go to the gallows.

Q. Would you advise the placing of an additional head-tax on the immigrant?—A. No, sir.

Q. You would be opposed to that?—A. Entirely opposed to it.

Q. Have you given the matter of the naturalization of the foreign

citizen any consideration, whether the time should be extended, or whether we should require an educational qualification before the immigrant should be naturalized? Have you given that any thought? What do you think about it?—A. Yes, sir. I think as long as the native citizens are not put to such a test the foreigners should not be.

Q. Would you advise a change in the naturalization laws at all?—A. No, sir.

Q. You think the present law is sufficient, do you?—A. Entirely sufficient if enforced as they stand on the statute books, which, however, is not done as a matter of fact.

Q. Then from your standpoint you are perfectly satisfied with the present condition of things?—A. Yes, sir; the present laws, I mean.

Q. The immigration law and the naturalization law?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And all you would advise would be a strict enforcement of those laws?—A. Exactly.

Q. Wherever they have not been properly enforced, you think a proper enforcement is all the country would require?—A. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF EMANUEL BECKMAN.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Beckman, are you a publisher?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Residing here in Chicago?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been here?—A. Nearly five years.

Q. What part of Europe did you come from?—A. The city of Warsaw, Russia-Poland.

Q. Are many of your countrymen here in Chicago?—A. Yes, sir; quite a number of them. We have between five and eight thousand.

Q. Between five and eight thousand?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do they follow—what line of work—for a livelihood?—A. They follow the trades, they are tailors, shoemakers, and they are in other trades—other lines—also; business, stocks.

Q. What is their financial condition?—A. Their financial condition is medium. There is not a Polish Jew in the county hospital; there is not a Polish Jew in the State penitentiary; there never has been and I hope there never will be.

Q. So then, you don't know of a single case where a Polish Jew has become a public charge or become an inmate of a penal institution?—A. I know of my knowledge that in Chicago, or in no other city or state, of them having become a public charge; I am positive of that—none of them.

Q. As a class are they saving and thrifty?—A. As a class they are saving, and as a class they are liberal. As a class they are Americans. We don't call ourselves Polish-Americans. As soon as we get naturalized we call ourselves Americans.

Q. What per cent. of your people are unable to read and write their own language—or the English language?—A. There is not a Jew in the world that can not read his own language, or a Jewess either that can not read her own language, because they have to perform certain prayers three times a day, and are educated for that purpose. A Jew who can not read and write his own language then can not be a Jew.

Q. Would you advise a change in the immigration laws of this country?—A. As far as the immigration law is concerned I would not advise any change; no, sir.

Q. Would you advise any change in the naturalization law?—A. Yes, sir; I would.

Q. In what way?—A. I would advise and urge this committee to make people who are renouncing their allegiance to their foreign country to distinctly state that, so far as the Pope was concerned, that he renounces his allegiance to the Church of Rome, because the Catholics being naturalized here think more of the Pope than of the country here.

Q. So that is the only change you would make?—A. That is the most important change; that would keep up the prosperity of this country.

Q. Would you extend the term required now by law for a man to become a resident of this country before he could become naturalized, say from five years to ten years? Or would you leave it as it is?—A. Well, a man may be in this country ten years and never know the American spirit, and some are here one year and are good citizens. I do not see any reason for a change as far as the time is concerned.

Q. Then the only change you would recommend in the law would be that a man should sever his allegiance to the Pope of Rome?—A. He should not sever his religion, but I mean his allegiance.

Q. Would you make a consular inspection on the other side?—A. That would only help boodle, and some of those men who would be appointed consuls would let the devil himself through for a little money.

Q. Then you are satisfied with things as they now are?—A. With the exception of the naturalization laws. I would also say that there is not a Polish Jew in the city of Chicago who is in the saloon business. We have got about 20 miles of saloons in the city of Chicago. You can figure that up, allowing 25 feet front for each saloon, they will average that much anyhow. Now, there is not a Polish Jew in the entire city in the saloon business. Most of the German population in Chicago is engaged, however, in that business.

Q. Do you mean to say that most of the German population in Chicago is in the saloon business?—A. Well, proportionately, I mean. Most of the saloons in Chicago are kept by Germans.

STATEMENT OF A. B. KADISON.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How long have you resided in Chicago?—A. Sixteen years; going on seventeen.

Q. How long have you resided in this country?—A. Seventeen years.

Q. Where did you come from?—A. Poland.

Q. How many Poles are there in Chicago?—A. When I came to Chicago—I am speaking of Jewish Poles—when I came to Chicago there were about fifteen hundred, but now I think there are from ten to twelve thousand.

Q. As a class of citizens, are they sober and industrious?—A. I have been practicing since I came to Chicago, and the most of the time among these Polish Jews. I came here to correct the opinion of Mr. Raster, and I am a good friend of his too, but in regard to the Polish Jews, there is only one thing; he is more inclined to the German Jews of Chicago than to the Polish Jews, and then he is an editor, and he knows the Polish Jews only from the items regarding them; but I am a practicing physician, have a great deal of close contact with the people, and have had for sixteen years, and I think I can give you their condition.

Q. What is their condition?—A. Most of them come over without any education, the most of them—but as soon as they come here they start right away to sending their children to school and going into a small business, maybe it will be peddling or something like that at first. They are sober and industrious and save every cent and live like men, and their children as soon as they are old enough—every one of them go to school. They are all business. I can prove this to you, that people who were peddling potatoes when I came here, or things of that kind, now have great big businesses, and the sons of those parents are book-keepers and salesmen, and when you see these young men you would never say they are Polish Jews. They are young Americans—American young men. All the people that come here come for the purpose of working to improve their condition and to give their children an education. I do not know one in the city of Chicago who does not send their children to school as soon as they are six years old; to the public schools.

If one of the committee would have an opportunity to see the homes of the Polish Jews as they live at home, you would not recognize them as you see them on the street. You find the children studying their books. The children bring the education right into the house, and when you talk to the little Jews, about the first thing you will hear him say is that he is an American. That is the first thing you will hear him say. Mr. Raster did not have the information about these things. The young ladies are perfect young ladies and the men are good business men, and I can say are good citizens all around, and I cannot see why we should make any exception to the Polish Jews.

Q. Would you advise any change in immigration?—A. Except criminals—I would keep *them* out.

Q. Would you advise them all to be able to read and write before they came here?—A. Well, if their children will learn, that is sufficient.

STATEMENT OF MOSES BARNETT.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Are you a resident of Chicago?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many years have you resided here?—A. 21 years.

Q. How long have you been in this country?—A. The same time.

Q. Did you come from Poland?—A. Russia Poland; yes, sir.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am a saloon-keeper.

Q. How many Poles are there in the city?—A. Well, I would consider in the neighborhood of 20,000—that is, Russian Poles.

Q. What is their condition in life; are they dependent on charity, or forced to apply for assistance?—A. No, sir; they all try to get along the best they can, and not to accept any charity.

Q. Every one is able to take care of himself?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do they become good citizens?—A. Yes, sir; as good as any nationality there is in this country.

Q. How is it in regard to their education? How many of them when they came to this country were able to read and write in their own language?—A. Well, in their own language I should judge there was all of 75 per cent.

Q. And after they arrived in this country?—A. Well, I remember when I was a young boy, I remember that the people who came here they started right away, if they had a chance, to go to night school if they couldn't do any better, to learn something.

Q. The children of those that have settled here—do they become educated?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Universally?—A. Universally. Most of them have a good school education. A good many of them are going to college the minute they are through with their school education.

Q. What is their occupation in general? Are they mechanics or do they get into the mercantile business?—A. A good many of them are mechanics and a good many of them are going into mercantile business.

Q. Would you consider a change in the immigration laws as they now exist, desirable?—A. I do not see why there should be any. I think the people that come to this country, the minute they come here, they try to elevate themselves; they try to go up as fast and as good as they can. They do not have the chance to do that in their own country.

Q. You have a large foreign population here in Chicago?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Over 500,000. Is there any considerable percentage of undesirable people here?—A. Not to my knowledge, to any great extent.

Q. Have you ever heard of a Polish Jew being imprisoned for any crime?—A. That most anybody here in the house knows, pretty nearly, that there is not one out of ten thousand.

Q. And it has not been necessary to sustain them by the overseer of the poor or by the charitable institutions? They generally manage to take care of themselves, do they?—A. They generally manage to take care of themselves. You can see the records of the county agent, and you will find there is not one out of five hundred there.

Q. What is the condition of their health?—A. Good, healthy people.

STATEMENT OF J. J. SCHLESINGER.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You are a resident of Chicago?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you resided here?—A. Twenty-five years.

Q. Are you a naturalized or a native-born citizen of the United States.—A. I am naturalized.

Q. Where did you come from?—A. Bohemia.

Q. How many Bohemians are there in Chicago in your opinion?—A. Well, between 50,000 and 60,000.

Q. Is the immigration of Bohemians to this country increasing or decreasing, or is it about the same as it has been in the last five years?—A. Well, it is about the same as it has been for the last five years. Some years ago it was more; say five or six years ago it was a little more than it is at present.

Q. The Bohemians that have come here, what is their occupation? Are they farmers, skilled mechanics, or unskilled laborers, that is, as a general rule?—A. As a general rule those that—

Q. I mean those that are here in Chicago?—A. Mechanics mostly.

Q. What per cent. in your opinion of those that come here were able to read and write in their own language when they came?—A. A large per cent.—at least 90 per cent.

Q. Would you advise a change in the immigration laws as they now exist; if so, please state what you would recommend. But in the first place, let me ask you, do you occupy an official position here?—A. I am chief jury clerk of Cook County, since the first of January.

Q. Have you ever occupied any other position?—A. Previous to that I was assistant county agent, and for four years was the superintendent of the Southwest Division postal station here.

Q. How long a time altogether have you been in the public service, either of the United States or municipal government?—A. About eight years.

Q. And you have come in contact with the people who come from your native country?—A. Yes, sir; and other countries.

Q. After a Bohemian has been in this country for, say, five years, can you notice any improvement in him?—A. Yes, sir; you will notice he goes right along. When they get into the habits of this country they naturally, of course, go to work and improve in their labor as skilled mechanics, as carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons, and in all the working classes, as well as the middlemen in business.

Q. Is there a noticeable improvement in the Bohemian immigrant who becomes a citizen in this country, say after five or six years' residence, in the manner of his living, his dress, and all that sort of thing?—A. Yes, sir; I notice that they go to work and join a building and loan association, purchase a lot and build on it, and pay on installments according to the building association's rules. A certain portion of this city is built up almost entirely by the Bohemian population, that is the southwest portion.

Q. You would not recommend any change in the naturalization laws, would you?—A. Naturalization laws?

Q. Yes.—A. As far as I am concerned myself, I think it ought to be impressed more on those people what it is—that is, that they become citizens of this country and give up all claim on the country they come from.

Q. Would you make it more difficult for them to become citizens?—A. Yes, sir; I would.

Q. In what way?—A. Well, make it more impressive, if there is any way of doing it.

Q. Do you think three or five years is long enough for them to wait until they become citizens of this country?—A. Oh, I think so.

Q. You would not extend the time?—A. I would not extend the time; no, sir.

Q. Would you make an educational qualification, compelling them to read and write the English language before they became citizens; become acquainted with some of the laws of this country?—A. I would like to have them know that as far as that is concerned.

Q. As far as the immigration law is concerned would you advise a consular inspection on the other side?—A. Well, I don't think it would be practicable. I hardly think it would, because we couldn't control it very well. It could not be controlled; that is, sufficiently to make it systematic. If it could be it certainly would be a good idea. I was thinking if there could be established—I do not know about that, but I was thinking if there could be established an immigrant agency at the ports over there for the purpose of investigating these fellows before permitting them to come out here, and have another agency in New York too, that that would not be a bad idea.

Q. Do you think that would be a practicable thing to do?—A. If it is possible, I think it would; that is, on account of this contract labor.

Q. On account of the contract labor?—A. Yes, sir; to this country.

Q. Are there many Bohemians who come here under contract?—A. Not any to my knowledge; they come here by reason of former relatives and friends writing to them.

Q. Do they generally have means or do they generally land here without much in their pockets after paying their fare across?—A. Well, some sell out their homesteads on the other side.

Q. As a general thing, I mean?—A. Well, some have and some have not.

Q. I mean the majority?—A. The majority have some means.

Q. Some little means?—A. And they go and settle on farms here; they go and settle out West.

Q. And all you would advise would be a stricter enforcement of the alien contract labor law, preventing people coming here under contract?—A. Yes, sir; if there is any way of doing it.

Q. And other than that you would make no change?—A. No, sir.

At 4.15 o'clock the committee adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CHICAGO, ILL., *Thursday, May 29, 1890.*

At 11 o'clock a. m. the sub-committee convened pursuant to adjournment. Present: Hon. W. D. Owen, chairman; Hon. Herman Lehlbach, Hon. Herman Stump, Hon. Mark S. Brewer.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD MICHAELIS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How long have you been a resident of Chicago?—A. About twenty-one years.

Q. You were not born in America?—A. No, sir; I was born in Europe—Germany.

Q. You have seen statements, doubtless, that have been made by witnesses on the stand as to the number of foreign-born citizens of Chicago?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you consider those estimates correct?—A. Well, in some instances they are perhaps a little high, especially when the representative of a certain nationality makes his estimate. Generally he seems to be inclined to overestimate it; but, I think, in substance they are correct.

Q. Is it your observation that the general character of foreign immigration to Chicago is as desirable the last few years as it was formerly?—A. Now, Mr. Owen, if you will permit me to answer this a little full, I would say this: I have a book in press in which I have treated the immigrant question, and I have made there a few remarks, and if you will permit me (I guess it is as condensed as I can answer the question) I will read it:

The comparatively small harm done by immigrants is largely overbalanced by the many advantages the citizens of the United States obtained through the large influx of people from Europe. The very fact that hundreds of thousands of able-bodied people, whose rearing and education had cost the European countries millions of dollars, landed on American shores, was a great gain to the United States. The very presence of these men and women increased the value of the lands and city lots where they settled, thus enriching the property-owners. Many of the immigrants are well-trained laborers and mechanics, others artists and scholars. All these men and women are not familiar with the ways and means of their new country; many of them are unable to speak the English language, and they all have, therefore, to stand in the very lowest places of American business life; thus, naturally elevating all the inhabitants of the United States in a more or less degree, to higher positions in life. Many of these people, coming from all parts of Europe, were able and well

trained, and they became successful competitors of those who were here before they arrived. But the constant stream of people from Europe to the United States is, nevertheless, steadily enriching and elevating the American people, and all the blows aimed at immigration are therefore unwise, and the legislators who propose such blows remind me of the man who intended to kill the goose that laid golden eggs.

Now of course that is a personal opinion, and I have embodied that into a book in answer to Bellamy's "Looking Backward." I think every able-bodied man, no matter whether he is rich or poor, ought to be welcome. If he becomes a lawless citizen, punish him according to the laws of this country; but I would advise no additional legislation.

Q. What do you think the landing tax on an immigrant ought to be?—A. Well, I understand the present tax is paying the expense that is caused by such people as are arriving sick or in an entirely helpless condition, and I would therefore not increase it. I would not do anything that would lessen immigration, and as far as the character is concerned, I agree with the statement that the number of common day-laborers has increased at the expense of the mechanics and farmers; but they have always been employed according to their ability, and people (as I said in my book) people that have done in former years that most objectionable work on railroads, street cleaning, etc., are elevated by these people, elevated, lifted higher, to a higher standard and position in life, and these other people are taking the lowest places. Let them come and double; it won't hurt us.

Q. What would you think of the educational qualification in the immigration law, which would require every immigrant of the age of eighteen years to be able to read and write simply in his own language?—A. I understand you; now I would not advocate that; I would advocate such a clause in regard to citizenship; I would not permit any man to become a citizen of the United States who can not read the ticket that he is casting at an election.

Q. You would have every man, then, before he becomes naturalized, able to read and write the English language.—A. Yes, sir; so read at least the English language that he would know what he was voting; even if he should not be a fluent writer he ought to be able to read the ticket he is casting.

Q. But you would not suggest the educational test to the immigrant on his landing?—A. No, sir. I think if a man is otherwise a good willing workman, is able to do farm work, or work on a railroad or at street cleaning, or something of that kind, he is a gain to the United States, even if he can't read or write, especially since in the Southern States a good many Americans grow up without any school teaching, school education.

Q. Now, the other thought; let me call it to your mind again. Have you observed any change in the character of immigration in and about Chicago in the last four or five years? Is it any less desirable now than formerly?—A. I must say I have not. It may be I have not paid close attention to it; I must admit I have not done that, but I have not noticed that there has been any change.

Q. What, in your judgment, is the inducing cause of so many people coming from Germany to the United States?—A. Especially from Germany, it is the fact that they can secure land here at a comparatively small expense. I have a country seat in northern Wisconsin; I have purchased a number of farms and built a house there, and I have frequent occasion to come in contact there with new immigrants, and every one of them said he came here because he understood that a man could get employment at fair wages, and could save a little money and then be-

come a property-owner, a farmer; that was the inducement. I have two men on my farm, old Prussian soldiers, who served in the army, and they are both waiting until they make money enough on my farm to become property-owners themselves.

Q. What is the average price of farming land in Germany, per acre?—A. Well, it depends, of course, on the quality of the land and on the location. In the neighborhood of large cities, it is as it is here. The average, I should say, would be about seventy-five dollars. I have looked into the matter, because I have always taken a great interest in farming, and I look over the advertisements in the German papers when I see any. The last few times, from what I have seen, I may say the price is about a hundred dollars per acre. It is seventy-five dollars, their measurement, about two-thirds of an acre.

Q. Back fifty miles from Chicago, you will touch the average of farm lands in values, and they are there worth thirty or forty dollars an acre? A.—Well, I don't know. Up there in my part of Wisconsin, where I am now settled, I should say the average is about ten dollars an acre. It is near the Wisconsin Central Railroad.

Q. What are the daily wages of carpenters in Germany?—A. Well, that I could not answer.

Q. Do you know what the farm wages are per month?—A. Well, that depends also on the part of Germany where he lives. Now in Eastern Prussia, it is cheaper than in Saxony or on the Rhine.

Q. What are they in Eastern Prussia?—A. They are generally getting money, a house, and a certain piece of land, and the privilege of having a cow on the pasture, you know. Now, all these things may sum up to about twenty cents per day.

Q. About twenty cents a day?—A. Yes, sir; perhaps a little more. They are paid, you know, on percentage, and it might bring it up to twenty-five cents a day, but I don't think it would be over that; but, of course, that is where the wages are the cheapest, in Eastern Prussia.

Q. How is it in Saxony?—A. I had a conversation with a gentleman who came over about a year ago, whose friends were property-owners, had large estates in Saxony; he was a major in the German army, and, according to his statements, they complained that the wages were terrible high, and that they could hardly pay them, and there it was about, I should judge, figuring it up in American money, about forty or forty-five cents a day. They considered that outrageously high.

Q. In that section?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. The present law on immigration excludes the pauper, the idiot, the criminal and the lunatic?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If that law was properly enforced by inspection on the other side of the water, is it your opinion that it is sufficient?—A. Perfectly sufficient; I would not even exclude a pauper if he is able and willing to work.

Q. Then he would not be classed a pauper.—A. Well.

Q. You would not favor the exclusion of the people who are termed, on the other side of the water, socialists and anarchists?—A. No, sir, I would not do it, and you can't do it. Let them come and obey the law, if they want to.

Q. Isn't it a fact that a great many are socialists and anarchists on account of the condition of affairs on the other side, but when they come here, they become, or may become, good American citizens?—A. Now permit me to say this: I have been in contact with a good many

socialists in this country, and I consider many of them very excellent citizens; they have their own notions; they will, of course, advocate that the United States should run the railroads and telegraph lines, but I am advocating that myself. Now you see they are advocating many theories, but they are law-abiding citizens, honest in their business relations, they pay every cent they owe, and are very good people. I never put into one pot the socialist and the anarchist. The socialists, nine-tenths of them, are decent, nice people.

Q. Then you believe that if anybody here in this country transgresses the law, we are strong enough and able enough to put them down?—

A. Why, of course; that is my theory. Let them come, and if they behave themselves, let them become industrious, successful citizens if they want to, and if they don't behave, punish them.

Q. Then as far as the immigration laws are concerned, you would advise no change?—A. No, sir.

Q. You think any change would do harm?—A. Yes, sir; that is my conviction.

Q. And as far as the naturalization laws are concerned, you would personally be in favor of having an educational qualification before a man became a citizen?—A. Yes, sir; I would not permit a man to become a citizen until he can read the ticket he is casting; I would apply that test to the native-born citizens, native people also. Everybody who votes ought to be able to read the ticket he votes.

Q. If you would apply it to the native-born citizen as well, why would you require the immigrant, who is taking out his first papers, to be able to read and write before he becomes a citizen? Why not make it a general law, that no one shall exercise the right of suffrage until he is able to read and write, the same as they have in Massachusetts?—A. I have not said I would not give the papers to a man who could not read and write. I simply said I would not permit a man to cast a vote who can not read his ticket. Now a man ought to be challenged, and the challenger ought to have the right to say "read your ticket," and if he can not read it, of course he don't know what he is voting for.

Q. With that view, would you change the naturalization law?—A. I would change the election law.

Q. Would you change the naturalization law?—A. He may have the protection of the American people, if he has been here twenty years and has been a good citizen and tax-payer, but I would not let him vote. I have no objection to letting him be a citizen, but I would not let him vote.

Q. You would not want a severe test on the voting right of an immigrant any more than on the native citizen?—A. No, sir; I would treat them all alike.

Q. So that comes entirely outside of the examination?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is a matter for the regulation of States, as to who shall be allowed to vote?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. We are investigating the immigration and naturalization question; both of them; now there are bills before Congress which make it more difficult for a man to become naturalized, and many of them have an educational qualification. Now, as I understand you from your explanation, you would not apply that, but you would be in favor of a general law extending to all citizens, that they shall be able to read before they can vote?—A. Before they vote; yes, sir. I would be in favor of a law that would enable a challenger to make a voter read his ticket, but I don't believe we should apply it to naturalizing them.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. As I understand your testimony, you would permit a known anarchist of Europe to land in this country, and wait until he committed some overt act which would make him amenable to our law?—A. I would not have any objection to him.

Q. No matter what had been his previous character in the old country?—A. Now, if I am lenient with those men I think everybody else can be. According to the statement of State's attorney Grinnell, a butcher here was going around with two bombs in his pocket to kill me with, and so you will see I have no love in my heart for the anarchist; but I simply say, let them come if they want to; don't ask them if they are anarchists, or socialists, or republicans, or what they are; but as soon as they commit an act against the laws of the United States, that is a different thing. I guess the American people are strong enough to execute an anarchist.

Q. Wouldn't an ounce of prevention in that case be worth a pound of cure; wouldn't it be better to stop him in the first place than to have our citizens destroyed here?—A. Where would you draw the line? A man may be accused of being an anarchist, and be nothing but a socialist and be harmless; and then, again, a man may be coming here a rabid anarchist, without our knowledge. It is very hard to draw the line.

Q. I spoke of a man who is known in the old country as an anarchist?—A. I would let him in.

Q. Then, how would you apply that in the case of a convict, a man convicted of felony in the old country; allow him also to come and wait until he should commit a felony in this country?—A. No, sir; it is quite another thing. When a man is convicted, and when he is known to hold extreme views on certain questions, there is a great difference. At least, I would discriminate between a convict and an anarchist.

Q. Then you would permit a man who, in the old country, had announced his enmity to the world and mankind to land here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the man who has merely stolen a chicken or a small amount of money and been convicted in the old country, you would not permit him to land at all?—A. If he has been convicted I would not help him. Let him better his record in the old country or remain there. The law is outspoken on that subject, and I think it is a good law and I would let it stand.

Q. You spoke of these men, immigrants, coming over here and becoming tax-payers and good citizens and entitled to vote, and you require an educational qualification of all persons to exercise the right of suffrage, the elective franchise?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does that extend also to the tax-payer and property qualification as well as to the educational qualification?—A. Oh, no; if a man wants to vote he ought to be able to read who he is voting for.

Q. You would not require, then, that he should be a tax-payer as well as to be able to read and write?—A. No, sir.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE E. DETWILER.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Are you a resident of Chicago?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you resided here?—A. About six years.

Q. Where did you reside before coming to this city?—A. Ohio.

Q. Are you a native-born American citizen?—A. Yes, sir; born in Virginia.

By Mr. LEHLBACH :

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am editor of a labor paper, The Rights of Labor.

Q. Have you given the subjects of immigration and naturalization consideration?—A. Yes, sir; I have thought of it some, probably as almost every other intelligent citizen does.

Q. This committee is investigating the question of immigration as to whether it would be advisable to change the law in some respects?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any recommendations to make, and if so, state what your views are on the immigration laws?—A. I don't know as I would make any particular change about who should come to this country. I have sometimes thought it would be well if the contract labor law was changed so as to punish those who bring men here under a misconception of what they are going to find in this country.

Q. Do you know what the immigration law is? Convicts, criminals, idiots, and insane people, people of unsound health, and paupers, are included under the present law. Would you go any further than that in restricting? Would you require an educational qualification?—A. No, sir, I think not; I would not go quite so far as that.

Q. Why wouldn't you go as far?—A. Why, men who are criminals in some countries are patriots in this. The German criminals of 1848, we think a good deal of them in this country, some of them.

Q. They were not considered criminals?—A. They were considered criminals in their own country.

Q. Those persons are not excluded. Would you require an educational qualification?—A. No, sir; I would not.

Q. You would allow every man to land here in this country, provided he was in sound bodily health, whether he had money or whether he had no money?—A. I think so.

Q. That settles that part of the question. As an editor of a labor paper, you know that the alien contract-labor law was passed by Congress at the solicitation of the Knights of Labor?—A. Yes, sir; I know that.

Q. Is that law, as it now stands, effective?—A. No, sir; I don't think it is.

Q. What changes would you propose in that law in order to make it effective?—A. If I could change it in my way, I think perhaps I would provide a punishment for those persons who induce people to come to this country under false representations; for instance, as the mine owners of Pennsylvania have done, as the mine-owners of Illinois have done, and as manufacturers of glass and iron and all these other things have done. Whenever they have trouble with their men they induce large numbers of immigrants to come to this country with the expectation of receiving very high wages and permanent places. I think a man that would do that ought to be punished and very severely punished.

It ought to be more than a fine. A fine of \$1,000 don't amount to much to a man like William L. Scott and many other mine-owners.

Q. Do you think there ought to be imprisonment besides a fine?—A. Yes, sir; I do.

Q. Do you think that the immigration coming to this country now is desirable or undesirable?—A. Under the present conditions of our industrial affairs in this country, perhaps it might add a little more to it than we ought to have, but still I don't think it would be right to exclude them.

Q. Isn't it your opinion that what is called undesirable immigration is that which comes in in violation of the alien contract labor law?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is, if a railroad is to be built, a contractor may go to Europe and bring a gang of three or four or five hundred Italians over here in violation of the spirit of that law?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what way would you change that law?—A. I say more, that it is the condition under which these people come here that makes them undesirable. If they came here as perfectly free agents and were perfectly free when they landed to do as they pleased, I don't think they would be any more undesirable than anybody else, but when men come here who are practically slaves it has a tendency to degrade labor.

Q. What change in the law would you propose in order to keep out that immigration?—A. The change I would propose would be to make a very severe punishment by imprisonment upon the man who violated the law by bringing those people here under those conditions.

Q. But as far as the law itself is concerned, do you think it is framed in such a way that convictions can be secured?—A. I do not; no, sir.

Q. In what way do you think it ought to be changed in order to secure convictions under it?—A. As I say, so as to have convictions under it. I think if you convicted one man, and would do that occasionally, and put them in the penitentiary for a while, it might have a depressing effect; I have been through the coal regions of Illinois and Pennsylvania and have seen men that have been brought there that lived like hogs; I would not put my cows in stables such as some of those men lived in in Pennsylvania, those men who had been brought here to take the places of men who had had a controversy with their employers. Now, as to how the law should be changed, as to the phraseology of it, I am not lawyer enough to state that. My own idea is, that no law of that kind will ever be effective.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Have you read the alien contract-labor law?—A. I think I have read it from time to time, but I don't remember the exact phraseology of it, sir.

Q. I will read the first section:

That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation, or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its Territories or the District of Columbia, under contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied made previous to the importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States, its Territories or the District of Columbia.

That is the first section of the law?—A. It simply says "unlawful" and does not provide any punishment.

Q. Yes, sir; afterwards it does. Prominent representatives of labor organizations have charged that the reason there is no value in the law

is because the inspectors were not in sympathy with it, and the Secretary of the Treasury, at their request, has detailed a number of inspectors who were themselves identified with labor organizations. There is one now at this port, Mr. Stitch, who is a member of the Knights of Labor. Now it appears that the present inspectors are finding the difficulty to be the peculiar way in which the contractors get their men?—

A. That is the point; how can you get at them; I don't say this now because I know it, but because I hear it talked around among the labor people. During the recent carpenter's contest in this city the boss carpenters sent an advertisement to Canada. They advertised for those men to come here. They came here and are hired. Now, they are violating the spirit of the law, but it is a question whether they are violating the letter of the law. In Pittsburgh there was a big glass firm that sent to England and got some glass-blowers. Now they violated the spirit of the law, but the United State court said last week they had not violated the letter of it, and could not be punished for it; still they brought them here; they knew they were coming to work; those glass-blowers came for that purpose and no other purpose.

Q. This committee had that matter before it at New York. It appeared that at the glass-works they were unable to get men for that peculiar work because it was a system new to this country. They needed forty-six workmen, and it seems that the International Glass-Blowers' Association of this country, through its own president, sent a communication to the glass-blowers in Europe, which communication was read in the assembly there, stating that the forty-six men were wanted, and in compliance with this invitation of the president of the International Glass-Blowers' Association (the workingmen themselves) those forty-six men came over, and on that the Government was prosecuting not only the proprietor of the glass-works, but the laborers too. In that case it seems that the labor people and the contractors were both engaged in the importation.—A. Well, because a man makes a law he should not be the first one to violate it, and when the Knights of Labor sent to England for those men, it was a practical advertisement for them to come as they did; they knew what they were coming for and went right up to the glass-works and went to work; if that was not a violation of the law, what would be a violation?

Q. Your criticism should be also with reference to the glass-blowers, as well as the Government officers. A. I say they ought all to be punished the same.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. So it would seem that the Knights of Labor, through whose influence this law was passed, were the persons who assisted in violating the law themselves?—A. It looks that way, I must confess.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Mr. Detwiler, you have told us of the glass-blowers of Pittsburgh, you have told us of the carpenters, and you have told us of another.—A. The coal miners, I think.

Q. The coal miners?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are they not matters that are being now investigated by the Government? Can you tell us something fresh, something new, something that has not been harped around in the newspapers for years, in order that we may see that this law is being violated at the present time? We know of these cases; they are matters of history.—A. Well, you will understand, of course, that I am not in the business of hunting up

violations of this law; my particular business is to comment on the violations after they are discovered.

Q. Haven't these discoveries that you now comment on been cases where the Government has intervened, and you know of no cases, of your own knowledge, but what have already been brought to light by Government officers?—A. I never heard of the Government taking any action in regard to the miners who were induced to come to the coal mines of Illinois; if they have, I never heard of it. I never heard of the Government taking any action in regard to the Poles or Hungarians that were imported into the mines of Pennsylvania. I have heard of the Government taking action in regard to the Pittsburgh Glass-Works matter, but I think the only reason they were induced to take action there was on account of two little factions in the labor organization, one of which pushed the case against the other.

Q. Wherever the Government's attention has been brought to these affairs, it has been a sort of jealousy between Knights of Labor.—A. In that particular instance.

Q. So the Government's aid has been invoked merely from personal motives and personal interests?—A. I say the Pittsburgh case was the only one my attention has been called to.

Q. I understood you to say you were in favor of the immigration of a proper class of people from the old country?—Yes, sir.

Q. Are there, in your judgment, a great many Poles and Hungarians and Italians coming here in the proper way?—A. I think so.

Q. What objection have you to their going into the mines if they come here without being under contract—going into the mines of Pennsylvania and working there?—A. I have none at all.

Q. How do you know these men did not go of their own volition into the mines of Pennsylvania to seek work instead of going there under contract?—A. Only by the general reports that almost everybody is familiar with. I don't know that I could recall any specific instance of where they came under contract, but it has been notorious for years; it is a matter of common fame.

Q. You stated that they do come there.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If they were miners in the old country wouldn't they naturally find their way to mines in this country and very naturally find their way to the mines of Pennsylvania?—A. I think many of them would, but I think a large number of them have been induced to come here by inducements held out to them through immigrant agents and through large employers of labor, who brought them here for the purpose of overawing the men with whom they had at that time or with whom they might be in controversy of some kind. I recollect now one specific instance of a glass firm down near Wooster (I think), Ohio, that occurred some three or four years ago, where they had a strike, and the employer went over to Europe and brought all his men back from Europe, another crew of glass-blowers, and turned his old crew out.

By Mr. BREWER:

Q. How long ago was that?—A. I say some three or four years ago.

Q. Wasn't it longer ago than that, and wasn't it before this law was enacted?—A. It is possible it may have been; I simply recollect that, but I think it is a matter of very common usage among employers to do that, although now they may be getting over it. Sometimes their slaves rebel, and when they do it is worse than with the Americans. We had a very noted instance of that with the Hungarians who did it in Pennsylvania a few years ago.

Q. You spoke of the manner in which they live in Pennsylvania, like hogs; do you know how they live in the old country?—A. No; but if they live there any worse than in Pennsylvania, God help them.

Q. Aren't you aware that they live that way in order to save money to send to the old country?—A. I have understood that the Hungarians do come here and live that way and save their money, so they could go back to the old country.

Q. Then it is voluntary for them to live that way, and not on account of the pay they get?—A. Even if that should be so, we as Americans should not encourage it.

Q. You spoke of the Spring Valley mines, did you not?—A. Spring Valley and all down through there.

Q. The shut-out there was on account of the strike of the men?—A. No, sir; the lock-out was made before the men had struck; they did not strike at all; they were simply locked out.

Q. Who was the owner largely interested in those mines?—A. I think Mr. Scott was the largest owner in the mines.

Q. You mentioned him in connection with a man who was importing foreign labor?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he import it here to take the place of American labor?—A. Well, he may not have done it directly, but he did it indirectly.

Q. When was that?—A. I can't give you specific facts. I have been there and have seen the class of people they have, and talked with them, and that is the way I got the information; now I didn't take the date they came, their name, nor anything of that kind, and can give you only general information.

Q. You are very particular in giving a name?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that general information?—A. I will tell you how I became acquainted with the name. While the men were trying to settle that matter I met Mr. Scott, and I knew he was the largest owner of the Spring Valley mines because he said so himself, and I knew that a large number of these immigrants were taken to Spring Valley mines—French, Italians, Belgians, Hungarians, and a few Bohemians.

Q. But you have mentioned his name in connection with this fact, that he was an importer of foreign labor to take the place of American workmen who were on a strike?—A. I think that is so, yes, sir.

Q. Now I would like to hear you specify, because we would like to go for Mr. Scott.—A. If you go for him I can say you can't use me as a witness because I do not know so from my own knowledge.

Q. Then you have come before this committee without knowing any more than any one of this committee can read in the newspapers?—A. I don't know; perhaps I am in a little better position than some members of the committee to find out some things.

Q. Tell us something that is known to you and not known to this committee.—A. If you will tell me what the committee knows, then I will tell you what I know that the committee don't know.

Q. Tell us something that you know privately, of your own knowledge.—A. I don't know as I can speak of any specific fact except as I say.

Q. I can tell you this committee knows some specific facts that we are not revealing.—A. I do not see why you should not reveal them.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. This committee came to you, Mr. Detwiler, occupying the position you do, because it believes you have certain information in your possession.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The position you occupy leads us to that conviction.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Hence, we came to you with confidence and assurance, believing you able to give us valuable assistance on these matters. Now, I can assure you that not only the committee but the officers of the Federal Government are doing everything they can to make a perfect immigration law and the alien-contract feature of it. I hold in my hand an advance copy of a recent decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, that is now on its way here, upon this very matter regarding which you have been speaking.—A. I think the Secretary is entirely right in the presumption he makes.

Q. So it would appear then, that this alien-contract labor law is not so utterly inefficient as you had thought, and that the Secretary of the Treasury, by his interpretation of it, is giving it some validity. I wish to read this decision and have it go in the record:

You call my attention to the following advertisement clipped from a Canadian paper: "Five hundred carpenters wanted. Good competent men will be given steady work at from 30 to 40 cents per hour. Apply at Builder's Exchange, No. 159 La Salle street, Chicago."

I assume from your letter that this advertisement was inserted by the Builders' Exchange, an association or corporation doing business in Chicago. If an alien does accept that proposition—does come to the United States and engage in labor for the Builders' Exchange—he complies with his part of all that is involved in this proposition, the minds of the offerer and the acceptor meet, and thus form one of the prohibited contracts of the statute. In my judgment, if the above conditions and facts could be proven in a court it would be held that the Builders' Exchange was liable to the penalties announced by the law.

I have no doubt of the right of the officers appointed by the Secretary to make the proper investigation necessary to determine whether the incoming alien is here in violation of the law, without reference to the place where the investigation, from the nature of the case, may be required to be made. It is important that immigrant inspectors, particularly those on the border of Canada, be diligent in using all proper measures to discover violations of the law and report them with the evidence that may be obtained to the collector of customs of the proper district.

So you see the Secretary has now made a decision that reached the case that has been disturbing the labor people of Chicago for the last few weeks.—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. I would say in the case of the stone-cutters at Boston, where we investigated the matter, the secretary did the same thing.—A. I say, as we started out, that the very worst possible feature of the immigration question is that feature which brings men here under a false representation and under false conditions. Where a man is brought to this country by a contractor and is ignorant of the laws of our country (a great many of them not knowing when they land in this country that they are at liberty to avoid the contract that they made in the old country if they desire to do so), but believing they are obliged to comply with all the terms of the agreement, they become almost slaves. Now, I traveled some four or five years ago through Pennsylvania, and I saw the condition of the men there who had been treated in that way. I saw one large building almost like a cow stable, where men, women, and children were under the same roof, and practically in the same room, living in little bunks piled up on one another. I say such a condition of things is terrible, and if the Government can do anything to prevent that, I am sure it ought to have the assistance of every American citizen and every citizen of every other country.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Would you advise any change in the naturalization law, or have you given the matter no consideration?—A. Well, I have considered it

some as regards men naturalized here in Chicago. I think the law ought to be amended in some way so as to be a little more effective; I think a great many men are naturalized here who are not entitled to it.

Q. In what way not entitled to it?—A. Some of them have not lived long enough in the country, and there is pressure brought to bear on them just about election time.

Q. Then they become naturalized fraudulently through committing perjury?—A. Yes, sir; and I think something ought to be done to prevent that.

Q. You can not prevent perjury; you can punish it?—A. I think you can prevent it to some extent. If you punish a man pretty severely once it will prevent some other man from doing it.

Q. How would you advise the amendment of the law?—A. I think that a man ought not to be naturalized until he knows what he is doing; and I don't think he would know what he was doing until he could read our language.

Q. You would make an educational qualification?—A. I think so; yes, sir.

Q. Compelling the applicant for naturalization to be able to read and write the English language?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any further restriction?—A. I don't think I would, unless, perhaps, to inquire a little further.

Q. Would you advocate an application to be made thirty or sixty days before the act of naturalization takes place?—A. I think it would be a very good idea to have the application made for thirty or sixty days, and have it published.

Q. Published in the newspapers?—A. In the newspapers or in some public place, so the people in general would know it.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Do they vote on first papers in this State?—A. I think some of them have voted without any papers.

Q. Do you know that to be a fact?—A. I have heard it.

Q. Do they vote on their first papers here?—A. I think so; I do not know whether they do or not.

Q. Whether it is legal to do it, that is the question?—A. I think not.

Q. How is that?—A. They have to have their second papers.

Q. Have to reside in the United States five years?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. To vote in this State?—A. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF JOHN F. SCANLAN.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Scanlan, how long have you been a resident of the United States?—A. Forty-one years.

Q. You have heard statements here as to the per cent. of foreign population in Chicago of the German, the Irish, and other nationalities; do you agree with the statements that have been made?—A. I don't know whether the gentlemen included what we term children born of foreign parents; if they do not, I think it is largely in excess of the actual amount.

Q. Do they?—A. If they mean to include foreign born, and those born of the first parents here, I think the estimates are pretty nearly correct.

Q. Mr. Scanlan, is it your observation that immigration in the last five years is becoming less desirable than formerly?—A. Not in the last five years; ten or fifteen years. There is a certain class coming here that are not as desirable as they were before.

Q. Now, in your own way, give us your views on that?—A. From the British Isles, especially from Ireland, there is a better educated class of people coming than twenty or thirty years ago, though, in most cases, morally speaking, I don't think they are any better. It is the same way from England, Scotland and Wales, I should think. The condition of the Government in the British Isles has been to oppress the people, and I don't think they have been responsible for their condition. Within the last forty years, education has become general in the British Isles, and those coming here now are the product of a very excellent class of schools, particularly from Ireland, and I think from Scotland and it should be from England, although I am not so conversant with that. From France, which has a very limited immigration, they are about the same. Very few come here who really are Frenchmen. From Germany, they stand about the same. They have always been a very excellent class of people because the Government there has taught them domestic economy, and they come here with the best ideas of the value of time and money. Within the last ten years, there have been coming here, a class of people generally attributed to the Germans, who are from central Europe; whether they are Germans or not, I do not know; I mean the anarchists, who I don't think, are as good a class of people as we ought to have. The Italians—from 1860 to 1870 I was in the wholesale business here in this town, and was thrown into close contact with the Italian people; at that time, my impression is, they were from northern Italy, principally, and they were an excellent class of people; I think I must have sold them, here in this city, many hundred thousand dollars worth of goods, and never lost anything. It was quite a common thing for an Italian to come here and rent the corner of the sidewalk, and in ten years he would own the corner store. In the last ten years there has been an increase in immigration from there as well as other countries. From that country, there has been a class of people who are not responsible, really, for their condition, growing out of a long system of government entirely foreign to our ideas, and I think myself, they are not as desirable, as a class, as they were twenty years ago. Still, I don't know, especially, anything so very bad about them.

Q. You think as the Italian immigration swings from northern to southern Italy it becomes less desirable?—A. I think as it increases in its bulk, by reason of the aid given it from this country, and their friends here, and as it extends back into the pastoral section of Italy, they are not as high a standard of men, physically or morally, as they were twenty years ago. If the time of the committee is not limited, I would like to read an extract on that question from one of Mr. Wake-man's articles on his travels in Italy, going to show the condition of the people in the pastoral parts of Italy:

But one has opportunity, in this sort of loitering, to see two thousand years this side of the myths, heroes, and savagery of a time our classics have mysticised, deified, and glorified. You feel like sitting with the carrettajo as his cart and ox or mule are waiting by the fountain; climbing to the shrines with dusty pilgrims; waiting by the montatojo or mounting block with the beggars at wayside inns, making all sorts of excuses to get into the interior of cabins for draughts of acqua di latte and nanfa, the butter-milk and orange water, which you can always get in the country for five soldi, or one American cent; winding along the craggy ways with the pecore and his flocks; becoming the companion of the vignajo or vine-dresser at his scorching toil in the stifling vineyards; trudging at the side of the plowman after the odd procession

in the fields, and close to every manner of laboring, lowly, to get near to the heart throbs of each and all of these, that you may know they are human like your own. That is the only way to know Italy or any country. Those who only see America on the New York avenues, London along Rotten Row, Milan at the Scala, Florence at the Cascine, Rome in the Corso, and Naples along the Chiaja, never see or know of the bronzed and toiling hosts who produce the magnificence of which they are a part. But even if it be vulgar and common, my heart turns to these in every land, and I confess that contemplation of the dumbness, patience, and sunniness of the white slaves of southern Italy, from which the entire Italian Kingdom draws its greatest food as well as military supply, fill me with a feeling of the deepest and most pathetic tenderness.

So far as I have been able to ascertain by the most painstaking inquiry, there are no peasant-farmers in all Italy. I doubt if there are a thousand small land-holders in the entire Kingdom. I refer of course to land tilled as farms, olive and orange groves, and vineyards. Whatever may be the fortune of the ambitious lowly in the large Italian cities, the feudal aristocracy, feudal noblemen, the feudal ecclesiastic benefices, and the still almost feudal government, own and are determined never to relinquish every square inch of Italian soil the sun of heaven shines on. No land would be sold to the peasantry on any terms. This is an unwritten but inexorable law. Were it possible for any single peasant or any combination of peasants to ever secure sufficient means to purchase a tract of land, a score of combinations on the part of titled aristocratic or ecclesiastic land-holders would be ready to purchase, at any price, to keep it out of the lowly man's hands. Why there is even no equivalent in the Italian language for the word farm. The dictionaries define farm as "affitto," "allogamento," "villa," etc. The very essence of the first two of these words, is something fixed, fastened, retained, but hired out. A score of times I have endeavored to make Italian peasants understand that there were portions of God's green earth, including America, where even such as they could absolutely own, solely possess, irrevocably hold, the home above them, and the soil on which it stood. Their lips parted, a drawn, sad-faced smile came into their parchment-like faces, and their eyes rolled upward, expressive of the hopelessness of their comprehension. The black men of the South, twenty-five years before the war, were clearer of sociology than these. The serfs of Hannibal, the helots of the olden Celtic septs, had quicker, keener spirit of men, and more of the virile blood which demands and commands possession.

Again, were not these absolutely remorseless combinations of landed capital an insurmountable bar to the acquirement of any portion of the soil by the lowly Italian rustico, his condition would still be equally as hopeless. No human being who labors in the fields of Italy could, by any manner of deprivation or starvation, save sufficient money in the course of his entire natural life, to purchase enough land on which to decently lay the bones of his own family. The Government, or the church, provides in the Campo Santo of every village, town, and city, a hole for the bones and quicklime to consume them; because, I presume, the Government, the church, and all manner of land-holding task-masters have kept him in such an equable and constantly consuming condition of poverty that this sort of an equivalent is regarded as a kindly as well as a hygienic measure of final justice. One Italian sold is equal to one-fifth of the American cent. Throughout all southern Italy the wages of shepherds, cartmen, vine-dressers, grape gatherers, plowmen, and every manner of laboring countrymen average eighty soldi, or 16 cents per day. Out of this 16 cents per day, which is not securable for more than half the days of the year, the Italian rustico pays the rent of his capanna or hovel, feeds and clothes his family, pays all manner of outrages, petty imposizione, or taxation, and, aggregatively, munificently supports his church with an unsurpassed devotion and loyalty.

The difference between the peasantry of Ireland and of Italy is this: The Irish are a superior race, despoiled of glorious originally possessed hereditaments, writhing under sodden, implacable, unredressed wrong. Italian peasantry were never else than serfs, and, whatever exceptional individual heartburnings may be, as a class are incapable of resenting the loss of conditions and heritage of which they have never been deprived. A Masaniello or a Garibaldi, fired by gleams of the outer world's reflexive intelligence, may every two or three centuries rise from among fishermen, sailors, or city lazzaroni and cavort about for a time as "liberator," but these poor cattle upon two legs I have come to know have ever stood and will ever stand still in their Italian field and hovel-mangers and, with radiant, grateful eyes, lick the hands which dole them husks, the only fruit of their labors they were ever allowed to know.

The WITNESS. In introducing this statement I wish to say this, that I do it in the interest of common humanity, because we have arrived at the condition of things in this country that the preservation of this nation is in the interest of humanity. If we don't preserve ourselves from the conditions arising from ages of tyranny across the water, the dan-

gers are this country may not be able to succor suffering humanity in coming ages. I believe this nation has a right to protect itself. It is not a free gift from heaven. It is a trust given to us by those who have established this country, and in introducing this article I do not in any manner wish to reflect on the Italian people.

Q. Mr. Scanlan, what have you to suggest in the way of correcting the evils that arise from immigration?—A. First, I think there should be an inspection at the port of embarkation as to the condition mentally as well as physically. I would restrict, to a certain extent, men, no matter what their financial condition should be, who are opposed to a police government. I would seek, to a certain extent, men who are opposed to a republican form of government—men who seek to change our form of government by violent means; and let me say there, too, I would add to the population across the water by exporting the dudes. I think a man who has to send to London for his clothes, not because they are any better either in fashion or material, but because it is foreign, had better go and live over there.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Mr. Scanlan, you don't believe that a man should not have the right to do as he pleases as long as he don't interfere with the customs of the country. What harm is there in letting a man come here who, if he don't even believe in a republican form of government, subjects himself to our laws?—A. There are two classes of people you can cover in that, that is, those that are harmless and those that are not harmless.

Q. Do you think these people are so weak that they could be talked over, would exert such an influence that our institutions would be liable to go to decay on account of their peculiar notions and views?—A. We are getting such a class of people in such numbers that they are daily creating trouble. Let me explain the different classes I speak of. I would regulate them both at the port of embarkation and here, too; and I will explain that, probably, in my ideas about the naturalization laws. Now, one of the things that makes me come to this conclusion is, that I have considerable information, in some cases second-hand and in others direct, about those unfortunate men who were hung here two or three years ago.

Take the case of Mr. Lingg; he was the product of three or four generations of what may be termed anarchy. I do not think he was any more responsible for the condition of mind he was in than most people who are termed insane; and his action in some cases, though a man would not agree with him, must bring forth admiration; for, while he lay on that bench with his jaw blown partly off and his whole body writhing in the agonies of death, when the doctor who belonged to our institutions came to aid him, he pulled up his whole body and would not even be saved by a man belonging to our institutions. Such men are very dangerous in a community.

Q. Do you think that on account of a handful of men, to be understood that out of an immigration of five or six hundred it becomes necessary for the people here to take restrictive measures?—A. Well, I should not consider them restrictive measures; that is, to investigate the character of people who are coming, and I would leave the restrictions open to be executed both here at the port of entry and at the naturalization. For instance, when, six or twelve months after they come here, they want to be naturalized, I think they have a right to pay taxes and help support the Government.

Q. Everybody pays taxes here, don't they?—A. That is according——

Q. Suppose a man comes here and does not become a citizen, but owns property, has he to pay taxes?—A. Yes, sir; his property is paying the tax, not him.

Q. The same as any other citizen?—A. He gets the benefit of that. I think they ought not to have the privileges of other citizens if they don't want to assume the responsibilities—all the privileges, I mean.

Q. Is it your opinion that the time has come when it is necessary for this country to change the immigration laws, and if so, to what extent would you go?—A. I am not sufficiently familiar with the text of the immigration laws; if the laws themselves are sufficient, they should be enforced more rigidly, in order to prevent the crippled, the lame, the blind, and the helpless.

Q. There are laws here for that. The law excludes the pauper, the indigent, the criminal, the insane, and those who are helpless and have no one to take care of them; it excludes all of those persons?—A. Then, I think the law ought also to exclude those people who are not put down in the category of insanity, but who are dangerous to this Government by reason of the conditions on the other side.

Q. Suppose an anarchist came from the other side, and you had a consular examination there, and the inspector would ask him if he believed in anarchy and he would say "no"?—A. I must give these men credit for one thing; they are truthful, they are in earnest, and those I have been acquainted with, I don't believe they would falsify themselves. They are singular in their ideas. Of course, all these matters would have to be governed by laws applicable to all of us.

Q. And your only change in the law would be to restrict not only anarchists, but those who have lived in such a state as to make them, in your own opinion, unfit to become citizens of this free country; would you exclude, for instance, the nihilists of Russia?—A. I think the nihilist of Russia is a good deal the same character as the anarchist, with the simple difference that they confine their ideas to Russia; they don't trouble us here that I know of.

Q. These men, the nihilists of Russia and the anarchists and the socialists, haven't they become so on account of the tyranny of their government, and isn't the idea of their escaping to this country the same, exactly, that our forefathers had when they came here? Hasn't this country been settled from its foundation by people who escaped or who came here to escape the tyranny of the European governments?—A. Yes, sir; but they came here to become immediately loyal citizens of this Government. On the contrary, the anarchists have an idea this Government is as bad, if not worse, than the government they left.

Q. Don't many of them change here?—A. Yes; the time has not been sufficient to give them an opportunity to change yet. I was personally acquainted with some of them they called advance socialists some twelve or fourteen years ago. At that time they did not preach the extreme doctrine; they were called extreme socialists; now socialism, as I understand it, is a body of men who seek to change the social condition of society; they don't look for force.

Q. I am merely trying to get at your opinion. You have had a little trouble here in Chicago, but the question is whether either the anarchists or the socialists, the people who don't harmonize with our institutions, are here in such quantities as to make it necessary for us to frame laws that would be an annoyance to ninety-nine out of a hundred of the other people who come here and make good citizens. Take, for instance, your Irish people; almost every one of them who comes here is against his

home government; they would destroy it bodily if they could?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would you exclude them because they are against the English Government?—A. No, sir; don't understand that I am opposed to a man because he is against his government at home, but I want him to realize that our conditions are different, and that any man who can not realize that the reforms in this Government can be made through the ballot-box, is not a useful member of this Government.

Q. How will you get at it?—A. Here is another question: this Government is of too great importance to humanity to take chances, when there are so many people prepared to be loyal to its methods. Heretofore all the blessings of this Government have been extended to everybody, me as well as everybody else, because I was born abroad, without price or condition. The time has arrived when we are entering the social battle, whether monarchical or Republican governments shall prevail, if this Republic is wiped out, republics are wiped out for a thousand years.

Q. You would have a consular inspection then?—A. I would have an inspection there, and continue it here to see whether they are faithful and deserve to become a citizen.

Q. That is about the same view that has been expressed here by several; you think a good, strict consular inspection on the other side, and the law so changed that when the immigrant is found to entertain views not in sympathy with our institutions within the time prescribed by law for his becoming a citizen, he will be sent back?—A. I would leave that to the judgment and wisdom of the legislators, but I think if they understood that citizenship was a very important gift, and that they should regard it as such, we would be better off.

Q. I understand your opinion to be that the law should be so changed as to bring about that condition.—A. Either that or make them pay for the expense of living here, taking care of them in some shape. I certainly think there should be some discrimination between a man of honest heart and industrious hand, and a man who comes here with nothing but hatred for any form of government, who would destroy even this Government if he had an opportunity. Then, to all good, honest men, I would leave the doors open as free as the air we breathe.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Scanlan, what is your opinion of the proposed educational test requiring that each immigrant eighteen years of age should be able to read and write his own language?—A. Well, sir; as the conditions over there arise from a long-continued system of governments in all the countries over there, with which the people have had nothing to do, and by which the people have been practically made ignorant, as in the case of Ireland and portions of England and Scotland, it would be doing a great injustice, I think, at such an early day as this, to enforce a very high standard of educational immigration, because there are a good many men who can't read and write.

Q. With the exception perhaps of one or two persons, no one has suggested more than a rudimentary education, simply to be able to read and write in their own language?—A. I would rather provide for that in our naturalization laws, which gives a man at least five years to raise himself on a balance with the rest of the community.

Q. You would want them to be able to read or write the English language on becoming citizens?—A. I will give you my ideas on that, if you want them. I arrive at these ideas from seeing and believing

that the masses of the people don't appreciate sufficiently the great importance of citizenship. I have investigated the matter in the city of New York, and very prominent citizens have shown me the fact there that men not three months in the country have become citizens sufficient to go on the police force. I have seen men in this town taken up to the polls in droves, and for a glass of beer apiece voted, and they would not know what they were voting for. I only speak about this thing because I know a majority of men coming to this country come here to better their condition, and if they were to realize that their own condition depends on sacredness of that vote, no man would cast it thoughtlessly, or for a price.

Q. Is there any further statement you have in mind, Mr. Scanlan, you would care to make?—A. I want to give you my ideas in regard to what ought to be changed in the naturalization laws. I think that each Congressional district in the United States ought to be declared a district of examination, and that sixty days before the fall and spring elections a commission, consisting of three reputable citizens, should be appointed for the purpose of examining candidates as to their being worthy of becoming citizens, based upon intelligence; and in order that the conditions of the past may not discriminate against those who come from abroad or those who are raised here in this country, every man, whether born here or abroad, should go before that commission for examination; previous to which, the Government should supply every citizen with a hundred questions, more or less, which might be termed the National Catechism. Out of these questions the candidates should answer all questions the judges might propound. This should of course be entirely free from any section or political party, and have reference to the history of our nation, the growth of the Republic, the meaning of the Constitution, and such questions as a commission raised by the Government would be naturally inclined to include in that catechism; and I would apply that to those born here as well as to those who come.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. Are you aware that a man who is not a citizen of the United States may vote for electors of President of the United States, and for members of Congress?—A. No, sir; I am not.

Q. Have you read the Constitution of the United States?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are the qualifications of the elective franchise in order to allow a man to vote for a member of Congress?—A. He must be a citizen of the country, of the State.

Q. That would imply the whole country?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Give us a more specific answer.—A. In this State, when the Constitution was adopted in 1848—

Q. I am speaking of the Constitution of the United States.—A. I understand he has got to be a citizen, a naturalized citizen. My understanding is he has to live here in this country five years.

Q. To vote for a member of Congress?—A. To vote for a member of Congress or for Presidential electors.

Q. How is it, then, that in Wisconsin a man can vote for a member of Congress who has taken out his first papers, and resided six months or a year in the State?—A. I didn't know they were permitted to do that.

Q. Such is the fact, and are you aware that any person who is a citizen of a State and has a right to vote for members of the State legislature, has a right to vote for members of Congress and electors of the

President of the United States, by the Constitution?—A. I was not aware of that.

Q. Then you are speaking and giving instructions here to men, representative men elected to Congress, as to what the law should be, without knowing yourself what the Constitution of the United States provides?—A. No, sir; I am not giving instructions; I am giving my opinion.

Q. And you are giving your opinions, not based upon the Constitution of the United States, but merely opinions which you choose to entertain?—A. They are my opinions as a citizen of this country, sir.

STATEMENT OF HERMAN JACOBSON.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Are you a resident of Chicago?—A. I am.

Q. How long have you lived here?—A. Since 1872.

Q. What is your nationality?—A. A Russian by birth.

Q. When did you come to this country?—A. 1854; that is about thirty-six years ago.

Q. Are there many of your countrymen coming here?—A. Yes, sir, there are about in this city—there are about forty-five thousand now.

Q. Forty-five thousand?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do they do for a living?—A. They are generally doing business as merchants, engaged in commerce, lawyers, doctors.

Q. Do they become citizens after they have lived here five years?—A. They become citizens and stay here.

Q. What was your idea in coming here?—A. To better my condition.

Q. To better your condition?—A. Yes, sir; I wanted a home of liberty, instead of living in tyranny.

Q. You left Russia and came here to better your condition and live in a free country?—A. Yes, sir; and make this my home.

Q. And are your people in sympathy with the free institutions of this country?—A. Yes, sir; when they find out what rudimentary liberty means. They have been kept down there in misery all their life-time.

Q. It has been stated here that the class of people whom you represent are undesirable as immigrants to this country.—A. Yes, sir; that statement has been made by one of the gentlemen here; I propose to refute his statement.

Q. Make your statement.—A. I will state there is not a single individual of that class you can find in the almshouse. With very few exceptions you can not find them as criminals, and I, as an attorney, have had every opportunity to ascertain, and I find this, that our criminals here were criminals in the Old Country. When our people come here, they deserve to make good citizens, and try to make good citizens; they endeavor to give the children the best education they can.

Q. Now, in Russia, before these people came here, were they in sympathy with nihilism?—A. Not to my knowledge. They are obedient to the law with very few exceptions. I have no means of being mixed up in nihilism.

Q. They obey the law, but those who were nihilists and came here, do they change their views?—A. There are some of them I know personally who were in sympathy with nihilism because of the oppression, but when they came here they threw off that tyranny and became absolutely honorable citizens.

Q. Is there anything further you desire to state?—A. Well, in regard

to the naturalization law, I think it would be a very good idea to have compulsory education; I am not prepared to say for immigration, but certainly for naturalization.

Q. You would suggest that every naturalized citizen should be able to read and write in the English language?—A. Yes, sir; should know what he is voting for; he may know by the head of the ticket, but ask him about the municipal officers or members of the legislature, etc., and he don't know anything about it.

Q. Would you advise a change in the immigration laws?—A. Well, yes, sir; that no one shall be permitted to come to this country if he is above the age of a certain period.

Q. What age?—A. Say forty-five.

Q. Why?—A. Because he would be unable to give assistance to this country, in case the country should be in need of assistance, unless he has sufficient means to buy property.

Q. You would exclude a man over forty-five years of age from landing?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Suppose a man is the father of a family, and he may be fifty or sixty years of age, and his whole family may want to emigrate to this country, would you separate that family?—A. No, sir; there would be certain exceptions to all rules; if he could come in such a way as to show that he would be supported by his family, or had means enough to take care of himself, then I would say, let him come in; but the majority of those men that come here, come to obtain a livelihood by pauperism. You will find it in all nations alike.

Q. What other qualification?—A. That the immigrant must be able at least to read and write in his own language.

Q. That is the educational qualification?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Anything else?—A. No, sir; I don't know as there is.

Q. You think an immigrant coming from your section of Europe here is just as good as immigrants coming from any other section?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In intelligence?—A. In intelligence, obedience, and all that. With the exception of a few, I have not known of a single undesirable individual, and if you will go to the penitentiary, you will find the percentage of our people there is far less than of any other nationality.

STATEMENT OF JOHN Z. WHITE.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your occupation?—A. I am a printer by trade, and reside at 331 Centre street.

Q. How long have you been a resident of Chicago?—A. Since 1873.

Q. Now, Mr. White, you have some ideas on the subject of immigration, will you please state them in your own way?—A. Well, if you will permit me, I have a little matter in manuscript here that is short and condenses matters a little:

It is held that our school system tends to break down class distinction. In Germany it has not done so as yet, but perhaps the socialistic movement there is evidence that this tendency is at work.

The intermingling of peoples is held to be elevating for the same reason that crossing the breed in animals is beneficial. For this reason, our course in the past has been wise, but is it not time that the laws of self-preservation should begin to assert themselves? Are we not being overrun by foreigners? Are we not, in reality, injuring ourselves more

than we are benefiting the race? If the increase in immigration continues will we not undermine our ability to confer benefit?

Thirty-five years ago immigrants seldom exceeded 65,000 per annum, and they came of their own notion, and from Anglo-Saxon peoples, or peoples closely connected with Anglo-Saxons. In 1880, 593,703 came; in 1881, 720,045 came; in 1882, 730,349 came, being 2,044,097 in three years; 1884 gave over a million more. Of this increase many came from peoples thought well of and came willingly, but the greater increase is from other countries; for example:

Countries.	1865.	1886.
Hungary	322	18,110
Italy	919	10,472
Russia.....	181	25,980
Total	1,422	74,562

The European immigrants who are inmates of public hospitals, insane asylums, and poor-houses outnumber all the Chinese who had landed on our shores in twenty years. Cook County (Illinois) in 1888 gives one hundred and eighty-six natives, including children born of foreign parents, in poor houses, and six hundred and thirty foreigners. At the same time in the insane asylum, one hundred and eighty natives and seven hundred and three foreigners. The report of Mr. Owen, of Indiana, shows, I believe, two hundred and seventy thousand people living in New York in the space of one square mile, being eighty thousand more than in any other like space on the earth's surface.

Now the question of low-priced laborers driving out the higher-priced laborers, it seems to me, brings us to the pith of this question. If the Italian drives out the Slavs, the question is, what is to become of the Slavs? In my opinion they go to cities, towns, and other mining regions where wages are higher and there, by their competition, force wages down in that locality. They go to our Western mines and our Western miners are driven out by precisely the same force; they trespass on the common laborer's interest, employed on farms, and again the laborers of cities and towns trespass on the next higher grade of wage-earners, and so the thing works on steadily, always working to the next higher grade and forcing wages down necessarily. Why, we are, of necessity, interested specifically in the lowest wages paid. The fact has been brought out and is the general opinion of all men who have taken the trouble to look it up that the immigrants from foreign countries don't come here of their own volition. They are instigated. Every man who takes the trouble to investigate the facts gets the information that that is true.

Now, the question comes up, how are we to put a stop to this steady influx of the cheapest of foreign laborers, thereby reducing the standard of living and protecting morality, etc., unless we prohibit importation? If the proposition of Mr. Jacobson is true, why then the old theory that subsistence, the cost of subsistence, is the necessary force that regulates wages is true, and the Italians live on less than the Slavs do. If women and children will live on less and be able to do the work of mechanics, they will go down simply because they can live on less in proportion to the amount they produce, so that the men who will live at the lowest rate will necessarily regulate the lowest strata of wages, and that being regulated, the force of competition will compel men who

have been driven out of there to drive out the one above. If we turn around to the other theory of wages, that wages are determined by the amount of capital accumulated by their employment, it quite necessarily follows that the more capital we have in the country the more wages there will be, and, therefore, we ought to keep out laborers and admit goods freely. But that theory is exploded, and no one really believes in it now. As a matter of fact, we know that the more men there are come here the more people there will be to consume goods, and, therefore, the more people will be needed to supply the market. The only difficulty in the matter is the laborers haven't the power to purchase all they produce. In getting out twelve or fifteen tons of coal the laborer receives pay that amounts probably to one ton, leaving eleven or fourteen tons in the hands of the employer, the purchasing power not remaining in the hands of labor. This simply results in overproduction. Now, we can stop immigration; we can stop the pressure of the lowest class of laborers from Europe from undermining wages here, and——

Q. The question right there is, is it desirable to stop it?—A. That depends. It is a very bad plan to kill a man, but if he is trying to kill you, then it is an excellent plan, but whether it is a good plan to stop immigration or not, that depends on other matters. Of course, with the present conditions, laborers flocking in here to compete with those who now are here, will have a tendency to reduce wages. The lower laborers have the worst effect. There is this fact which Adam Smith noted a hundred years ago, that the man who had the biggest family was the best off in America, and ——

Q. But what we would like to know is whether, from your stand point, you feel that immigration should be restricted?—A. My stand-point is this, that other things remaining the same, it must be restricted. But instead of greater restriction, I advocate greater freedom. I think this country is amply able to support the whole population of Europe and Asia, if they bring them here and put them to work, but to bring them here and prevent them from working after they get here, why we simply increase the trouble. Mr. Jackson points that matter out very clearly in the case of the Pennsylvania coal miners. They will press steadily up and force every branch of labor down.

Q. You believe that immigrants coming here have a tendency to lower the price of wages?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you believe that is a healthy thing to do?—A. I do not.

Q. But I understood you to say right now that you are in favor of unrestricted immigration?—A. If the present conditions would be changed, I am in favor of absolutely free immigration. If the land, in other words, is thrown open, if people are permitted to use the land, instead of people being permitted to hold the land out of use, then the immigrants will all find plenty of work to do, and then the more laborers there are here, the more labor can be subdivided and therefore, the greater the product, the demand, etc.

Q. The committee's time is too limited to enter into a discussion of the single land-tax.—A. The fact I want to point out is that land is the source from which all labor and capital is taken. It is the foundation of all capital. If we permit the decrease of the number of laborers we do precisely the same thing the Pennsylvania operators did when they limited the output. The limiting of immigrant laborers is the identical idea that is pressed by the trades-unions. The trades-unions propose to corner the market on labor; for instance, the carpenters in this city propose to corner their labor market, and, in the United States, we, by prohibiting immigration, propose to corner the labor market

against all outside laborers. The effect is, of necessity, precisely the same.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. How long have you resided in Chicago?—A. Since 1873.

Q. Now, as I understand you, you would not exclude any immigrants to this country at all; you believe that immigration, provided we had the proper condition of affairs here, would be beneficial?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then your exclusion or restriction on immigration at the present time would be because of the condition of affairs in this country. It is merely a pecuniary matter, as far as the labor market is concerned?—

A. Well, I would take that position with a qualification, that the pecuniary matter involves all other matters. If a man is well, if he can enjoy life, and get schooling for his children, he can live in good shape.

Q. As far as your observation goes, is the immigration to Chicago detrimental or beneficial to the city?—A. It has been very beneficial to the city, but only a few of the people of Chicago own the city. Only about one in a hundred owns any part of the city. It has been very beneficial to the city, but detrimental to the people.

Q. Well, it has been stated here (I don't know whether it is true or not) by almost all classes that a great many of their people have acquired lands and live in their own houses; is that true or false?—A. It is true.

Q. If they become land-owners and live in their own houses isn't that a desirable condition?—A. Let me reply. If we should get forty thousand immigrants here in Chicago within the next two or three years, and one thousand acquire land, a great many people have acquired land, but a very small percentage of the total influx. It is not true to say that a large number have acquired homes, speaking in percentages. There does not one man in a hundred, in the city of Chicago, hold any land.

Q. Your opinion is, and of course you look at it from an economic stand-point, that if the country would adopt the Henry George theory every question would be settled?—A. No, sir; I do not. I think government involves two principles, one—

Q. You believe in Henry George, don't you?—A. Yes, sir; I do.

Q. Don't you believe that would cure all the evils?—A. If it was properly administered I think it would cure all the evils of involuntary poverty.

Q. Is there much poverty here in Chicago?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many are in the poor-house; some eight hundred?—A. I gave it to you a few moments ago.

Q. Is that a very large percentage of people, when you take into consideration that the people, even if they may be in good condition, as mechanics, are liable to become impoverished through no fault of their own, by sickness, etc? Take a population of 1,000,000, as I believe your city claims, do you think that 800 shows a very bad condition of affairs?—A. I think one individual in a poor-house shows a bad condition of affairs in a population of 60,000,000, but the figures of the poor house do not show the poverty in the city. Outside of those in the poor-house there are more than as many more receiving public relief, and there are ten times that number right on the edge that don't know where they are going to get the next day's wages.

Q. Of course, any or every person who is unable to work through no fault of his own, and dependent, whether it is on his family, his friends, or neighbors, is dependent on charity, and is a pauper in some sense, but that is not lessening the honor of the people; 800 people out of

1,000,000 in the poor-house I think shows a very good condition as far as the prosperity of the people is concerned. I agree that there ought not to be one, but people will get sick, and will be laid up, and you can't help it.—A. These men are in the poor-house, not because they are sick, but because they can't get work while they are perfectly able to do it.

Q. How many idle people are there in Chicago?—A. The Young Men's Christian Association gave the figures last winter as 35,000, and they say the quantity is steadily increasing year by year. They run a labor bureau and have for a number of years. Mr. Hitchcock has been for a number of years connected with the charities.

Q. You would not advise any change in the immigration laws?—A. Would I advise any change?

Q. You would not advise any?—A. For myself, I don't see any hope from the restriction of individual action. I think the tendency is steadily towards state socialism, through the influence of the state in private affairs. In the matter of restriction, you are bound to come to the point where restriction is absolutely unable to cope with the disease, but as a matter of expediency, I say we must either have more restriction or more freedom. I favor more freedom.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD O. BROWN.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am a lawyer.

Q. Now, Mr. Brown, having seen the procedure with the former witness, you may proceed as you like.—A. Mr. Chairman, I would like to read a small document I have with me here:

MEMORIAL.

To the honorable the Joint Sub-Committee of Congress on Immigration:

We, members of the Single Tax Club of Chicago, hereby respectfully protest against any action on the part of your committee, or of the Congress of the United States, looking to a restriction of immigration from foreign countries, or to any change in the time honored policy of this Government which has made this country an asylum for the oppressed of all nations. We hold that any such action would not only be in violation of the natural right of people to change their residences whenever their own interests or inclination prompt them to do so, but that it would be, in the last degree, foolish and suicidal. During all the history of this country, its prosperity and development have resulted in great measure from the steady tide of immigration which has come to us from other lands. These materials have been easily assimilated into our population and have made honest, law-abiding, liberty-loving citizens. Nor have they been found wanting in times of danger to our Government. A large proportion of the Union Army during the war was made up of foreign-born citizens, who were fully equal in point of bravery and devotion to those who were native born.

Nor do we believe such a change of policy necessary. There is room enough within the limits of the United States for all the people of Europe, if they would but come. They could not exhaust its resources in a thousand years. On the other hand, they would enable us to more fully utilize our natural advantage by making possible a greater subdivision of labor. We hold that the undoubted evils which labor complains of, and which are sought to be cured by shutting out immigration, do not result from immigration at all, but from our system of taxation upon wealth, which operates to discourage the production of wealth. Land values, which ought to pay all the taxes, have been nearly exempted from taxation, while almost the whole burdens have been put upon the product of labor, making it more profitable for land-owners to keep the land idle than to use it. In this way, land values have gone up, while labor has been thrown out of employment and wages have gone down in the fierce competition of labor for work. It is to this cause we attribute the appearance of overpopulation in a country so sparsely settled. This is why wages are so low where natural advantages are so abundant, where so much land remains uncultivated, so

many mines unworked, so many quarries unopened, and so many magnificent water-powers not utilized, notwithstanding the fact that there are so many million of people in this country who want the product of this land, these mines, quarries, and waterpowers, and would be glad to work them if their owners would let them.

While there remained a great body of public land open for settlement, access to which was easy, the avenues to prosperity were open to all, but when this land became monopolized, and prices advanced beyond the ability of people to pay them, it produced hard times.

We hold that the only remedy is to abolish all indirect taxes, or taxes upon the product of labor, and to tax only the rental value of land without regard to improvements or without regard to the use the owner shall make of it. In this way we would encourage the use of all land and discourage the holding of it idle, simply by making each holdings unprofitable.

We hold that the only way to protect labor and raise wages is to make easy the access of labor to the land, and that when this is done it will be unnecessary to restrict immigration, but that it will be possible to find profitable employment for all who may come to us from any or all countries of the world. So far from placing further restrictions upon immigration we would remove those which already exist and make immigration, as we would make trade and production, absolutely free.

Furthermore, we hold that this policy must speedily be adopted or else this Government must enter upon a constantly progressive course of oppression, leading ultimately to State socialism, providing the increasing tension, the pressure of hard times, does not first reach the breaking point—the point of revolution.

WARREN WORTH BAILEY, president,
JOHN Z. WHITE,
CLINTON FURBISH,
MARK BANGS,
W. H. VAN ORNUM,
EDWARD O. BROWN,
Committee.

The WITNESS. Now, with regard to that, I have only to say that I, myself, am a native-born American from New England, with many generations of American ancestors behind me; from the earliest settlement of Massachusetts, my ancestors were there. I have, however, seen a great deal of the foreign element of various nationalities in this country. The Scandinavians I have had a good deal of business connection with here and in Minnesota; Hollanders also have come there. I have a large acquaintance among the poorer class of the Italians in the city here. I have seen a great deal of the Irish element, because I am a Roman Catholic; and I have been, by everything that I have seen, confirmed in the opinion that the foreign-born population, on the whole, is as desirable a portion of the citizenship of the United States as the native-born population, and that the people born in this country from foreign parents are as desirable citizens as those with many generations of American ancestors behind them, and I think that while there is an appearance of over-population in our great cities, because of the terrible poverty which exists there, it is entirely fruitless to search for its cause in the influx of immigrants to this country. I would hardly be willing to agree with Mr. White that the influx of immigrants to this country would diminish wages. I think that in a country populated so sparsely as ours is now, and would be even if the present rate of immigration continued for a century to come, the increased production of wealth would keep pace with the increase of population in any given locality. I think that the production of wealth in New York City is much greater in proportion to the number of the population than it is in the sparsely settled sections of the country, and I believe that poverty results entirely from the improper distribution, and not from the effects of over-production.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Giving a more equal distribution of wealth here, you think every-

body would be better off in New York?—A. Yes, sir; a more just distribution. I am not a person that believes in the absolute equality of distribution. My idea is, the natural wages of a man's labor is the product of his labor, and some is more productive than others.

Q. Aren't you of the opinion that in the course of time, when these questions are being agitated before the people, that there will be a revolution in sentiment regarding the mode of taxation, and in regard to the distribution of wealth, which will regulate all of these questions, and that it is unnecessary to try to do it by the restriction of immigration, which really, in your opinion, has nothing to do with the question at all?—A. I have an abiding faith that that will come to pass in the triumph of pure democracy.

Q. And you would therefore be averse to any change in the immigration laws as they are at present?—A. Except in greater freedom.

Q. They exclude at present the criminal, the idiot, the insane person, and pauper, but under the word pauper is not understood to mean a man who comes here without a cent in his pocket, but in good, sound bodily health and willing and able to work; he is not considered a pauper in this country?—A. I think he adds to the productive capacity of this country by his coming here.

Q. In our investigation there has not been a case of where a man of that kind has been prevented from landing. If a man comes to Castle Garden and is a good robust man in good health, and you can see he is able to work, if he has not a cent in his pocket he is allowed to land, as he ought to be, in the opinion, I think, of every member of this committee. It is only a question of whether the restriction on immigration ought to be made because of the alleged large percentage of undesirable immigrants coming to this country and threatening the institutions of this country?—A. For myself, I consider the undesirable immigrants who we could have would be people who, having large fortunes in the European countries, have invested a considerable portion of them in American lands, as is the case with a good many English families, and who come over here to spend a longer or a shorter time to enjoy themselves in the country, deriving their sustenance and income from the rent which they receive, which comes from the labor of the immigrants whose labor they had been living upon in the old country, and whose labor they have followed to this country to absorb. They are, as I take it, the undesirable immigrants.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE A. SCHILLING.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your occupation?—A. Advertising agent for the Arbeiter Zeitung.

Q. How long have you lived in Chicago?—A. I have been here about sixteen years; I came here in 1875.

Q. How long have you been an agent of this paper?—A. About two years and a half.

Q. Have you had newspaper associations hitherto?—A. No sir; not in an official capacity. I am a cooper by trade, and for about thirteen years worked in Chicago packing houses and in the shops here, making new work.

Q. And became interested in these industrial questions, and through that channel became associated with the paper?—A. Well, I presume

the reason I became associated with the paper is, I became connected personally with the labor movement.

Q. Is it your desire to have immigration restricted?—A. No, sir, not at all. I wish to say that I only received notice two or three hours ago that I was to speak here, and of course what I say is not carefully prepared, but in my opinion the legislation that has been had upon this subject, and the legislation that is proposed on the subject in the future, belongs to that species of legislation which may be called humbug legislation, or in other words, taffy. I think there are three elements in American society clamoring for legislation of this kind. They are, laboring men who have never given five minutes real consideration to the grievances that underlie the industrial problem——

Q. Mr. Schilling, we don't care for criticisms on any of the various elements of thought.—A. I wish to finish this. The other elements are the political demagogues who are ever ready to yield to the clamorings in any direction, even though they themselves do not believe in it; and the third element, in my opinion, is that element which is allied to the protective school, who are willing to concede this bit of legislation, so that the charge can not be made in the future that the product of the European pauper is excluded, but that the pauper himself is admitted here, and in order to get rid of that charge they are willing to concede legislation of this kind.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You have given us the elements who ask for this legislation——
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now that may be your opinion, but we don't care for anything of that kind. What we want to find out is whether or not you are in favor of legislation restrictive of immigration?—A. I think when I gave the motive which inspired that legislation I at the same time exposed its weaknesses. I am not in favor of that kind of legislation, because I characterize it as humbug legislation—taffy.

Q. You think the conditions of this country, under the present law, are not endangered by immigration?—A. No, sir, not at all.

Q. And you would not advise any change in the law?—A. Yes, sir; I should advise the abolition of the law entirely. I would abolish all your protective schemes; then you would get rid of this trouble.

Q. We are investigating the immigration and naturalization question. I am not going to discuss the tariff with you. The present law excludes idiots; would you permit an idiot to come to this country and become a burden on the public?—A. I wish to say——

Q. Now, one moment; don't you think if a man has become an idiot in England, and has to be taken care of there at the public expense—don't you think that country is bound to take care of its own idiots, and should not ship them here for us to take care of?—A. On one side of that I think it looks reasonable that we don't want to have people here who are not able to take care of themselves. I wish to call the attention of the committee to the fact that many years ago England shipped its criminals to Australia, as well as to Jamestown, Va., and it was not demonstrated by subsequent history that those criminals were a very undesirable element; there were people exported for stealing a sheep in England, and when placed on Australian soil or on the soil of Virginia, it was demonstrated they had no desire to steal their neighbor's mutton. You will find you can not touch this question without mixing it with some other question of an economic character, and if you bar me from a discussion of them, I am right here to say you are on a wild-goose chase, as a committee.

STATEMENT OF H. C. BECHTOLD.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your business, Mr. Bechtold?—A. I am editor of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*.

Q. How long have you been the editor?—A. About seven months; but I have been an editor before in other places—in Detroit.

Q. How long have you been a resident of Chicago?—A. Seven months.

Q. Were you born in the United States?—A. No, sir; I was born in Germany.

Q. How long since you came to this country?—A. Forty years ago.

Q. You are a naturalized American citizen?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it your observation that our immigration is becoming more desirable than hitherto or less desirable?—A. I think there is no difference. I think that immigration that comes now is, on an average, the same as it was forty years ago, only there are other occupations. Forty years ago there was more agricultural immigration, and now we have more industrial immigration, but as far as the morality, etc., I think there is no difference at all.

Q. Do you think this immigration is, on the whole, beneficial to the United States?—A. I think it is yet beneficial to the United States.

Q. Do you believe there is a per cent. of this immigration that is not beneficial to the United States?—A. Indeed, such a percentage was always coming.

Q. Do you believe any measures ought to be taken to restrict that element of immigration that is undesirable?—A. I think not, because I think it is an impossibility. I think it requires the selection of men, and I do not think there is any man living who can say "this is a good man" and "that is a bad man." I am satisfied it could not be done, because any test you could make would be but a school test, an educational test, and would fail. There is but one test that could be applied, and that is a physical test, a health test, because it can be ascertained. As far as mental trouble is concerned, only part of that can be ascertained. How would you do then? Would you trust to any man in the United States to say who was right to be received out of fourteen hundred million people, and who was wrong. I think it is right to let it go as it used to be. Let the natural result take care of it. As long as I have had experience here in the last forty years we have done well. I have mixed with a great many people, have mixed with Germans, French, Italians, and all classes of people during that time. I have followed many trades myself, and I find there is no good test for preference. As every man is, I would favor my own nation, the German, but I could not conscientiously say I would exclude the Italians or the Germans or the Hungarians.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Would you make an educational qualification?—A. No, sir; I would not at all, because education is not at its height yet, and I know as many educated fools as natural ones, but as far as health is concerned, if the American people want to make a selection, let them put a large scale before every immigrant bureau, and let every man step on to it, and if he is not of a certain weight send him back.

Q. You are not in favor of that?—A. No, sir.

Q. But you say if anything is done that is the only test?—A. That is the only test I would make.

Q. The present law excludes the criminal, the idiot, the insane man, and also the pauper, understanding the word pauper to mean the man or woman who could not earn a living; would you make any change in that?—A. I would let that stand, but I would perhaps modify the last part of it, because the word pauper has quite a different interpretation than it ought to have, because we have a class of men who call any man a pauper that has no money, but who is temporarily thrown on society.

Q. I told you no such person has ever been refused admittance; if a man comes to Castle Garden to-day—we have seen it ourselves there, we have seen them without a dollar or a shilling in their pocket, but if the immigrant is in good health, has a good pair of arms to work with, he would not be excluded as a pauper, because he is not a pauper; he has got the capital with him. But under the word pauper is meant the man or woman who has no money with which to support themselves, and are physically in such a condition that it is impossible for them to earn a living; that is what is meant by the term pauper. The Government holds it is the duty of the people where they came from to take care of them, and not to put them on us, on the same principle that one county will not take care of the paupers of another county.—A. That is all right. I have nothing to say against that; in this case, let the old law stand as it is, and besides, the sick man or the diseased man is always better off at home.

Q. Would you make any change in the naturalization law?—A. I would not curtail the liberties given to the foreigners. I would not do, like some may say, make the time twenty-one years before they can be naturalized. I believe all the doctoring of the immigration and naturalization laws will not be for the best, but will be for the worst; that it will cause unnecessary expense, and will be a failure anyhow. Even if you should conscientiously say who should or should not come, you are not safe, because these men in office are taken from the better class, and they get acquainted with the men who form the high class in Europe, and this very class is the most undesirable class that they want to ship off to America sometimes; sons of high officials in the army; men who have been expelled from the universities because they weren't good for anything at all. They look better than the poor day laborer, but he may have the bone and sinew and grit to get up in a foreign land if he has a chance. I will add to that, that no country ever went overboard by overpopulation, went down because there were too many people, but many nations have dwindled down so they did not have men enough. All this interfering with the natural process is hurtful to our nation. Let people come that want to come on their own free account. Don't force them or persuade them. I am against bringing men here by the hundreds and thousands.

Q. You are in favor of all free immigration, but don't desire stimulated immigration?—A. I don't want to stimulate it nor check it.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE P. GARY.

By the CHAIRMAN

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Deputy clerk of the superior court of Cook County.

Q. As deputy clerk of that court, do you have to do with naturalization?—A. I do.

Q. The affidavits are made out before you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do they take out their first papers before you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the final papers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is the foreigner permitted to vote here on his first papers?—A. He is not.

Q. He must take out his final papers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many persons were naturalized in the city of Chicago sixty days prior to the election and on the day of election in 1888?—A. That was the last Presidential election; well, of course I have no means of knowing definitely how many were naturalized in the city of Chicago, but in the superior court we must have naturalized five thousand; nearly five thousand.

Q. In the superior court?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then it takes more than one person to attend to it?—A. Oh, yes; perhaps I misunderstood you when you asked me if the affidavits were made before me individually. They are not before me individually, but as deputy clerk.

Q. How many persons have been naturalized in your court in one day?—A. Including a day and evening, as high as—well, between four and five hundred; I think that was the largest day's work.

Q. How many have been naturalized by one clerk in one hour?—A. Well, when we have these rushes, there are several clerks at work from 10 till 2 o'clock, at work all the time.

Q. Does one clerk take his subject through the entire process?—A. No, sir.

Q. What is the process; describe it, will you?—A. Where a person wishes to become a naturalized citizen and has taken out his first papers, he presents his first papers with a witness, who says he has known him five years; we fill out the application.

Q. Does that witness have to be a freeholder?—A. He does not; anybody, man or woman. We fill out the application of the party desiring to become a citizen, get him to sign it, and then the witness also signs the same application, and then we swear them that the statements, etc., are true, and then we send them to the judge of the court, who then examines them, and then they are returned to the clerk's office, and if accepted the final papers are made out.

Q. Does the judge examine the affidavit, or the applicant and his witness?—A. He examines both, usually.

Q. Does that examination become a matter of record?—A. It does in one sense. I can tell you what the record is. The record in substance is that "the petitioner came into open court this day, and on the testimony of so and so, witness, he was made a citizen." That is the record in substance.

Q. Now, what are the questions that the judge asks the applicant?—A. In the first place, if that is his name signed to the application, if he has been in the country five years, if he has been in this state a year last preceding this application, and if he intends to support the Constitution of the United States, and to renounce his allegiance to any foreign prince, potentate; state or sovereignty; and if he says yes, then he generally asks the witness if he has known the applicant for five years and has known him within this State, and if he is a good man, etc.

Q. That is, if he has known him within this State for one year?—A. Yes, sir; and if he is a man of good moral character, and well disposed to the Constitution of the United States and State of Illinois.

Q. Isn't it a fact, now, that that investigation is galloped over in a very great rush, and is a matter of the merest form?—A. It is by some judges; not by others; there is a difference; there are some judges

just as particular about that as they were twenty years ago, when I commenced to take applications.

Q. They did not have a large number to naturalize, did they?—A. Well, some of them did just as much. It takes them longer to go through; that is the difference.

Q. In your experience have you ever known one man to come up in the thirty days preceding the election and be a witness for more than one man, or for as many as ten applicants, I will say?—A. Yes, sir; fifty.

Q. Isn't it a fact that at these times of naturalization there are some men who seem to be possessed of a wonderful acquaintance with foreign-born citizens, and do a sort of wholesale witness business?—A. There is a good deal of that, sir, at times of Presidential elections particularly.

Q. Have there ever been any indictments found and any prosecutions in your court for illegal naturalizing?—A. They would not be prosecuted in our court. There have been indictments found against a witness of that kind, and several applicants, where they took out papers in our last Presidential election. I think the party is in state's prison now.

Q. How long did you say you had been connected with the superior court as clerk?—A. Twenty years.

Q. Isn't it your belief that there are hundreds of those naturalizations that are procured falsely?—A. Hundreds in a year, or in the last twenty years?

Q. No, sir; hundreds in the year you speak of?—A. During the Presidential election there are; yes, sir.

Q. And isn't it your belief, of course not specifying any case, isn't it your belief that there are very many of these men who, for their political parties, become a sort of professional swearer-in, as they do any other work for their party, in order to get so many men in to get their votes?—A. There are some; I don't know whether there are many or not, but there are some.

Q. Has there ever been any indictment and prosecution of any such man?—A. As I mentioned before, I call to mind one.

Q. Just one for 1888?—A. At the last Presidential election; that was the witness who testified for so many applicants.

Q. Is there ever any questioning into the character and standing of the witness by the judge?—A. Not that I know of; they don't very often seek that in regard to the witness.

Q. The facts are that a man who is continuously appearing before a judge as a swearer-in of people applying for naturalization papers would raise in the mind of the judge some question as to this man's reliability, unless he personally knew him to be trustworthy and reliable, and he would be liable to find that, with him, it had degenerated to mere party service. You have never known a judge to make any examination as to any of these witnesses?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Would it be the duty of the judge to do so?—A. A prima facie case is made out before him; the witness is sworn, and not challenged by anybody.

Q. Wouldn't it be the duty of the judge to naturalize that party?—A. I suppose he considers it his duty; there is no reason to think anything different.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Of all the naturalizations that took place here in 1888 (and there were thousands) there has been but one indictment found, and but one

prosecution?—A. Well, yes; as far as I can remember as to the witnesses, I think there were a whole batch, thirty or forty of the applicants that were. I don't remember whether they were indicted or not.

Q. But this witness was the procurer?—A. He testified for this gang of about forty, I think, one night. The next night he came, I think, as a witness for ten, fifteen, or twenty more, and, of course, the clerks were very suspicious. Whether the judge was or not, I don't know. I know shortly after that there was an investigation made, and he was arrested and locked up and indicted, and, I think, sent to prison.

Q. What was his name?—A. He was an Italian; I can't remember his name.

Q. What was the nationality that he naturalized?—A. They were Italians.

Q. Do you remember from the testimony given in this case whether this witness had sworn in a number of parties before that?—A. I think not; I think that was the only gang he had gotten hold of.

Q. You think it was?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the trial of the case, wasn't it developed that there were no particular questions asked him or of the men who were to take out their papers?—A. Oh, I think not, because that could not have been true.

Q. That could not be true?—A. No, sir; the clerks are very particular in our court about asking questions, whether the witness knows the party and has known him for five years, and they are also very particular about asking the applicants. These applicants, you must remember, had not taken out their first papers; you must remember they were being naturalized as minors, and of course it did not require any first papers. They all claimed they came here under eighteen years of age and were over twenty-one, and had been in the country five years; the clerks were very particular in asking them all these questions, if it was true that they came under eighteen, if they had been here five years, and if they were over twenty-one.

Q. If you have a lot of them up there, say thirty or forty, isn't it true that they are all taken in a line and these questions put to them something like this: "Have you been here five years," and you, and you, and you, etc.? Isn't that the way it is done?—A. No, sir; we take them one at a time. A man comes up and I take his paper, if he has any paper, and take the application down and commence to ask him questions as they appear in this application, and when I get through asking him I ask the witness the questions that we propound to him, and if they are satisfactory we have the two sign the paper, and then the next one comes up.

Q. When they come from your room into the judge's room, and there are thirty or forty of them, does the judge of your court attend to the matter with that same particularity and detail?—A. Well, as I told you before, different judges adopt different measures; some of them are just as particular as the clerks; others are not so particular; they take it for granted, I suppose, that the questions have been sufficiently answered to the clerks and are not so particular.

Q. The name of this man was Walker, wasn't it?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. A minor comes here and his father is naturalized, is it required that he also shall be naturalized?—A. If the father is naturalized before he becomes of age, it is not required that the son shall be naturalized.

Q. How do you know but what these cases were of that character?—

A. Well, we take it for granted they would not be presenting themselves for naturalization if they were already citizens under the law.

Q. You take that for granted?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you administer an oath in the clerk's office to the applicant?—

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the necessity of the judge administering an oath when he goes into the next room?—A. He does not administer an oath.

Q. What are the judge's functions?—A. To ask him questions. He ascertains the witness has been sworn to answer questions to be propounded to him by the judge.

Q. I understood you that you interrogated him?—A. That is when we make out the application.

Q. And that under oath?—A. No, sir; we don't swear him to answer our questions, but we propound the questions, and the affidavit is printed to the application, and he has to sign his affidavit and swear that the contents are true, and that they are the answers to the questions that we have propounded.

Q. And these papers are merely submitted to the judge?—A. Yes, sir; and then he goes through an oral examination after that under oath.

Q. He is put under oath twice?—A. Yes, sir; for instance, he swears he came to this country under eighteen years of age and has been here five years; then he signs his affidavit and we swear him to it; then he goes into court and another oath is put to him, that he will answer all questions put to him by the court, and then the court asks him if that is true.

Q. That is the applicant?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How about the witness?—A. The same; we ask him if he has known the applicant five years, and he says "yes," and he will put down his name, and he is sworn that the statement which he has made is true, and then he goes before the court and is also sworn to answer questions put to him by the court.

Q. The same thing is gone over the second time?—A. Right over again; yes, sir.

Q. Why is it necessary to have it twice?—A. I suppose the law requires it.

Q. You only suppose the law requires it; you are swearing a man twice; do you get a fee twice?—A. No, sir; we don't get fee enough to keep a man over night; fifty cents would not pay the expense of it.

Q. How many do you put through in a day?—A. Well, I say, in the Presidential years we have put through as many as four hundred.

Q. That would be two hundred dollars?—A. Yes, sir; but would hardly pay expenses.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. When a man comes who has his first papers, is he sworn before he makes his statement to the judge?—A. Yes, sir; to answer questions.

Q. So that really when the minor comes there, having made no application paper, he makes an affidavit to his declaration and his witness, and then he is put under oath again, the same as the man who has already gone through that years before, didn't you say?—A. Two years ago.

Q. Still you take a fee from him for each affidavit?—A. No, sir; it only costs 50 cents to become a citizen, it also costs 50 cents when he declares his intention in the first place; it really costs him but fifty

cents to become an American citizen if he is a minor. You see there are thirty or forty clerks working there getting from three to five dollars a day, and it takes from six to eight or ten sheriffs at \$5 a day. It takes a judge at a \$7,000 salary; it has been figured up quite often that it costs one court 25 cents a minute to run.

Q. But they are not run all the time on naturalization papers, are they?—A. No, sir; but they are on special occasions like Presidential elections.

Q. When your courts are running as you say that expense comes out of the city?—A. County.

Q. Yes, but when they are running on naturalization papers they are running on the fellows that are being naturalized, aren't they?—A. Certainly.

Q. Why do you connect the one with the other?—A. Oh, I was just saying how much it cost.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How many persons did I understand you to say were naturalized in this county, in the election times, 1888?—A. I could only answer as to our court; I said between four and five thousand.

Q. What other courts are there?—A. The circuit court, the county court, and the criminal court.

Q. Do you think, then, that it is fair to say there were twenty thousand people naturalized just prior to the election in 1888?—A. I will say in the summer and fall of 1888.

STATEMENT OF CLINTON FURBISH.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You are a resident of Chicago?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your profession?—A. Editor of the Leader.

Q. Is that a daily paper?—A. No, sir; it is a weekly paper.

Q. What are your views on the immigration question, which is now being considered before Congress?—A. Do you mean in reference to—

Q. Well, the proposed restriction or alteration of the law.—A. I don't think Congress has a right to pass a law of any kind to restrict immigration of any kind. I think it is the right of the individual to live where he pleases, is a natural right, an inalienable right; the very fact that he was born and is here on the ground and did not come of his own volition is what is called a natural right, a divine right. It can not be taken from him by any law, and never can be abridged by any community with profit to the community. I think there was an investigation similar to this years ago, a great many years ago, that was recorded. I speak of the people in the wilderness. That has occurred to me in connection with this matter. As to the right of their coming, there is no possible question, and certainly as to saying where they shall go after they come here, the American Congress has no right to pass a law which will say to a man who has once put his foot on this soil, that he shall go to Germany or to Kamschatka, upon the bare proposition that you have a right to restrict immigration.

Q. How long have you resided in Chicago?—A. I came here first in 1862.

Q. There is a large foreign-born or foreign population here, isn't there?—A. I don't think there is a very large foreign population here in this city; I don't know of any.

Q. There is a large part of the population of Chicago who came from Germany, from Ireland, from Sweden, from Norway, and whose children, first-born children, live here in this city, that is what I call foreign population.—A. Foreign-born population.

Q. We don't mean to qualify it by that as being any worse or better than any other; now, I want to ask you this, as far as your experience goes, has that population, that part of the population of Chicago been detrimental to the growth of this city?—A. It has been beneficial to the growth; I think every person who lands in this country is a benefit to everybody else who is here.

Q. I am now speaking of Chicago, as far as the material benefit is concerned. Take alone the material benefit to this country, judging from your own city of Chicago, it would be nonsense to exclude people from here?—A. Yes, sir; absolutely. I think it is always nonsense to do anything that you have no right to do.

Q. Have you any suggestions as to changing the naturalization laws; whether a change is desirable or not?—A. No, sir; I think not.

Q. Would you place an educational qualification on that?—A. No, sir.

Q. Would not?—A. No, sir.

Q. State briefly your reasons why.—A. I think it would be very difficult to define what an educational qualification was; as a rule the people who are called the best educated in this country are not those who have done the most to build up the country or to improve its industries. If a man knows enough to know that he will better his condition by coming to this country, that is a pretty good *prima facie* case that he will make a good immigrant, a good citizen, if he comes here to better his condition, and, in my judgment, the reason why this country is stronger to-day than it ever was before is on account of this population we are now speaking about; it is the drawing of the best of the people of all lands here; it is only by that that America has made the progress she has made. In my judgment, if we had had no such thing as an immigration law here on our statute-books we would have been vastly better off. As to the ethics of a foreign government sending their paupers to this country that is one question, but as to the right and duty of this Government and our people when they once get here, that is another thing. There is no way you can abridge a man's right to go any place he wants to.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Can a man violate this divine right?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How?—A. By committing a crime against society.

Q. Your impression is that the United States has no right to pass a law to prevent criminals coming to this country?—A. Absolutely no right; it would be poor policy too.

Q. I am not talking about policy.—A. No right.

Q. No matter if they forfeited their right in the old country?—A. If they come here and forfeit their right of personal liberty, if the country against whom they committed the offense asks for their return, it is, in my judgment, our duty to send them back, in order that justice may be done; but that does not come to the question of immigration.

Q. You think this Government has no right to prevent paupers coming to this country?—A. Absolutely.

Q. Who should become a charge upon this country?—A. Absolutely.

Q. Absolutely which way?—A. It is contrary to one of the declarations that this is the home for the oppressed of all nations. The more they are oppressed the more willing I am that this should be an asylum.

Q. You believe that foreign governments have a right to make this country a dumping ground for their criminals and paupers and their dependents?—A. Oh, that is quite another question.

Q. I have asked you whether we have any right to prevent a European power—A. As to the right of a government to act against any other government or individual?

Q. Has this Government, in your opinion, any right to prevent persons who have been convicted of felonies in Europe landing in this country?—A. No, sir.

Q. Now the next question is, has this Government, in your opinion, any right to prevent the landing of paupers?—A. No right.

Q. In this country?—A. No right to prevent the landing of paupers in this country.

Q. In your opinion, then, they can empty their poor-houses and workshops into this country, unload them on us here, and we have no right to object?—A. Well, that is quite another question.

Q. Well, explain the difference.—A. The difference is this: When it comes to the case of a foreign power deporting their criminals and paupers here to our shores it then becomes the right of this Government to remonstrate with the foreign government for their act; it is not, then, the act of the immigrant coming here. All my former testimony has been in relation to the Government treating with the voluntary immigrant coming to this country, and when he gets here we are precluded from the question of how he got here. But when nations are treating with nations it is a question of diplomacy as to whether this Government, in treating with the foreign powers, whether they could prevent their action.

Q. Has this Government any right to pass a law preventing insane persons coming to this country?—A. I think not.

Q. Has a person without any mind at all any volition either one way or the other?—A. Well, we would possibly differ upon the question of what insanity was.

Q. Then, in your judgment, this country has no right to make any police regulations for the protection of the people who are already here?—A. Undoubtedly it has, but it has no right to interfere with a man's natural right, however.

Q. Even a criminal has natural rights?—A. Certainly; pardon me, a criminal has forfeited his natural rights.

Q. Then I ask you still, though he is convicted of a felony, we have no power to protect ourselves against him?—A. Well, he is convicted abroad. If that is brought to our Government's notice it is by the demand for extradition.

Q. My dear sir, you dodge the question, I am afraid, a little; the man is convicted of the felony abroad?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He has served his time and is no longer liable to be arrested and then comes to this country?—A. Well, then, he is certainly not a criminal.

Q. Can we protect ourselves against that criminal class?—A. I don't think you have any right to protect your people against that man; he has certainly served his time; he is certainly a free man; I will go further than that; if he has escaped justice on the other side, he can not be arrested in this country except by procurement from the other country. Our extradition laws recognize that fact. Although he is an admitted criminal, he can not be arrested here except upon a procurement from abroad. Your extradition laws recognize—

Q. We are speaking of the right of this Government to prevent the

landing of objectionable characters in this country?—A. I am speaking of the extradition laws simply to illustrate the proposition.

Q. After conviction and the service of the sentence, you still think we have no right to prevent that man from landing here?—A. Why, sir; he has paid the penalty of his crime, and is re-instated again, a free citizen. According to your ground, if he has committed one crime, he can never become a citizen of another country.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Do you think that we have no right to exclude paupers?—A. I do.

Q. Now, I want to put this case to you; it has happened, and very frequently. Here is a community in Switzerland; it has come to the knowledge of the Government that the county board there, calculating the difference in the cost of maintaining the pauper, who is a charge forever, and his passage to America, found it would cost only a few dollars to ship him over here, and they did so; do you mean to say we shall receive those people?—A. I don't see how you can help it.

Q. Now don't we take away the rights of citizenship of a pauper? Do you allow a pauper to vote?—A. In my judgment we don't have anything to do with that, as to whether it is right or—

Q. Take away the right part of it; do you think it is policy on the part of this Government to exclude paupers?—A. No, sir; I don't. I don't think it is policy on the part of this Government to try to protect itself by doing anything wrong.

Q. Suppose the city of London had a thousand people in the poor-house, and they should find it cheaper to pay their passage over to this country, and would dump them in at one time at Castle Garden, do you think, as a people, we are in honor bound to submit to such treatment?—A. It seems to me that your position would be the same as the people in London. It would simply be a question as to whether it would be cheaper to deport them again. You could consider whether it was cheaper to keep them here, or whether it would be cheaper to send them out; you can send them away but you can not keep them out. When they are once on our coast here, you can not go behind that; they are here.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Let me ask you a question. Take the poor here at Chicago, would you have any right to empty your almshouses into an adjoining county? Say this is Cook County, would you have any right to empty it immediately on the next county adjoining?—A. Well, if I am going to answer that question I don't want it said that I am trespassing on something that this committee don't want to hear. I think we have an absolute right to empty the almshouses of Cook County on to the adjoining county; I think it is part of the inalienable right of man.

Q. And each State in the Union would have a right to empty their almshouses on to the adjoining States?—A. Yes, sir; if that discussion is continued, they will find out all they have to do will be to pull down a few fences and they need not build so many almshouses.

STATEMENT OF J. G. GROSBORG.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you reside?—A. 219 West Twelfth street, Chicago, Ill.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am a law student.

Q. Where were you born?—A. In Russia.

Q. How long have you been in this country?—A. Eight years next month.

Q. What is the particular nationality to which you belong?—A. Well, I am a Russian Jew.

Q. A Russian Jew; do you know anything of the habits, conditions, etc., of your people in the old country?—A. Well, yes, sir; I have made it, to some extent, a kind of study.

Q. How many of your people are there in this city?—A. I don't know that; I can't give even an approximate estimate; I should think, however, from various estimates, between five and ten thousand.

Q. What per cent. of your people in Russia are able to read and write?—A. Almost every boy is able to read Hebrew.

Q. Every boy?—A. Every boy and man.

Q. Where is he taught Hebrew?—A. In the Hebrew schools, that are either private or kept up by the government or societies.

Q. The Russian government does not enter into any persecution of your people in your section of Russia, then?—A. Well, the persecution takes the form of the Jews being kept out of a good many rights.

Q. They are given the privileges of schools?—A. Well, to a very limited extent; for instance, there will be only 10 per cent. allowed to attend; only 10 per cent. In universities, only 3 per cent; that is the latest I have had account of; it may have been changed lately, but if it has been, it has been to a greater restriction.

Q. Don't your people in Russia live, chiefly, in villages and sections of the country by themselves, forming communities of their own?—A. They are made to by the government; there is a certain section of the country to which they are confined, and beyond that they are not allowed to live; the word by which that is called in Russian means a line, and in the full term, means "the boundary of the Jewish settlement."

Q. What is the comparative condition of the Russian Jews here in Chicago, with their brethren back in Russia?—A. When they start in here, of course they are very poor; they take all sorts of shifts when they start in; they greatly take to peddling, but as they Americanize, and they do that very rapidly, they approximate very rapidly to the condition of the American people, that is, so as to be an average American.

Q. I will put the question in another shape. What is the condition of your brethren in Russia, as compared with those who have been here in Chicago ten years?—A. There is quite a great change in those that have been here as long a period as ten years. Those that have been here that long are very largely in about the same condition as the Americans around them; perhaps not quite, but the amount of the property of the lower classes is a great deal better. The intellectual classes that come here don't find themselves much benefited to get a start.

Q. Are your people in Russia prosperous?—A. It would seem to me they are just about the same as the others.

Q. About the same as who?—A. The same as other Russians; some are very poor and some quite rich; some of them do accumulate con-

siderable wealth in Russia. Some of the leading financiers in Russia are Jews.

Q. Are they permitted to go outside of the line, or are they also restricted?—A. There are a few personal liberties extended to certain individuals; for instance, Guisberg, who recently died—they were recently raised to titles of nobility. They are what you might call the Russian Goulds and Vanderbilts; they are among the leading financiers, perhaps the leading ones, in Russia.

Q. You don't believe, then, that the financial condition of your people in Russia is any worse or any better, on the average, than the average Russian?—A. Under similiar conditions, I should say no.

Q. That is, the Jews who are mechanics in Russia have about the same houses to live in, wear about the same clothes, receive the same wages, life is about the same as the Russians?—A. All excepting the last. I should say, approximately, yes. As to your asking whether life is the same as the other Russians, I should say it is quite different. The life of a Jew there is quite distinct from other Russians; the habits, the manners are very different.

Q. That would be a peculiarity of the race?—A. Perhaps it is not generally known, that the Jews in Russia, have not until recently, spoken their native Russian tongue. They had a sort of German dialect which they employed, and have not used the Russian language very extensively among themselves. Now, that of itself, would serve to keep them excluded.

Q. Now isn't it a fact that there is a much larger per cent. of Russian Jews coming to the United States than of the Russians proper?—A. I think so; yes, sir.

Q. What is the cause of this excessive immigration on the part of the Jews?—A. The riots of recent years. They have had a great many riots, the riots of 1881 and 1882; they have literally driven them out from many sections; people that have come here have corresponded with their people at home and told them about the freedom here, and held out the better opportunities for improvement, and they have come over.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. They have been persecuted on the other side?—A. I can't say directly by the Government, but the officials sit by and let the mob do it.

Q. How much does it cost for the Russian to come from your country to this place?—A. I don't know; it can be reduced to very little.

Q. What is the railroad fare; do you have to travel by rail in Russia?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many miles?—A. I can't state the miles.

Q. What is the expense?—A. I don't know as I can give that.

Q. Did you come alone?—A. I came with my father and mother.

Q. Isn't it a considerable sum of money?—A. With our family it was considerable; that is, it was to us. It may come, perhaps, to a hundred rubles to an individual.

Q. A hundred rubles is how much of our money?—A. A ruble there is about the value that a dollar is here.

Q. I understand it takes you a very long time to get that much money together over there?—A. Rather so; yes, sir.

Q. What is the condition of your people here, prosperous?—A. It seems to me they are becoming very rapidly so, as soon as they assimilate; and they do assimilate; I have noticed the assimilation of the different nationalities, and their's is very rapid. I have conducted an

evening school for two years, exclusively of Russian-Polish Jews, and almost all of my pupils were in this country but one or two years, and yet they very rapidly acquired the American manners and methods.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL HALEY.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you reside, Mr. Haley?—A. Chicago, Ill.

Q. Where were you born?—A. Right on the northern boundary of New York, on the Canadian line.

Q. How long have you been a resident of Chicago?—A. It is fifty-three years since I landed in Chicago.

Q. Have you any information on immigration matters?—A. Well, my information on immigration matters has been derived from being the most of my life on public works, and coming in contact with them all through the whole time.

Q. What have you to say upon it?—A. I think the immigration to this country, in my experience, has been a vast benefit to the country, a great benefit, in developing the resources.

Q. Do you believe that any steps ought to be taken at this time, to restrict immigration?—A. That is a question that is very difficult to decide. I recollect back as far as the time when I was only seven years old, there was a feeling in this country of restricting immigration; I recollect in 1834, and in '43, '44, and '45, there was a feeling against restricting immigration.

Q. The only question now before this committee is as to whether any part of this immigration is undesirable, whether by reason of the people refusing to assimilate with the American life and institutions, and becoming Americans in fact or not?—A. I don't think that we, as American people, ought to receive on this territory or soil and allow to remain any one that would not become a citizen of the United States.

Q. Do you believe that any considerable portion of the immigrants coming in at this time ought to be forbidden to land?—A. To know from my own knowledge I do not, but from what I can read, if true, what I hear as to the landing of criminals, paupers, etc., and the contract system of bringing people from the old country here is not a good system of immigration. I don't think it is any such a system as we had in the early times when people generally came of their own accord.

Q. You would have some change made then in the contract-labor law?—A. I would have the contract-labor law enforced, and I would make the enforcement so that it would be felt.

Q. You have no other amendment that you would make to the immigration laws except a rigid enforcement of the alien contract-labor law?—A. A rigorous enforcement of that law. I would not be willing to prevent the voluntary immigration to this country. I would not think that wise. I think it has been a healthy thing for us from all time in my experience of over forty years on public works.

Q. Now, is there any other change which you would suggest than that which you have indicated?—A. On the alien law?

Q. Yes.—A. I think we have a right to protect ourselves from being a dumping-ground for paupers, criminals, and lunatics.

Q. That is the present law.—A. I think we have a right to enforce that law. That is my opinion as an American citizen.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Is there anything else you want to state?—A. I don't know but

what that includes about all that I want to state on immigration. Now, I think our naturalization laws are a little loose.

Q. Do you speak of the law itself, or the administration?—A. I think the administration is lax. I think it would be a very healthy thing to make this naturalization stop at least sixty days before election; let them come in sixty days before the election, provided their time was up one day before.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Exclude them from the right of voting?—A. No; but compel them to go in.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Wouldn't that, Mr. Haley, only make the day for naturalization sixty days ahead of what it is now, and wouldn't there be the same rush and trouble sixty days before the election?—A. My experience is that where they have to be registered—we haven't had much experience with it yet, but it has had a good effect. A man has to be registered four weeks before the election, and if he is not registered he can't vote. I notice it checks a great deal of this floating vote. They are not trotting from one poll to another and voting all around. I think it would be a healthy condition of our naturalization laws to compel them to be naturalized sixty days before the election. The politicians, as a general thing, don't commence to get their work in until about the last four weeks. I have been acquainted with this work of naturalization.

Q. You have been a politician?—A. Well, every American citizen is a politician.

Q. Let me ask you a question. The registration law is not a national law, it is a State law; now, how do you get your naturalization law regulating naturalization sixty days before—into a United States requirement, and not a requirement of the State where the naturalization takes place?—A. That is a very unfortunate condition of things in our States. I think the States should conform to the general requirement.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM GOLDIE.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you reside and what is your business?—A. I reside at 2966 Vernon avenue, Chicago, Ill., and I am a carpenter and builder.

Q. Are you a member of the Carpenters and Builders' Association?—A. Unfortunately, I am president of it; yes, sir.

Q. Where is the office of the association?—A. In the Exchange Building, sir.

Q. What street is it on?—A. It is 159 and 161 La Salle street.

Q. In your experience or in your position as president of this association, you have had something to do with the late troubles between the workmen and the builders here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There are two associations, I believe; one they call the "Old Carpenters' Association."—A. Yes, sir; I am president of it.

Q. Is your association employing carpenters at this time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of the Carpenters' Association?—A. They are employing men wherever they can hire them.

Q. What is the name of the journeymen's association?—A. They call it the Carpenter's Council, I believe; that is, the union men.

Q. Have the members of your association any large number of those

men employed?—A. I think they have about three-fourths union men employed at present.

Q. They also employ men who are not in the union?—A. Yes, sir; we don't ask the question whether they are union men or not; we want their services.

Q. What do you know, if anything, Mr. Goldie, of any advertisements that have been put in papers in Canada, stating that work could be obtained here?—A. I think the executive committee has advertised in some cities in Canada that carpenters were wanted in Chicago.

Q. Did those advertisements direct the carpenters where they should come to on reaching Chicago?—A. Yes, sir; I think they did.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Your organization put the advertisement that has been introduced here in the paper?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you had any number of replies to those advertisements?—A. Well, I could not tell you; I am not a member of that executive committee, but I don't think there have many come through this advertisement.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. But some have come?—A. Some have come, I think.

Q. Do you know how many?—A. A very few; I don't know how many.

Q. Could you approximate how many have come?—A. I could not.

Q. Have you advertised, or has your committee generally advertised throughout Canada?—A. No, sir; only in some of the larger cities, I think.

Q. Has your committee any men in Canada at this time seeking to secure men?—A. No, sir.

Q. You are relying entirely on the advertisements?—A. Throughout the States and throughout Canada; yes, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Aren't there enough men in Chicago to do the work, or do you need more men?—A. We differed somewhat from the demands of the union, and could not comply with them; they were tyrannical, oppressive, and we didn't think they were giving us the freedom in our business that we wanted, and we advertised all over the United States and in two or three cities in Canada.

Q. And if there was no difficulty between the boss carpenters then and the men, there would be no difficulty or no necessity of employing outside carpenters at the present time?—A. I don't think there would be; I think there were enough men in the city before the strike took place. There was a great deal more work going on this summer than usual, and it might have required some more.

Q. Are you conversant with the provisions of the contract labor law?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And as a member of your organization you think you have not violated the law?—A. Yes, sir; I think we have not. We took the best legal advice in the city of Chicago on this subject, and did not hire anybody in Canada or anywhere else; they come here, and then the executive committee assigns them to the different places throughout the city, and then the contract is made. We don't care where they come from, whether from Canada or Egypt.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You make your contract with them in the borders of the United

States?—A. We don't make any contract with them, as an association. We send them to the different members of the association, and then the contracts are made at their shops.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Let me ask you, Mr. Goldie, if this is your advertisement?

Five hundred carpenters wanted.—Good competent men will be given steady work, at from 30 to 40 cents per hour. Apply at Builders' Exchange, No. 159 La Salle street, Chicago.

Is that your advertisement?—A. I think not, sir; I was shown the advertisement by the executive committee to day, and it is a little different from that. It probably goes to the same thing.

Q. This is substantially your advertisement then?—A. For workmen.

LETTER OF PHILIP D. ARMOUR.

The following communication was, by the chairman, introduced in evidence:

CHICAGO, May 29, 1890.

The Hon. WILLIAM D. OWEN,

Chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization:

DEAR SIR: I regret that I am unable to appear before your honorable committee, in response to your invitation, and trust the following expression of my views relative to the subject-matter of your investigation will be permitted:

While it is desirable that all immigrants landing in this country should arrive so provided with money that they will not become public charges, it does not, to me, appear proper that any landing-tax should be exacted or any requirement made, compelling immigrants to prove his ownership of any certain amount of money before they will be permitted to enter free America. That a man shall be worth any sum of money before he can become an American citizen is repugnant to American institutions. All we ought to ask in this respect is, that he will come to us willingly, that he is of good character, and that he has a healthy body and mind and willing hands to work. Healthy, industrious, law-abiding immigrants coming among us, to build and maintain homes, are desirable acquisitions whether they have money or not.

In view of the fact, however, that the strongest and most enlightened nations of the earth are supporting and improving educational systems, I believe that there should be an educational test, and that every immigrant above school years should be able to read and write in his own language. This I consider the best possible test, for after one reaches the age of eighteen years without the ability to read and write the chances are that he never will learn. I would not put any unnecessary restrictions on immigrants, but it does appear to me that an educational test of the character I have mentioned is proper.

I have the honor, dear sir, to remain, very truly, yours,

PHILIP D. ARMOUR.

At 5 o'clock p. m. the committee adjourned.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, June 2, 1890.

The sub-committee met at the Custom-house in the city of St. Louis, at 12 o'clock m. Present, Hon. W. D. Owen, chairman, Hon. Herman Lehlbach, Hon. Herman Stump.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM C. MARSHALL.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your name.—A. William C. Marshall.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Attorney at law.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. 421 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

Q. Now, Mr. Marshall, you have been giving some attention recently to matters of naturalization; it is the committee's pleasure that you, in your own way, give to us your views upon the present law of naturalization, and upon such changes as you feel should be made.—A. My judgment is that the whole naturalization law should be changed and remodeled, and if it is the pleasure of the committee, I will state very briefly a history of the naturalization laws of the United States. The first statute of the United States in reference to naturalization was the act of March 25, 1790, which will be found in the United States Statutes at Large, Volume I, chapter 3, section 1, page 103. That was a very brief statute, and on the 29th of January, 1795, that act was repealed, and a new act adopted, which will be found in Volume I, United States Statutes at Large, chapter 20. The act of 1795 remained in force until the act of April 14, 1802, and since 1802 the law has remained substantially the same, with the exception that prior to that time there was an act which related to seamen, but in the revisions of the Statutes of the United States, notably the revision of 1878, the act which originally applied to seamen, and to prevent the using of papers obtained by fraud, were all put together under one head, being chapter 30, page 378 of the Revised Statutes. Prior to 1790, although the power of granting naturalization was vested solely in the United States Government, no statute had ever been passed by the United States, and the several States had laws of their own on that subject. Those laws were not uniform, and this led to the passage of the first act of 1790. The act of 1802, section 3, prescribed, among other things —

And whereas, doubts have arisen whether certain courts of record in some of the States are included within circuit or district courts, be it further enacted, that every court of record in any individual State, having common law jurisdiction, a seal, a clerk or prothonotary, shall be considered a district court within the meaning of this act, and every alien who may have been naturalized within any such court, shall enjoy, from and after the passage of this act, the same rights and privileges as if he had been naturalized in the district or circuit courts of the United States.

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, that the children of persons duly naturalized under any of the laws of the United States, or who, previous to the passing of any law on that subject by the Government of the United States, may have become citizens of any one of the said States under the laws thereof, being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of their parents being so naturalized or admitted to the rights of citizenship, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens of the United States," etc., "Provided, that the right of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers have never resided within the United States.

This, then, is briefly the history of the present naturalization laws of the United States. In my judgment they are very defective, and from my experience with cases arising under these laws I would suggest as the first and principal change to be made in addition to the changes which have been suggested by the bill which, I believe, Judge Thayer is the author of, that the Congress of the United States should provide by law the form of the application or petition for naturalization; that petition should contain statements appropriate for the person applying for minor papers; also a form for first papers, and a third form for second papers, and further than that, a fourth form for persons claiming the right of naturalization under soldier's papers.

The first or minor papers should set out, specifically, all the facts which, under section 2167 of the Revised Statutes, are now necessary to enable a person to become naturalized as a minor. That is the act of May 26, 1824, which is now a part of chapter 30, page 379, of the Revised Statutes. The applicant himself should be required to subscribe and swear to the petition. The witnesses should also be required to subscribe and swear to a petition in support of the petition, and the wit-

nesses' testimony should be such as would show upon its face personal knowledge of the facts sworn to by him. These petitions should be uniform, and, in my judgment, should be preserved, and all courts granting naturalization should be required to forward a copy of the decree, with the original petition and accompanying affidavits, to the clerk of the district court of the United States within a specified time.

Q. That includes State as well as United States courts?—A. Yes, sir; and my idea on that subject is this: That there would then be some repository, known to all persons, for the keeping of such papers, and for the more easily procuring of proper certified copies in the event the original papers were lost. I have found a great deal of difficulty in getting certified copies of first papers, the applicants perhaps getting their first papers in one State and then moving to another and forgetting the name of the court, and, in many instances, the State in which they got their first papers, and the first papers being lost, you would have to go through the same process again. The further advantage of having this kept in the district court would be, in the event of any question arising in the courts of the United States in regard to the regularity or sincerity or truthfulness of any of the statements, that the proofs would be at hand. The same general form, in my judgment, ought to be filed in reference to all other naturalization. The court granting the naturalization would not need to keep anything more than a record of the judgment entered in the case, and the original papers need not be kept in such court. I do not see any inconvenience or objection to their being some central point where all of this information could be obtained and where all these documents and archives could be properly preserved.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. I would suggest, Mr. Marshall, it might be expensive to get copies of those decrees. Why not copies of the docket entries of the court—why would not that be sufficient without the expense of a decree?—A. I think the fee to be paid the clerk of the court in cases of this kind ought to be prescribed by law, and that it should be made part of the duty of the clerk of the court granting such decree to send a certified copy of the judgment along with the papers to the clerk of the district court without additional charge, and that can be very easily done, because all of those certificates are printed, and it simply requires the clerk, in a few minutes work, to fill up the blank, and it does not impose any very great hardship on him to do that. Since I commenced my statement, I understand that the bill which I spoke of as Judge Thayer's bill was originally prepared by Mr. Reynolds, and was approved by Judge Thayer. There is one further point I would like to call the committee's attention to, and that is section 2172 of the Revised Statutes of the United States of 1878. This section is, in the revision, taken from the act of 1802, and was section 4 of that act. The language of section 4 I have already given. The revisers have changed the original act, and the wording of it is now doubtful. The first construction of that act arose in the United States in the case of Campbell against Gordon, reported in the 6th Cranch, page 176. There is now pending on appeal or writ of error in the Supreme Court of the United States a case which went up from the supreme court of Missouri. My recollection is that the style of the case is "State, ex rel. Andrian, vs. Carey," but I have before me now a memorandum of "Bender vs. Spencer," 91st Missouri, 206, and I am not sure which of these cases is the case. At any rate, the point involved is this, whether or not this section 2172 is simply

what it was originally expressed to be in the act of 1802, a curative act, or whether it is intended to be a rule for future conduct in this country; in other words, whether it is prospective in its intent.

As originally worded in the act of 1802, it could not be prospective in intent. It applied only to children of persons who had been naturalized prior to the 14th of April, 1802, but the revision in section 2172 has been construed by the supreme court of Missouri to mean children of persons who have been naturalized since 1802, or who may hereafter become naturalized under that law; this provision of law being that children of persons whose parents were naturalized prior to the time that the children attained majority, and whose parents and which children were residing in the United States at the time the parent was naturalized, should be considered citizens of the United States without being themselves naturalized at all, although they may have been born in foreign countries. I think also that to guard against fraud and to insure something like the proper solemnity and dignity attached to so important a proceeding as the forswearing of allegiance to one Government and applying for citizenship in another country, should be attended by the filing of a petition, that petition to remain on file in the clerk's office of the court, say not less than five days before the case was heard, and that all petitions of that sort should be docketed on the return day like any other suit in that court. This would advise the world of the fact that an application was pending, and if any one was sufficiently interested in the matter, would give them time enough to investigate the truth or falsity of the allegations of the petition or application.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Would have it filed simply as a case is filed in court, or would you have publication in the papers?—A. Simply as a case is filed, not requiring any service but leaving the petition on file five days before the court passed upon it.

Q. It has been suggested before the committee by several witnesses that there be a publication several days in advance in the daily papers published where the application is made?—A. I would beg to differ with those gentlemen. In my opinion that would be a useless expense, without accomplishing any very great amount of good, for a publication of that character would not attract any attention, it being among our profession well known that publications of that character are scarcely ever read, even by members of the profession, and that persons who are not directly interested in the subject-matter would not take the time nor pains to read it.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. I would say these suggestions were chiefly from editors and proprietors of newspapers for the purpose of deriving some emolument from the law?—A. Whilst I am a friend of the press in all respects, yet at the same time I do not think the applicant for citizenship should be put to that expense without any great good to flow from it. Now, as a matter of fact, there are ninety-nine persons naturalized immediately preceding an election, a general election, where there is one naturalized at any other time, the fact being that both political parties endeavor to get as many persons naturalized on their own side of the house as they possibly can in time for the election. My idea of requiring this petition to remain on file five days was that the representatives of either political party would in this way have an opportunity, if they

so desired, of investigating the applicant, and, at the proper time, raising objections to it, and producing testimony before the court to show that the application ought not to be granted. I think that would accomplish everything that is needed to be done in cases of this sort.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. It has been suggested that no one should be naturalized later than thirty days preceding an election.—A. That is immaterial in my judgment, for this reason, that whether you make it thirty days, or sixty days, or ninety days before, the managers of the political parties would not be caught napping by anything of that sort.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You think it would be the same way a certain time ahead of the election, if the law should be so changed?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. The rush would be just the same?—A. Yes, sir; it is only changing the time when you are to have the rush, ten or twenty days, or a year before. My experience with city politicians is that they are better posted than the best lawyers at the bar, and I will confess very frankly that up to the time I was employed a couple of years ago in cases of this sort, I had never given the subject that degree of study that perhaps an American citizen ought to, but not being under the necessity of being naturalized myself, and lawyers meeting with very few cases where persons employed them to manipulate it for them, my attention had not been called to it, and since that time I have found that very few persons, citizens or aliens, have any idea as to the law upon that subject, and even the courts have permitted it to go through in a slipshod kind of a manner. Many of our judges have not given the subject very great attention or study. They have succeeded to the bench and have found a sort of formula to be gone through with, and have fallen into the footsteps of their predecessors without thoroughly understanding it themselves, and I have found you can take any judge and undertake to examine him as to what the law of the United States required, and he could not tell you offhand. Most all of them will tell you about such questions as the statutes require, and when you ask them to specify, they can not do it. That is because so little attention has been given to the subject except by the politicians.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you allow one to vote in the State of Missouri on filing a declaration of intention?—A. No, sir.

Q. They must take out their final papers?—A. No, sir; they can vote on the first naturalization papers, but it must be a year old before they can vote on it.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. But they can vote before they become citizens of the United States?—A. Yes, sir. That is a State law.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. I would ask you to give us the State law to see how these cases arise.—A. Under the constitution of Missouri, section 2, article 8, the qualifications of electors are prescribed as follows:

Every male citizen of the United States and every male person of foreign birth who may have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States according to law, not less than one year nor more than five years before he offers to vote, who is

over the age of twenty-one years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections by the people:

First. He shall have resided in the State one year immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote.

Second. He shall have resided in the county, city, or town where he shall offer to vote at least sixty days immediately preceding the election.

Thus it will be seen that if a person desires to vote, and takes out the first papers, he has to stay a year before he can exercise the right of suffrage, and he must, within five years, take out his final or second papers, else he loses the right which is conferred by our constitution.

Q. That is a good provision.—A. He must have been a resident of the State of Missouri one year immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and must have resided in the county, city, or town where he offers to vote at least sixty days immediately preceding the election. Now, we will take the case of an alien who came to the United States after he was eighteen years of age, and who wanted to vote at a general election. It would not profit the political managers to have him take out his first papers, because he would have to wait a year before he could vote; therefore it was found that those managers, who were generally pretty shrewd men, conceived the idea of having minors naturalized—that is, persons naturalized as minors who came to the United States after they were eighteen years of age—who, upon receiving the papers prescribed for in section 2167 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, would be entitled to vote immediately. This was done more extensively in the year 1888 in the city of St. Louis than at any election that I ever heard of, and my judgment on the subject is that the scheme was concocted some time about that time of getting persons their final papers under this section in that way. Exactly how it was worked I do not know, and it has never been made to appear in the trial of the many cases we have tried. The officers of the court have strenuously insisted that, whilst it would be impossible for them, in the multiplicity of instances in which they had acted, to remember any specific case so as to be able to say what questions were or were not asked, or what persons were or were not sworn in the case, that, in short, the court and its officers had done their duty as prescribed by the laws of the United States. On the other hand, it has been shown on the part of the defendants that, though these papers were issued, the witnesses were not asked such questions as the law required, and in many instances the defendants have strenuously insisted that they were never questioned at all—never sworn at all. Which is true, no man would ever know, but there is sufficient doubt about it to cause the juries to fail to convict the defendants.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. That is where your prosecutions break down?—A. That is where they break down. I think our own court has gone as far as any man could ask a judge to go in the upholding of these prosecutions. Representing, as I have, many of the defendants, I think the court has gone too far, but the court has allowed the cases to go to the jury upon testimony from the judge and the clerk that it was their invariable rule or practice to do what the law requires, that being the whole testimony on the part of the prosecution, to support the charge that the defendant had been sworn and had made these statements under oath. Now, I don't think that any lawyer would ever consent that a man should be convicted of perjury upon such testimony as that. The bar would never willingly submit to such an interpretation of the law. The bar upholds the court in saying that the court ought to admit that testi-

mony, but the bar, as far as I know, are agreed that the testimony is not sufficient to justify a conviction of so grave a crime as that of perjury. These experiences are what caused me to think that all persons applying for naturalization should be required to file a petition, sign it themselves, that the witnesses should be required to set forth the facts concerning their information about the applicant, and sign it, and swear to it, and that those petitions should be preserved. I believe that would go further towards preventing the perpetration of fraud on the naturalization law of the United States than any other one thing that could be adopted, for it would be a constant source of terror to any man, that the United States juries, at any minute, might send down to the United States district court and get this sworn affidavit, and then investigate the facts, and if an indictment should be found under those circumstances it would be almost equivalent to a conviction. I believe it would be a great saving of expense to the Government of the United States. It would certainly facilitate the transaction of the business of the office of the district attorney. It would save the expense of trying a case where the district attorney had a good case until he got into court and then found out the witnesses did not exactly suit him.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. How many do you naturalize a year in St. Louis? Take the year 1888, for instance.—A. Well the testimony in these cases disclosed this state of affairs: That a court would have twenty-five or fifty cases a day on its docket. When the court opened in the morning the room would be jammed and packed, so much so you could not elbow your way through it. The court required the assistance of extra sheriffs and bailiffs, and finally the confusion became so great that it had to call on the police to help preserve order, the judge and clerk sometimes threatening to quit entirely because they could not preserve order. The line of people would extend all the way around the court-room, back to the door and out into the lobby, and sometimes as many as two hundred persons would be naturalized in a day, in addition to the transaction of the regular business of the court, and it appeared that all of that was done between 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The testimony was that they could easily naturalize a man in three minutes. The argument used in that case was this: Three times two hundred would be six hundred minutes; six hundred minutes would be ten hours. Yet the court was only in session four hours and naturalized two hundred persons and disposed of from twenty-five to fifty cases besides.

Q. That is about as fast as they bring them in at Castle Garden. I would like to ask you this question: Suppose, if the person desiring to be naturalized filed an application paper, in the larger cities, like St. Louis and Chicago and New York, where both political parties desire to get all their men in and naturalized before the election, with the fact that a great many of those who become naturalized are not conversant at all with the English language, and with the probability that these papers which they would sign their own name they would not know the contents of it, could a conviction for perjury be had in such a case?—A. Theoretically, yes; practically, no. You can't convict a man of perjury unless he knew what he was doing.

Q. Certainly.—A. But the same would obtain in reference to testimony given by a witness who did not understand the English language in a court of law. If he does not understand it sufficiently there is but one way of doing it and that is through an interpreter, and my idea of it would be if it appeared that the witness did not understand the En-

glish language, that is, if his name was not signed in English, if he used German or French characters in signing his name, that it ought also to appear from the affidavit of some person that he correctly interpreted to him the contents of the paper, so that would cover that objection.

Q. It seems to me, while of course this suggestion of yours would prevent, to a great extent, fraud, it might certainly, through fear of signing a paper that did not contain facts, deter many from doing an illegal act. Perhaps no jury would be found to convict the same, as no jury has been found, as I understand, to convict in these cases. The question I want to raise is this, whether the fault is not with the judges, whether they do not commit an error in putting through two hundred cases in one day without proper examination?—A. Well, let me say in answer to that, this: You might not be able to convict the applicant of perjury, but you would be able to convict the witnesses who had also signed the affidavits, and in that way it would deter witnesses from appearing for persons who did not understand what they were doing. It would cause them to explain to the party what they were doing.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Isn't it a fact, Mr. Marshall, that the witnesses chiefly are the violators?—A. Well, of course, the remarks just made in reference to foreigners who did not understand the English language being innocent of any evil intent has been found to be the truth in those cases that have been tried here. Judge Thayer has uniformly so held, that there was no intention of fraud on the part of the applicants, and therefore the question was, who committed the fraud—the witnesses or the court in not doing its duty, for it appears that the court did not do its duty. I don't say the court didn't do its duty, but I say mistakes and errors do creep in, and that a sufficiency of these have been shown to break the force of the general proposition that the judge and clerk were able to swear to.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. But the principle that "the King can do no wrong" applies very much to our courts?—A. Necessarily, otherwise there would be no end to litigation. It is better for the people that there should be an end to litigation than that the judgments of the courts should be subject to be opened and reviewed, perhaps, with no more testimony or chance of the court being right the second time or the second court being right than the first court.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Would you be in favor of taking away the jurisdiction of the State courts in matters of naturalization?—A. No, sir; for this reason, that the United States courts are located in districts, and it would be very inconvenient for persons residing in the rural districts to go to where the United States courts sit, to be naturalized. I think it would be unjust to them to require them to do that. My idea in requiring the original application to be sent to the district court of the district in which the State court that granted the naturalization was located, was intended partly to cover that. Now I will illustrate: say we will take the eastern district of Missouri, and a person desiring to become naturalized for one reason or another (for we must recognize that laws, being general, are for the benefit of persons, as well as for their punishment, or for the punishment of those who don't do right), that a person desires to be naturalized so as to be able to hold property, so his children

may inherit property; he lives in the extreme southern part of this district; the nearest point for holding court is St. Louis. It would be a great hardship to require him to come here for a business reason of that sort, and be naturalized in the United States court when the State court could do the work just as well, if there was a restraint put upon the courts in this manner I have suggested.

Q. You would not be in favor, then, even in places where there is a United States court, of taking away the jurisdiction of the State courts?—

A. I think not.

Q. I merely ask these questions because you have given the matter considerable attention, and I would like to have it appear on the record.—A. I think not. This has worked satisfactorily for nearly a hundred years now, and it is only lately that there have been any great abuses under this minor clause, and there are not likely to be any very great abuses under that clause any more.

Q. Have you an idea as to the number of persons who appear to have been fraudulently naturalized in this city in the hurry of the business in 1888; what per cent.?—A. Representing the defendants in those cases, I would not admit that any of them had been. I have succeeded in convincing the juries, notwithstanding the brilliant efforts of my friend Mr. Reynolds, and he has certainly been sincere and worked hard, that none of them were fraudulent.

Q. That is, the trial jury?—A. Yes, sir. Now let me explain that; I will illustrate it a little further. I know of one, two, perhaps four instances where persons applied for first papers or second papers, and were granted minor papers. Those things might occur without intentional wrong, in the rush of business, and they might or might not have a bearing on the question of whether or not there was fraud committed there, and it is sometimes sufficient in cases of that sort to bring out those facts to satisfy a jury that the invariable rule was not the invariable rule, and inasmuch as the Government did not have, could not get, nor could not be expected to get anything more than general testimony, those prosecutions necessarily failed.

Q. Would you make any change in the naturalization law with regard to the time a person should have to reside here before taking out his first papers, and the time he should reside here before becoming a citizen?—A. No, sir.

Q. Would you require any educational qualification of the applicant, such as being able to read and write the English language or be able to read and write the language of the country from whence he came?—

A. I don't think that ought to be in the naturalization law. We have no such provision in reference to our own citizens; certainly we should not be harder on the alien than we are on ourselves. I am not a believer, either, in the property qualification for voters. An educational qualification is desirable, but I don't think we have yet, through the medium of our public schools, reached the point where it is desirable or where it is advisable, I will say, to pass a law on that subject.

Q. Wherever an educational qualification is required of the voter it should be universal?—A. I think so. Now, I don't believe a foreigner should be debarred from voting because he can not correctly write or speak the English language, for the very fact of his coming to this country shows a predilection for this form of government. He comes, and in his own way, in his own tongue, he may be infinitely better able to judge what is good for this country than a man who had never lived under any other form of government. In other words, the question of actual worth is the main question to be considered in that connection.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. We have been speaking of the naturalization of citizens of the United States, particularly with reference to the elective franchise. Now, isn't it a fact that the right to exercise the elective franchise comes from the State laws and not from the United States?—A. That is the doctrine of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Q. Isn't it also the doctrine of the Constitution?—A. I agree with you in that.

Q. In the first article, first paragraph of section 2, with reference to who are the persons entitled to exercise the elective franchise in the election of members of Congress and electors of the President of the United States?—A. Yes, sir; I understand that, and yet it must be admitted there is a vast difference of opinion on that subject. Reading the history of the formation of this Government brings me to one conclusion, and listening to arguments of persons who base it solely on the language of the Constitution as at present existing might bring a person who had no predilection one way or the other to a different conclusion. I think the Supreme Court of the United States has settled that question, however.

Q. A man may be a citizen of the United States and not be entitled to the elective franchise at all?—A. That is true.

Q. And have his naturalization papers?—A. Yes, sir; now let me answer that a little further. In the trial of a very hotly contested case not very long ago, I struck two cases in Wisconsin where a person or two persons had been elected sheriffs; who were not citizens of the United States. They never had been naturalized, and the question came up whether or not they were entitled to hold office in this country. Under the laws of Wisconsin, there is no qualification prescribed for office-holders, in that respect at any rate. The constitution and laws of that State were perfectly silent. The first case went to the supreme court of that State, and they held that, though that was true, nevertheless it was contrary to the spirit of this Government that any person who was not a voter and elector should hold an office in this Government. The second was a case of where a person was elected who had never been naturalized, and who, after he was elected, took out his papers. Of course he could only take out his first papers. Then came the question of whether or not he was entitled to hold it, and whether or not the taking out of his first papers after he was elected cured the objection that was raised by the first decision of the supreme court of Wisconsin. And the decision of Congress, notably with reference to Representatives from the Southern States who were elected prior to the time that their disabilities were removed by the General Amnesty Proclamation, was cited, that although disqualified by reason of being aliens at the time of their election, nevertheless, as the constitution did not prescribe that they should possess these qualifications at the time of their election, if that disqualification was removed before the term of office began, that it entitled him to hold the office; and the supreme court so held, and they cited the Breckinridge case as the principal authority. In that one, he had been a general in the Army at the time.

Q. You would not apply the term "alien" to those people?—A. Simply the doctrine.

Q. The State had not been reconstructed yet?—A. No, but the thing was this; according to the Constitution of the United States, as I recollect it, there is but one qualification which a person must possess at the time of his election.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen.

You see the one qualification that must exist at the time of the election either for Representative or Senator is that he shall be an inhabitant of the State. He may not possess any of these other qualifications at that time, and if he acquires or attains these qualifications before his term of office begins, I understand the rule to be that he can then hold the office.

Q. You find also in this section that to be an elector, to exercise the elective franchise, he must be a citizen of the State, and by virtue of his being a citizen of the State, he exercises that franchise?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, in that connection; what are the privileges of a citizen of the United States? What are his privileges and immunities?—A. Well, the first privilege of a citizen of the United States is the right to kick.

Q. And the protection from the Government and holding property?—A. Well, of course, the benefits of citizenship in the United States are too numerous for me to undertake to specify now. I believe they are more than are offered by all the governments under the sun put together. In other words, he is just as big a man in his sphere and before the law; he has as many rights as the highest officer in the land.

Q. He is a sovereign?—A. He is a sovereign.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is there any further statement that occurs to your mind, Mr. Marshall?—A. I would like to add that this plan which I suggest of having this application sworn to might be open to this objection, that if a person was indicted for having committed perjury that the point might be made that it was not done in open court and therefore was not perjury. I think the Statutes of the United States in this respect ought to be amended so as to make it perjury.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Wouldn't it be perjury though, if the affidavit was taken before any person authorized to administer oaths?—A. The question is, under the construction of the United States court, if the common law rule would not obtain; that you would have to show that it was in the progress of a judicial proceeding and in open court. Now, the penalty might be made the same, and, as a matter of practice, it might be easier to convict a man who had made a corrupt, voluntary oath than to convict him of perjury, but in order to have the law a terror to the intentional wrongdoer, I think it ought to be called perjury in the law.

Q. Yes; otherwise wouldn't it be incumbering the applicant for naturalization greatly by requiring him to go and make his application in open court, whereas, in the working of the plan as you have suggested, as it runs through my mind, I imagine this petition will be printed and circulated and gotten by political leaders, and that the affidavits could be made before any officer authorized to make affidavits, and returned to court and filed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So it would only require the party to make his appearance once in court at the expiration of the period "not less than five years"?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I can't well put it in a question, but to put too much red tape

around the application for citizenship would be a burden and undesirable under our laws?—A. I think so myself.

Q. We should encourage the naturalization of our citizens?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. I would like to ask you, Mr. Marshall, whether you are acquainted with the provisions of the bill that was introduced by Mr. Kinsey, of this city, in Congress, in regard to naturalization?—A. I read the bill, but not with a view of—

Q. You don't desire to express an opinion of that bill?—A. I think these remarks I have made ought to be considered rather as supplementary to that bill. It is something that occurs to me that I do not think the bill provides for.

Q. You have given your views on the naturalization question. I would very much like to hear, if you have any that you would like to express on the subject of immigration, with reference to the immigration laws. I would like very much to get your views on that. Have you ever made any study of that question from your experience here as a resident of St. Louis?—A. Well, I will answer that with pleasure in this way. I don't think the Government of the United States can afford to assume a hostile attitude toward immigration. We are all either immigrants or the descendants of immigrants, and the very character and formation of this Government, according to our boast, is that it is a haven for the oppressed of all nations under the sun. Now, never until the millennium will we ever get a perfect government, but we have had immigration from the civilized nations of the world for a hundred years, and I don't believe we ought to be ashamed of this country. Many of the waste places of this country have been made gardens by immigrants that perhaps the natives of this country would never have put the spade to. There are many immigrants from many nations that are desirable, and we have to take the good with the bad. That, in a general way, expresses my idea.

Q. Then, as far as your opinion goes, you would not make any change in the immigration law. Do you remember what it is now? It excludes the pauper, the criminal, the idiot, and the insane.—A. I think not. I think our immigration laws are very fair. I think it is the administration of the law that is needed. Under the law itself, which is, of course, subject to abuse, if enforced would be proper, and thereafter the question of conferring the right to vote on certain persons is a question that is very much debated, but I do not see my way clear to say I know of any place where the line of demarkation ought to be drawn, and as to where an alien has reached the place where he has informed himself in regard to our Government to make himself a good citizen. That may be true in regard to our own people here. If we had a school before which all persons desiring to become electors should appear, it might be that some of the native-born citizens would fail to stand the examination, as many, in fact, as there would of foreign-born persons. That is the thing.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You don't want a civil service test of citizenship?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Mr. REYNOLDS (United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri). I supposed, Mr. Chairman, you would take my statement, and I don't want any question of fact between Mr. Marshall and myself. I would like to ask him whether it is not a fact that in the trial of the

cases which he has observed in the circuit and district courts, of frauds in the naturalization law, that with two or three exceptions, where the parties probably wanted their first or second papers, it appeared universal that the persons naturalized were not entitled to naturalization under the law?

The WITNESS. I believe that is generally true, but I am not going to admit it as broadly as you state it, because I know of several where it appeared that they were minors, that they were entitled to it; but I attribute that to the mistakes that necessarily occur in the transaction of legal business, even in the United States court, where persons were indicted who ought not to have been indicted.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Yes, sir; and with these few exceptions the great mass of the parties were not entitled to naturalization under the law—under the minor law?

A. I believe that is a fact.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. I asked you before, Mr. Marshall, to what extent that took place?—

A. In 1888?

Q. In 1888, here in St. Louis. Say, if there were five thousand naturalized here in St. Louis, how many of that five thousand were probably fraudulent naturalizations?—A. Well, I will answer that in this way. Of course the officers of the United States had before them the names of all the persons naturalized. I believe in 1888 there must have been ten thousand persons naturalized. I don't believe I exaggerate. Well, may be not quite that many. We will say five thousand then, to be on the safe side. Of this five thousand I don't believe there were over seventy-five cases even where the persons were charged with having fraudulently naturalized. Now, seventy-five cases out of five thousand naturalizations may or may not be considered a large percentage of fraud.

Q. That is just exactly what I want to get at. Well, have you made any examination to know whether this is correct—these figures?—A. I have not, sir. The books in the possession of Mr. Reynolds would of course show the figures, but that would be my idea, from hearing the testimony in those cases, about the length of time they were going on, and the average number of persons that were naturalized a day.

Q. Has the office of district attorney here in St. Louis prosecuted what appeared to be violations of the law with vigor in order to get a conviction?—A. I think they have asked for convictions where they ought not to have done it.

Q. There has been no laxity?—A. None whatever, sir. I know we have had to hustle pretty considerably to get away with them.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. In your active practice of the law here in these courts, it is your observation that only about seventy-five of the whole number of naturalizations in 1888 have been charged as fraudulent naturalizations?—

A. And none of them convicted.

Q. And none of them convicted?—A. No, sir.

Q. Now another question. Do you know anything about violations of the contract-labor law here?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. None have come under your observation in your practice?—A. The only instance of that kind I know of was the case brought against Mr. Schmidt, the tailor, here, and the records of the court here disclose the findings of the judge and the ultimate recommendation to the Department.

Q. Were you interested in that case?—A. No, sir; only a general knowledge of the case, being in court.

Q. You could not give us any of the circumstances connected with it?—A. No, sir; I am not enough familiar with it.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE D. REYNOLDS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Reynolds, what official position do you now hold?—A. I am at present United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri.

Q. How long have you been United States attorney?—A. A few days over one year. I entered on my office the 17th day of May, 1889.

Q. During that time how many cases have you prosecuted under the naturalization law?—A. I have instituted prosecutions against something like, I believe, about thirty defendants. I tried about twelve of the defendants before the court and jury. The balance of them, amounting to some thirty or forty other cases, some of which are also against the defendants that have already been tried, are yet on the docket of the court. The cases I have brought to prosecution, with but one exception, are cases against parties who were witnesses for those who obtained naturalization. In each case the bills of indictment contained from five to twelve cases of fraudulent naturalization. The number of fraudulent naturalizations actually presented to the court by the cases that I have brought involve something like one hundred and twenty naturalizations. Will I be at liberty to state in my own way about this?

Q. Certainly; that is what we would prefer to have you do.—A. When I was appointed to this office and took hold of the duties of it in May, 1889, I found that my predecessor in office, who is now in the city, and who I think the committee could get information from by examining, had commenced on the investigation of this fraudulent naturalization in the court of criminal correction and in the criminal court of this city. He had drawn up, and had returned by the grand jury down to the time that I relieved him from office, indictments against two parties. He had twelve indictments against one man and two indictments against another, each case involving the naturalization of a different man.

Q. These were witnesses?—A. In all cases they were the witnesses that were indicted. When I took hold of the grand jury and went into the investigation of the matter, I found that my predecessor had simply started on the shell of the matter, you might say, and in the brief time I had with my grand jury here I had this number of cases I have spoken of—twenty or thirty witnesses—investigated on this kind of a plan. I had the books—record books of the court, showing the naturalization of aliens—gone over carefully, and wherever I found that one man appeared as a witness for twelve or more persons alleged to have come here when they were under eighteen years of age, I assumed that it was not possible that that man had known, it was not reasonable to suppose that he could have known, that many people who came here under that age; and I therefore, in rather a hasty examination of the books with that kind of a test before me, had these cases presented and got indictments against some—well, I am very inaccurate in my memory of figures, but I will say thirty or forty witnesses who came under that test; that is to say, they had appeared as witnesses for twelve or more persons who had obtained naturalization on the ground that they came to this country under eighteen years of age.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Will you state the time?—A. That this investigation was made?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. It was in June, 1889. While my grand jury was in session the district court was also in session, and I was put into trial of one of the cases. That was the case of the *United States vs. Lane*. The trial of that resulted in the court directing an acquittal, which enabled me to see what the defense was in the first indictment that had been brought, and that it was going to be very difficult to secure a conviction of any of the parties on the charge of perjury. From the rulings of the court, and the way he construed the law, it was apparent that it was almost impossible to convict parties of perjury or willful false swearing under that form of indictment; so I stopped with the grand jury and got up another indictment that covered—

First. For false swearing.

Second. For aiding a person to obtain naturalization who was not entitled to it, by fraud.

Third. Obtaining the naturalization of a person who was not entitled to it, by false swearing.

These two counts were brought under a provision of the statute that I will call your attention to after a while, and still having my grand jury here and ready to go on with the work if the matter was sustained, tried it, and the court held under the second and third counts, which were aiding and abetting, counselling and advising, and assisting parties to obtain papers that they were not entitled to, the court held that in order to obtain a conviction under the second and third counts, it was necessary to prove that the party who was naturalized was himself a participant in the fraud, and that he knew that the false swearing or perjury was being committed, and that he knew he was getting final papers under the minor law, instead of first or second papers under the other provisions of the law. As in almost every instance the parties were ignorant of the English language, or else illiterate men who, understanding the English language, could not read and were ignorant of the law, the court instructed that these parties could not be guilty of felony, and that the witnesses could not be guilty.

Q. Practically, under that law you could not make a successful prosecution?—A. I was going to say that that left me really with nothing but the perjury count to stand on. I had to prove the oath administered, questions asked and answers given. I had to rely on the testimony of the clerk and judge. Of course the defendant was not going to testify that he said about it, and the best I could make out by the testimony of the judge was that he had an invariable rule to elicit certain information from witnesses. The defense met that in all cases by proving in a great number of instances the court had asked the witness no question whatever, except the name and whether they knew the party, and whether they thought he would make a good citizen. And then the court instructed the jury that the case must be made out beyond a reasonable doubt, and the jury, as a matter of course, under what I think was a proper intimation from the court, found the defendants not guilty.

Now, I say that much for the reason that Mr. Marshall is misled in his statements as to the number of frauds perpetrated in 1888 on the law. Instead of there being about seventy-five cases, I had a hundred and fifty witnesses before the court in the few cases that I have tried, and in no single instance but three were the parties shown to have been entitled to naturalization. Just three persons, and it does not appear, nor was it contended for by the able lawyers fighting for the defendants, that the parties were entitled to naturalization. So that the rea-

son for the failure of the prosecution has come from the natural defect or impossibility of any man's memory retaining all these things, who sits on the bench. He can not remember what each man testified to. That is my judgment as to the reason the prosecution in those cases failed. Now, the number of persons naturalized in the court of criminal correction and criminal court in the fall of 1888, to my best knowledge or to the best of my judgment and the best of my information, was about 4,900; that is, in those two courts.

Q. Were there any other courts where this naturalization could have been carried on?—A. The other courts were in session after October.

Q. What was the entire naturalization in this city?—A. We have five other circuit courts. I have not made enough investigation to give you accurate figures, but I don't suppose it exceeds 1,500 in the other courts. I think 6,500 is an outside figure for 1888, and my investigation has shown me as far as I have gone, judging from what I have made accurately from the naturalizations made in the two courts, criminal correction and criminal court, that the very lowest, one-half, probably two-thirds of them are fraudulent.

Q. Let me understand you. From your judgment, from the examinations you have made, you think from one-half to two thirds of the five thousand naturalizations, the five thousand persons naturalized, in 1888, were fraudulent?—A. Yes, sir; that is my judgment; and I ought to say there that the reason I quit finding bills of indictment against the parties who appeared as witnesses was that the rulings of the court on the testimony I had convinced me that prosecution with the idea of conviction was hopeless, and I simply put the men to trial that I did in order to sharply call the attention of the public to the frauds that had been perpetrated here on the naturalization law so as to advertise it as much as possible, with the hope of preventing it in that way. I could have found a thousand bills, undoubtedly, if I had been disposed to run up costs and simply put people in there, but I thought the number that were in there was enough to call public attention to the fact, and in that way correct the evil.

Q. Now, you have fully demonstrated to your mind the weakness and inefficiency of the present naturalization law. The committee would like to hear from you a full statement, given in your own way, of the amendments and changes that should be made.—A. Well, all the suggestions I have to make on the matter were embodied in the bill introduced by the Hon. William M. Kinsey, from the Tenth district of this State, and I think its number is H. R. 5305.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Of what session?—A. Of this present session. I think it was introduced about the 10th of January, or somewhere along there, 1890.

Q. Has that been referred to this committee?—A. Yes, sir; now I had a copy, a printed copy of it, but I sent it back to Mr. Kinsey, with the amendments I would like to have made in it. I would say I drew the bill first in the shape of making its various sections amendments of the present sections of the statute. For instance, I amended sections 2165, 2167, 2173, 5425, and 5427 of the Revised Statutes, and then put in several new sections. I think those are the section numbers, but I will not be positive.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Just give your reasons for this bill.—A. The bill that is now before you embodies many suggestions that Judge Thayer put in, but when I saw the printed copy of it I found some inaccuracies, and that

putting it in that shape, it neglected to take care of some other sections of the statute. That is to say, there was a section that would say "shall be construed" so and so. The bill in this shape did not cover the matter fully, and so I sent the amendments on to Mr. Kinsey to make the whole law stand and be sustained. In other words, made it a revision. Now, the aim I had in view in drawing up this particular bill was to make as little change as possible in the naturalization law, as far as affects the system. There is no new requirement whatever in this bill; as to the time, I do not increase the limit; it still stands five years. The only change that was made was, they should be residents in the country at least two years before making the application—two or three years before being permitted to make the first application. That is the only change or limitation that is made in the old law.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Now, will you give your reasons for that?—A. Well, my reason for that was simply this, that in almost all the States, except Missouri, the party presenting or taking out his first papers is permitted to vote on the first papers. I didn't think it was a good plan; that it was at least worth the consideration of Congress as to whether or not it was a good plan to let persons vote as soon as they took out their first papers. Our State is one of seven in the United States that has the limitation of this one year clause that has been read to you by Mr. Marshall, and as the law of the United States does not permit the final papers to be made out until at least two years after the first papers have been taken out, and after they have been five years in the United States, I simply, as an arbitrary matter, made the three years the time they must remain here—reside here—before taking out their first papers, which does not make any change whatever in the time in which they would be entitled to final citizenship in this country.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Let me ask you a question? How would the change of the naturalization laws of the United States affect the State laws which give the elective franchise?—A. It would not affect them except indirectly, and it would affect them in States like New York and, I think, Illinois and Nevada, and the great bulk of the States which permit the party to vote as soon as he has filed his declaration.

Q. Then would not the States change their laws to meet that modification?—A. Well, if they choose to do that, that is for them to do. That is entirely in their domain and not in the domain of Congress. It makes no change about the State law whatever.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. I want to get at your reason. Is it to prevent fraud that you would require the first papers to be issued after two or three years' residence?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How would it prevent it?—A. I understand, from reading, that it is a customary thing to land parties at the immigrant landing out of immigrant ships; to rush them up and have them take out their first papers and vote them, and that they get scattered and nobody then knows where they are, and they are voting on those papers. Now, as to their qualifications, whether they know anything of the country or not, I don't know, but, as I understand it, papers that have been fraudulently used throughout the country come from that class of voters.

Q. Then you think that clause, changing the law in that respect, making it necessary for the person in order to be naturalized to have resided

here two years at least before taking out his first papers—A. Well, three years, I think it is.

Q. How many is it; you make it three years?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would prevent a good deal of the fraud that is now perpetrated?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it would be no hardship on the person—that length of time?—

A. No, sir; it does not lengthen the time in which he obtains citizenship by a single day.

Q. But he would have to prove that he had resided here three years, wouldn't he?—A. Yes, sir; he would.

Q. Suppose an immigrant landed in New York, and instead of being able to take out his first papers, as the law now stands, goes, after residing there three or four months, to Connecticut and stays there in search of employment; then he comes out West here, and has traveled or stayed in three or four different places before finally finding a place where he decided to make his home, and by reason of his traveling around in these different parts he is unable to procure a truthful witness—wouldn't that be rather a hardship on that person, and would it not have the tendency to extend his time?—A. I hardly think it would, because when he comes to get his final papers he has to make indirectly the same proof—that he has been here five years—and if he can prove the five years he certainly can prove the intermediate period of three years. It makes no change in the law in that particular, in my opinion. If I thought it would I should oppose it.

Q. You are satisfied there would be no hardship on the person desiring to be naturalized by having that clause?—A. I do not think there would.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. As I understand it, Mr. Reynolds, there is a compulsory naturalization law in the State of Missouri, isn't there, by the constitution of the State?—A. Well, you might possibly construe it that way. The constitution of the State has been read to you in respect to that, and I understand it, too, as it has been interpreted here—that if a man allows five years to elapse after he has taken out his first papers, and before taking out his second, he has to commence over again.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How long does he have to be here before he can take out his first papers?—A. In this State?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. The State does not regulate that; there is no limitation. That is regulated by the United States law.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Then you would deprive an immigrant, coming to this State, of the right to vote for three years; is that your view?—A. Yes, sir; that would be the idea.

Q. And you think that would be advisable, that no immigrant, no alien coming here should be allowed to vote until he has been here three years?—A. No; that is not it. Our law does not state that he should reside in Missouri but in the United States for three years; I think that is proper.

Q. That no person should be allowed to vote in the United States unless he has resided in the United States three years and taken out his first papers?—A. That is my individual judgment on the matter, at least three years. But I would not increase the time beyond five years

for his final papers. I think that is long enough. Neither would I impose any educational qualification on the immigrant of any kind. Since we do not put it on our own citizens, I would not put it on foreigners.

Q. Now proceed with the next thought in your bill, Mr. Reynolds.—

A. Probably the best way to get at it would be to take the statute right here. Section 2165 is the first section about the matter. Section 2165 is the general provision in regard to aliens becoming naturalized, and it had six different subdivisions in it. The Kinsey bill makes no change except that it consolidates into a great deal fewer provisions all these six subdivisions. The sixth subdivision in the present act is a repetition in great part of the fifth and all other sections in there. In the proposed bill we have put it all into fewer words—a very few words, comparatively, and the only change is the one referred to by Mr. Marshall, which requires that the final examination is required to be reduced to writing and signed by the party and his witnesses. The testimony, however, is taken from the witness just as it is by the present law. Under the present law it is required by the third subdivision of section 2165, “And the oath of the applicant shall in no case be allowed to prove his residence.” That same feature is proposed in this proposed law, and the applicant simply signs with the witness, not as to giving testimony in the matter; but as to showing that he is the applicant, and is aware that the application is made, that is, of the fact. That is the purpose of that. Our experience here answers the question that one of the members of the committee raised awhile ago, that the frauds in this city were committed by the witnesses and not by the applicants. I have no reason to believe that any of the applicants, that is, with very few exceptions, acted in bad faith. I think they were imposed upon by parties desiring to get them naturalized. The feature in the old law that the residence of the applicant shall be still derived from the testimony of the witness is preserved in this bill. Then it is provided that that shall be made a matter of record and placed on file in the office.

Q. How many witnesses would you have, one or two?—A. I would not change the present law a particle; one is enough.

Q. Would you change any of the questions?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have the questions just as the judge propounds them now?—A. They are just as they ought to be propounded now.

Q. But you would have the question written, and as the witness and applicant answer you would have them write out those answers?—A. Yes, sir; or you could have it on a printed form and require the answers to be written to the questions. But I would not put in an additional question or an additional test. I would simply put what the law contemplates should be exacted from the witness now on record. That is what I would do. Now, there are no substantial changes in this bill, as you will see, if you take it up section by section, except that one, namely, not allowing them to make the first application until they have been in this country at least three years, and then all the testimony shall be in writing, and that when they make application for the second papers they are to produce a certified copy of the first papers, and that that shall be, by the clerk, put on the record. I do not put in the suggestion Mr. Marshall and some members of the jury made, that these papers should be returned to the United States district court, because I thought if they were all recorded by the State courts that would answer the purpose, and I do not want to put them to any more costs.

Q. What do you think about a successful prosecution for perjury?—

A. I think Mr. Marshall is mistaken in his view of it, because section 5395 as it now stands will cover this new law, which reads as follows:

In all cases where any oath or affidavit is made or taken under or by virtue of any law relating to the naturalization of aliens or in any proceedings under such laws, any person taking or making such oath or affidavit, who knowingly swears falsely, shall be punished by imprisonment not more than five years, nor less than one year, and by fine of not more than one thousand dollars.

So I think Mr. Marshall's criticism about that is not warranted by this new provision. These statements, being in the form of affidavits, would be covered by that section just as much as if it was an oath taken——

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. The trouble is whether a conviction could be had. You have to prove that the person signed knowingly.—A. That he knowingly signed the affidavit.

Q. I don't know about that now.—A. That is as far as we can go in making laws. It would not be right to convict a man for perjury for something he did not do knowingly. This section provides that proof of the facts in the last section specified with reference to term of residence, law abiding citizen, good moral character, attachment to the principles of the United States Constitution, etc., "shall be made by the testimony of the applicant and one or more creditable witnesses, citizens of the United States, and satisfactory to the court to which the application was addressed, but the testimony of the applicant alone, shall, in no case, be held sufficient to establish either of said facts, and such testimony shall be reduced to writing, signed by the witness and applicant, and entered of record." He is required to be examined in open court. He is not naturalized on an affidavit, but he is examined in open court, testimony taken down in court, and being reduced to writing, is signed both by the applicant and witness.

Q. He makes exactly the same testimony?—A. The suggestion Mr. Marshall makes to-day about it would make all sorts of trouble about the ignorant and illiterate man, and I am not in favor of that

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Your scheme there, Mr. Reynolds, provides that each immigrant shall twice appear in open court?—A. The first time he does not appear in open court, but does it before the court clerk just as he now does.

Q. He is required to appear before a clerk of a court of record?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Twice?—A. No, sir; once before the clerk, and the next time before the court.

Q. Well, he appears and makes an affidavit in open court to get his first papers?—A. No, sir; that is for the final papers. There is no change whatever in the first one except the time is put off. He makes his declaration of intention to become a citizen before the clerk in the clerk's office just as at present.

Q. Wouldn't it be more desirable to permit the immigrant to file his petition in court and make his affidavit before any officer authorized to take affidavits, than to hamper him in such a way as to require him probably to travel hundreds of miles on two occasions before he can be naturalized?—A. That is the law now and has been the law of the United States for a hundred years.

Q. Wouldn't it be better in remedying this law to provide that he

could make his affidavit before any person authorized to take an affidavit or the acknowledgment of a deed; wouldn't that be more wholesome and better than to require him, as he is required now, to make his appearance twice in open court?—A. I think not, sir; I think it would give ground for the most stupendous frauds that have ever been perpetrated. Congress found that to be so, and they were compelled to take the jurisdiction out of some of the petty courts in the country and put it in the courts of record.

Q. If the petition is signed and filed and becomes a matter of record, say in this court, how could it be open to fraud if his final papers are not secured until two years afterwards?—A. Simply because there is no such provision in the law.

Q. You are now providing a law to modify and simplify and to prevent frauds; now, why wouldn't the suggestion I throw out be better?—A. I don't know; I hadn't thought of it. I was trying to keep the law as close to what it is at present as possible. I don't know but what your law would be a good one. I would not undertake to say it is not.

Q. Are there not many fraudulent deeds of record?—A. No.

Q. How are your deeds and conveyances of lands; aren't they drawn and prepared and acknowledgments taken by officers throughout the State without the parties who are making those conveyances appearing in court?—A. Undoubtedly.

Q. Why would such a system be more open to fraud in allowing the alien to make his application in the same way than it is for deeds of real estate?—A. I don't know that it would be more open to fraud in one aspect of it; in another it would. If you should go and put a fraudulent deed on my land in my county I would follow you up right away. There is nobody who can follow these people up who would make these declarations, for instance, out in the territories, and send them in from all over the country, and have it made a matter of record to test whether it is a fraud or not. In other words it gives the chance for the perpetration of a fraud without being detected. I don't think the case of the deed is an analogous case. If you attempt to put a fraudulent deed on my land I will be after you immediately.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Your property would be in danger?—A. Yes, sir; but if you would allow justices of the peace and notaries public to attend to this business you could not follow it up.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You could follow it up and investigate it when he asks for his final papers?—A. Take the State of Missouri, where the man would have been voting for from two to five years the evil would have been done.

Q. When he applies for his first papers aren't they granted as a matter of course. What objection would be made to an alien who is applying for his first papers; did you ever hear any?—A. I don't know as I ever did.

Q. Aren't they granted as a matter of course?—A. I am not posted on that; I don't know what proceeding the clerks of the courts take in finding it out, but I rather think it is a mere formal matter.

Q. Oh, it is granted as a matter of course; every one who applies gets his first papers.—A. That is what I mean.

Q. Now, why shouldn't that be done in the country without requiring the immigrant to travel to a court of record in order to do it?—A. Why, I don't know any reason except that it gives an opportunity for all sorts of fraud, and for the further reason that you assume that

the immigrant now has to travel a great many miles to get his first papers, which is not a fact. He can take out his first papers in the county court in the immediate vicinity which, the way it is now arranged, involves the traveling, in a very extreme case, of not more than 20 miles.

Q. Don't these immigrants go to newly settled, sparsely settled States, in order to build up a home, and aren't they the best class of immigrants we get; those who go into those agricultural communities?—A. No, sir; I don't think that is a fact; I mean I am answering the first proposition. As to their being some of the best class of immigrants, I suppose that is true although I have no information about it. But even in that it makes no difference, because in the sparsely settled States and Territories, as I know from personal experience, one of the first things done is to organize counties and as soon as the county is organized a clerk of the court is put into that county, and he has power to administer an oath. Clerks of courts generally precede the appointment of justices of the peace or notaries in the territorial districts; so it would be easier for him to get to the clerk of the court than a notary public or justice.

Q. Or magistrate?—A. The magistrates and the justices of the peace are usually not appointed until the judges have organized their districts and appointed their clerks in the counties in the territory, and then they make their appointments of justices of the peace.

Q. And yet you require an alien, who might be living within half a mile of the justice of the peace, and twenty or thirty miles from the court-house, to travel to the court-house to get out papers which are granted as a mere matter of application?—A. That has been the law of the United States since the time of George Washington.

Q. But you will allow me to suggest again that we are remodeling now, and providing new provisions in the matter of naturalization, guarding against fraud. In that view of the preparation of the new law, would not that be a good provision to have in it?—A. Well, sir, with all due respect, I don't think it would. I think it would be open to too much fraud, too many chances of fraud, because while that would be very good in the rural and country districts where every man knows every other man, we have to make laws that apply generally all over the country, and the same law that would permit a justice of the peace in the Territory of Arizona or New Mexico, would have to permit the justice of the peace in the large cities to do it.

Q. How much more binding would an oath taken before a county clerk be than an oath taken before a justice of the peace?—A. That is a question of morals, sir, that I am unable to answer.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Now, I want to ask you this: I think Mr. Stump misunderstood you and your statement and I want to correct it. Mr. Stump put the question whether you should require a man to go to the county clerk's office twice to procure his papers; that is, filing a petition five days before he becomes naturalized; that is not your idea at all?—A. Oh, no; I am opposed to that.

Q. That was the suggestion of Mr. Marshall?—A. I don't think Mr. Marshall's position is good on that.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. There are two sets of papers required and you require each paper to be taken out before the county clerk?—A. Well, I don't think Mr. Marshall's suggestion will do the good he thinks it will, because these

parties are watched as much as they can be any way, and the experience in this city was that the managers of both parties clubbed together and both connived at what the other did; and then another objection I have to Mr. Marshall's proposition is, that the party would have to have a lawyer to make up his application for him; that would put the immigrant to unnecessary fees and expense and unnecessary delay, and I don't believe it would accomplish any good. I have great respect for Mr. Marshall's opinion, but I differ with him about that. Now, in regard to the criminal provision of the law, I have made it a distinctive offense for a party, knowingly, to aid another to obtain papers to which he knew that party is not entitled, so as to get at the witness and catch him, if he is the rascal, and not let him shield himself behind the party he is appearing for. Then I have put in another suggestion. I put this one in to submit with all deference to you gentlemen, and that is this: that in cities where there is a United States court continuously holding, and where the judge resides, the proceedings shall be exclusively before the United States courts. That leaves then the State courts out through the country and where there is no United States court, to go on with naturalization, and in cities where the district judge resides my suggestion is that the naturalization of aliens be confined to United States courts. Now I have put that in for what it is worth.

Q. Wouldn't that be imposing very onerous duties on your United States judge?—A. Yes, sir; but as Congress is proposing to increase their pay, I suppose they can stand it.

Q. We can't increase their time though, can we?—A. No, sir; but this is a right that the citizen derives from the United States, I think.

Q. How many places are there in the State of Missouri where United States judges reside and constantly have court?—A. Two, Kansas City and St. Louis.

Q. And in those two places you would have all the naturalization?—A. In those cities, yes; I would have it attended to in that way. The rest of them I would leave just as they are now, before the circuit courts of the State.

Q. Why not lodge this jurisdiction in the State courts in cities where United States courts are held?—A. Simply to consolidate it into one jurisdiction.

Q. If the suggestion of Mr. Marshall, that the State courts and United States courts should be required to transmit the papers for record to one court was adopted, why, then, would you insist, where United States courts are, that they shall have sole jurisdiction over naturalization matters?—A. I don't know that I would do that, and that suggestion is not in the bill, and I dislike very much to father anything that increases the expense of judicial proceedings. If these transcripts are sent to the United States courts, somebody has to pay for them, either the United States or the citizen, and I do not think it is fair to make the United States do it, and it certainly is not fair to make the citizen do it, and it would be very singular if you made the clerk do the work and did not pay him for it. I am opposed to making foreign citizens pay one cent more than—

Q. I understand you there is to be kept no record of the naturalization proceedings?—A. Yes, sir; that is to be kept in the State court, where it is made.

Q. Who pays for it then?—A. The citizen; but if he has to have a copy made out and sent up to the United States court, then who pays for that, you ask? They make two papers where I make one. In this connection, gentlemen, I would like to call your attention to this minor record

of naturalizations of the court of criminal correction. Here are copies of indictments they had in those cases. You see this is a printed record and how it is written up. The way it is done, practically, in court is, the party comes in with his witness and applies to the court of criminal correction, the same as he does to the criminal court, and their witnesses are all sworn in a bunch to answer such questions as are put to them touching the qualifications of A. B. to become a citizen of the United States. A. B. is kept in the background. These witnesses are then supposed to go up to the judge and he questions them, and the clerk swears them in, and the applicant then, for the first time, comes up and holds up his hand and swears, many of them not knowing what they are doing, and a great many of them, in these cases we have had here, have sworn that they never had the oath of allegiance administered at all. Now, after that oath was administered to the applicant and witness they are sent back to the back room, with a slip of paper on which is written the name of the applicant, witness, nativity, etc., whether he is getting second papers or minor papers, and from that the clerk in the back room writes out the certificate of naturalization, and if business is rushed the slips are laid to one side until the clerk gets time to write up the record from those slips, and so, in point of fact, the certificate is written before the record is made up, and it just happened by accident that some of those slips were saved. They gave us the foundation for the cases we have brought. From the 1st of August to the 3d of October, 1888, is all we have of the slips. That is why I want to have the testimony taken down in open court and filed.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. This record here does not so much as even give the address of the applicant or witness?—A. No, sir; we had to go through it page by page, taking the city directory and voters' book; we traced the parties up in that way.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. How many cases had you before the grand jury, Mr. Reynolds?—A. That I presented to the grand jury?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. I could not say definitely; some fifty or sixty parties that I asked bills against. That involved in each case, as I said a while ago, that an indictment against a party would demonstrate that he had been a witness for at least twelve parties.

Q. How many cases did you personally investigate that were not presented before the grand jury?—A. I presume I went through in the time I had there, may be twenty.

Q. Twenty more; that would make seventy-five?—A. Well, that is a mere guess; just a mere guess.

Q. You heard Mr. Marshall say there were about seventy-five out of five thousand that he thought were guilty of this?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you say you only personally investigated about the same number, seventy-five?—A. You asked me before the grand jury.

Q. Well, I ask you how many you investigated that you did not present to the grand jury?—A. Well, we went through all the book—went through two or three hundred.

Q. Two or three hundred?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you investigate them so far as to find out whether they were fraudulent?—A. No, sir. I went far enough to find that the parties who had gotten the papers were not entitled to them, and I explained a while ago that the reason I did not present them to the grand jury was on

account of the rulings of the court in the trial we had. I made up my mind it was impossible to secure convictions, and I stopped.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. I understand you to say that the seventy-five or fifty cases, whatever you did go through with where you found indictments, represented in some instances as many as ten or twelve fraudulent cases?—A. I have twenty-five indictments against one man.

Q. Twenty-five?—A. I mean twenty-five counts of cases against one man.

Q. And you made your statement that you are satisfied that out of five thousand persons who were naturalized here in 1888, that from twenty-five hundred to thirty-three hundred were fraudulently naturalized?—A. Yes, sir; that was my statement.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Was that a statement?—A. A guess, derived from what you might call analogous reasoning; where you would go through so many books and find so many frauds in them.

Q. Those you didn't guess about, and did present to the grand jury, and did try, of that number how many convictions did you have?—A. A single solitary one.

Q. Then out of that 75 presentations to the grand jury only one case justified your guessing?—A. No, sir; every one of them justified our guessing. I didn't make a mistake in one of them.

Q. That is your personal opinion?—A. No, sir; not my personal opinion. I established the fact in every single case I had that the parties naturalized were not entitled to it, but I broke down in making proof of the fact that certain statements had been made, and certain information had been given.

Q. Have you gotten to be so much of a prosecutor that you think every one is guilty although the jury say he is innocent?—A. No, sir; I am just the other way. I don't want you to misunderstand me. I don't say that the men who were acquitted were either guilty or innocent. I am simply saying that I demonstrated beyond question, so that it was admitted even by the defendants' counsel, that the men who were naturalized were not entitled to naturalization. I demonstrated that so they did not dispute it.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. These men you were prosecuting were being prosecuted for perjury?—A. Yes, sir; I could not prove what questions were asked or what answers were given. I simply had this statement in the record here, the record entry of the naturalization. Now here is a case of a party who was naturalized, Charles Huber. He got his papers under the minor law. In that case we proved that he was a native of Germany, that he, when he arrived in the United States, was not a minor under the age of eighteen years.

Q. Was that admitted by the party himself?—A. In every case I proved it by the party himself, but when I came to prove that this man's witness here, for instance, had sworn to these facts, I had to rely on the rule of the judge that he elicited certain information in every case. I broke down and could not do that.

Q. You could not prove perjury against them?—A. I could not prove that the witnesses had given the testimony in court. That is the reason I broke down. Although I may be a very swift prosecutor, I am not subject to the criticism of having said every man I prosecuted was

guilty, but in every single instance but three that I prosecuted I proved that the party was fraudulently naturalized, but I could not prove that the witness had been asked the questions to justify the writing up of that record.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Who did you indict, the applicant or the witness?—A. In every instance the witness, except in one case I had one indictment returned against the applicant, and I also in that case had an indictment against him for perjury committed before the grand jury.

Q. Then your record has the name of the witness who swore to the particular individual's being a minor?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. His name is on the record?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And yet it could not be proven that the records of your own court were correct?—A. Could not be proven. The judges (there were two of them in the court of criminal correction and the judge of the criminal court) they testified they knew a good many of the witnesses, but they would not undertake to swear what particular witness was brought before them in any particular case; would not undertake to say what particular question had been put, or what particular answer had been returned by the witness, and all we could say was that their uniform rule was to elicit certain information.

Q. In other words, you say the records of this court can not be relied upon?—A. The records of the court of criminal correction can not be sustained by legal proof. That is my answer.

Q. And they do not import verity on their face?—A. It is a law proposition that they always import verity on their face; that is a rule of law; in speaking of this court, understand me as speaking of the criminal court and court of criminal correction, and not the United States court.

Q. What is this record?—A. It is the record of the court of criminal correction of the city of St. Louis.

Q. Is that a State court?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What business has a State court's record being in the United States court?—A. It is not in the United States court; it is in my custody, sir, under subpoena and order of the court, for use in testimony in cases I have here.

Q. You can draw a record of the court and not a copy of the record?—A. We do that by the courtesy of the clerk. We are very accommodating people out west here.

Q. I simply ask the question. I never saw a record outside of a court in my life?—A. We help each other out here.

Q. Is there a registration law here in this city?—A. Yes, sir; we have a registration law applying to cities of a certain population.

Q. Do naturalized persons have to be registered?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long before voting?—A. They are on the same plane exactly as all other persons, all other citizens. Their name must be entered on the book of the recorder of voters, as we call him here, at least fifteen days before the day of the election.

Q. These minors we are talking about have now to be naturalized fifteen days before election?—A. Undoubtedly, sir.

Q. Wasn't it you that suggested that a week or two before each election, parties should be required to be naturalized?—A. No, sir; I would make no such suggestion. I don't believe in it.

Q. Why not?—A. I think the same law ought to apply to them when they get their papers that applies to the rest of the citizens in the country.

Q. In this State, after getting the papers, they have to be registered fifteen days before they can vote?—A. Yes, sir; just the same as I do. I have lived all my life in Missouri, and if I move I must register fifteen days before election.

Q. Then you don't think a provision in the law which would require naturalization papers to be gotten out thirty days before the election would be of any benefit?—A. No, sir; I don't think that would be of any benefit.

Q. It would result in simply having the rush of naturalization?—A. It would just move ahead the day.

Q. Practically you have that now here?—A. Yes, sir; practically.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. I would like to ask you on the other branch of our investigation, on the immigration laws which it is proposed to change. Have you given that matter any thought?—A. No special thought; no, sir.

Q. You have resided here in St. Louis many years?—A. Yes, sir; I came to St. Louis in 1871.

Q. How much foreign population have you?—A. I am a poor hand to answer that. I can not give that.

Q. The foreign population in this city, especially the immigrants that come here, are they desirable people to have?—A. So far as I know, they are the bone and sinew of our city, and among the most aggressive, enlightened, and thoroughly American citizens we have here.

Q. Are you in favor of any restrictions in the immigration laws?—A. I have paid some little attention, off hand, to the question of pauper immigration, as it is called. I am in favor of letting foreigners who come here with a bona fide intention of staying here, and have good arms and strong hands, come right among us. Now, I have had one case here in regard to this alien contract labor law, that I don't know whether you would like to hear about or not.

Q. Yes, sir; we would like to hear of that.—A. There was one case brought against a tailor here for the importation of twelve parties under contract. I think I have all the papers here relating to it.

Q. Give a general statement concerning it.—A. There were twelve different prosecutions against him for the penalty of a thousand dollars in each case, and they were going along and ready for trial, and the defendant, whose name was Schmidt, made various attempts to have the penalty cut down. His offers were rejected from time to time by the Secretary, more because they were not made under the right section than anything else I can gather, and finally he filed a petition under the Revised Statutes of the United States, section 5292, in the United States district court here, in which he, in effect, confessed to having violated the law, and pleaded in mitigation that he was not aware of the existence of the law.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What was the case? What sort of laborers were they?—A. Tailors. He had had some trouble, this man Schmidt had had some trouble with the men—the tailors' union in this city—and sent on to get tailors to take their places. He sent to Bremen a circular containing what he would do; he sent that to a tailors' inn of some kind in Bremen, where it seems tailors are in the habit of congregating, something like we call our exchange, and he authorized the president there to state to the parties that he would guaranty the parties who would come here and work for him as journeymen tailors the prices put in that list, and he would advance their passage money to come over, they to return it to

him when they got here. Twelve men came over under that arrangement, and in a little while he had a racket with them so that they went into the union. The result was he was reported, and the prosecution was commenced. Well, he came in under this section 5292 and made his application for remission of the amount of the penalty. It was heard before the district judge, and he made up his report in writing, which was immediately sent to the Secretary of the Treasury under this section, and in effect the district judge found he had not been aware of the provisions of the law; did not know he was violating any law, and recommended him to the leniency of the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury remitted \$10,000 of the penalty on condition that he pay up the \$2,000 and costs of prosecution, which amounted to about \$238. That was done, and the cases all dismissed.

Q. That is the only case of violation of the alien contract labor law that you have had?—A. Yes, sir; except one regarding which I have a letter. I have not investigated it enough to know whether or not there is anything in it. Now, in connection with that, I would like to suggest, as a practical matter, that I think the penalty in that law is so high as to make the law practically ineffective. If there was a much smaller penalty, I think it could be much more vigorously and efficiently enforced. The idea of a thousand dollars in each case, without any regard to any of the circumstances of the case, is too high. If Congress could amend that like any other misdemeanor, a fine not exceeding a thousand dollars, and leave it to the discretion of the district judge to impose such a fine as he thought the circumstances of the case required, the law could be more vigorously enforced than under an unyielding penalty of a thousand dollars.

Q. Is there anything further you would like to add in your testimony concerning the proposed amendments to the naturalization laws?—A. No, sir; I have said all I can, I believe. I wrote to the chairman of this committee some time since a pretty full statement of what I thought about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir; I have your letter.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE F. DURANT.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your residence and occupation.—A. I am a resident of St. Louis, and am general manager of the Bell Telephone Company of Missouri.

Q. Mr. Durant, were you a member of the jury which heard and decided any of these so-charged fraudulent naturalization cases?—A. Yes, sir; I was a member of the jury, and as a juror sat in one case only, but I listened to several cases that followed.

Q. In the case to which you listened when you were a member of the jury did the jury convict the defendant?—A. No, sir.

Q. In your opinion, was the defendant guilty as charged?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I hardly think that question is fair, Mr. Chairman.

The WITNESS. Well, the jury neither acquitted nor convicted the defendant.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What was your action in the case?—A. The jury was divided. They arrived at no verdict and were discharged by the court.

Q. Then my question was wrong. I had understood the jury had

acquitted.—A. The jury were unable to agree, and came into court in the evening, after being out four or five hours, and the court discharged them.

By Mr. STUMP

Q. That is a matter of record, isn't it?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The jury were unable to agree and were discharged?—A. Yes, sir; we were discharged.

Q. You did not serve on any other jury?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. You listened to the evidence in other cases?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At the conclusion of the hearing of these cases, what conclusion did you arrive at concerning the naturalization law?—A. It occurred to me that they were very defective, particularly in the class of cases which were tried here. Mr. Reynolds has already stated very clearly the presentation of the case and the point on which he broke down. It occurred to me at that time just as he has stated. I called the jurors together after we were discharged and suggested that the law should be changed, and thought it would be very proper for us to take some action in the matter, and they agreed with me, and at my request the district attorney drew up a memorial, which every one of them signed.

Q. Have you a copy of that memorial?—A. No, sir; I have not. I sent it to Congressman Frank, who acknowledged its receipt, and later on told me it was turned over to "the committee," I think he said.

Q. It is with the committee here. Can you state the substance of that memorial?—A. In substance, it asked that the law be changed and that the witness and applicant both be compelled to subscribe to a statement of facts which would qualify the applicant to receive the paper for which he applied. Another suggestion was made in that paper, that the affidavit be filed in the United States court. That occurred to me simply for this reason, that a court of record in which many of these alleged frauds were committed does not enjoy the full confidence of the people here, and it seemed to me that the United States court would be a much better depository for these papers than this court of record in which these naturalizations were had. At that time it seemed to me that that would be a very effective remedy against the methods which prevailed here according to the evidence at that time. I think as many as four thousand naturalizations were had in one court in three weeks. It is true, as Mr. Reynolds has stated (in every case that I heard, at least), he showed by the evidence of the party himself that he was disqualified from getting his papers, inasmuch as his application was based on his being a minor, when he was not.

Q. He showed by the applicant himself that he was not entitled to naturalization?—A. Yes, sir; that is what he showed.

Q. In these prosecutions, however, the prosecution was not against the applicant, but against the witness?—A. Against the witness.

Q. Why didn't he get a conviction?—A. The witness swore he was not asked the question the answer to which would have constituted perjury.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Is a party charged in a criminal case allowed to testify in his own behalf?—A. I can not say.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Were the witnesses for the applicant in these cases permitted to go on the stand?—A. I think they were; yes, sir.

Q. What other witnesses were put on the stand in these cases?—A. The clerk of the court and the presiding judge. I think it was in evidence that the witnesses were sworn in droves. The clerk of the court testified that in no case were they so sworn, but that they were sworn separately, and that after they passed him they might possibly have been examined in droves by the judge. Some stress was laid on that, and I think the clerk of the court of criminal correction, Mr. Fitzgerald, proved very conclusively that he only examined them one at a time, and in no case that I heard could the judge identify the witness nor say what particular questions he asked, and some of the witnesses didn't think they were asked any questions, that they certainly were not asked any such questions as were contemplated by the statute, and positively denied it.

Q. And the judge could only say it was his invariable custom to ask such and such questions?—A. I think in the case in which I sat the judge said he thought it was his invariable rule.

Q. So that the district attorney in these cases had to rely on the evidence of the witness, who was in this case the defendant, and the judge of the court and the clerk of the court, to furnish him evidence for a conviction?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the case broke down because of the denial of the witness that the questions were asked, and the uncertainty of the judge as to whether or not those questions were asked of that particular witness?—A. That is it, exactly.

Q. And it was because of that condition of affairs that you men, as citizens, after you had been jurors, prepared this memorial and sent it to Washington?—A. Exactly.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Do you think there ought to be more restrictions put on immigrants coming here?—A. Gentlemen, that is something I have not studied. In fact, these naturalization cases I had entirely dismissed from my mind, and presumed the memorial would take its course.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Let me ask you a question here. Isn't it a fact that those people who were naturalized in 1888, that the bulk of the fraudulent naturalizations took place in one or two courts here?—A. I think that is true.

Q. Wasn't it a fact or isn't it a fact also that it was done either through the negligence or carelessness of those whose duty it was to put the proper questions to the witness in each case?—A. I think that is quite probable; yes, sir.

Q. And because in these cases here in St. Louis the sworn officials did not do their duty you think it is necessary to change the law, and thought that would have the effect of having the duty performed, providing the same class of men were called upon to perform it?—A. It was not shown that the officials were negligent. There is a question about that. It is very possible the officials did ask the questions which they were required or expected to ask.

Q. Do you think a judge could ask, as the law certainly requires, the questions to be propounded to the party and the witness in one minute, and that he has done all that is certified to in this book of records here; do you think a man could do that?—A. I think it is very doubtful if he could.

Q. It is really a farce to transact business in that way, isn't it?—A. It would seem very irregular, sir.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE D. MARKHAM.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your residence and occupation.—A. Fire-insurance agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Q. You were a member of the jury that tried one or more of the late cases of fraud perpetrated on the naturalization law, prosecuted in the United States court?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were convictions had in the cases?—A. No, sir; it was a hung jury.

Q. Were you on one or more juries?—A. I don't remember just exactly. This occurred last fall, and I didn't expect to have to remember it.

Q. Now will you state, from the information that has come to your mind on this subject, whether, in your opinion, there should be made any amendment to our naturalization law?—A. Well, I can only state the impression I had after listening to the evidence in these cases. I had no doubt in my own mind that the frauds had been perpetrated; that a great number of persons had been naturalized that had no business to vote. It seemed to me that proof of that state of facts was made in the cases, but the difficulty came in convicting these witnesses who, without doubt, appeared to me—appeared to have certified to facts that they did not know. The difficulty seemed to come from the absence of any evidence that they had been asked the questions.

Q. That is, by the judge on the bench?—A. Yes, sir; as I understood it, if they could have been proven to have been asked the questions, they would have been convicted. Although the judge swore it was his invariable rule to ask those questions, and his testimony could not be shaken, still, in certain cases, it could not be proven that he did ask the questions, and the case broke down.

Q. You don't think the cause of the breaking down was the feebleness of the prosecution?—A. No, sir; but the failure to connect the false oath with the witness.

Q. And that was on account of the lapse of memory of the judge, and his being unable to identify the special witness and his questions to him?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Say a case was up where a witness testified himself that he was not a minor?—A. You mean that the applicant was not a minor?

Q. Yes, where the fraud had evidently been committed. The case came on trial, and the judge testified it was his practice to ask these questions. The man against whom the indictment was found testified that no questions were asked him. Didn't the jury give him the benefit of the doubt, and say no perjury had been proven, believing that the judge did not do his duty and ask the questions?—A. Well, you are as competent as I am, sir, to draw the conclusion from the fact of the hung jury. The feeling of the jury in the jury-room is not open to discussion, I understand.

Q. Certainly; but wherever they found an acquittal they showed that they believed the defendant, and gave him the benefit of the doubt when he said these questions were not asked him, and that they doubted the judge and his memory that he did invariably ask the questions?—A. Undoubtedly where the defendant was acquitted, but with these hung juries—

Mr. LEHLBACH. Well, I was speaking of these hung juries.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. In other words, the presumption of innocence was greater than the presumption that the judge had done his duty?—A. You understand what a strong case would be made before the jury by the attorneys for these defendants on the question of reasonable doubt. They impressed upon the jury the fact that there must be positive proof beyond reasonable doubt, that the question was asked.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Now, that was a practical illustration of the working of the law before you. What were your conclusions as to necessary amendments to be made to the law to make it effective, so that where perjury is committed there can be a successful prosecution made?—A. My belief was very strong after hearing those cases that if legal evidence could be preserved of the fact that the question was asked the witness, that false naturalization would be largely checked, because the witnesses that assisted these men to get their naturalization papers were men that I believe would not likely attempt to naturalize men whom they were not fully posted on, where they were certain that their answers would be preserved and would be open to inspection at any time. That seemed to be the weakness in the law. In naturalization matters it seems to be necessary for the work to be done in a hurry ; it seems that such matters will be postponed until the time near the election, and unless some—you might say systematic—method of registering these oaths is adopted we can not stop the trouble. I think the court up there was in an unfortunate position. It was flooded with this immense line of applicants, and the judges might well be excused for not remembering the specific fact of the oath being made by any given witness in any given case. That was the impression made in my mind.

Q. Were you one of the number who memorialized Congress for a change in the law, such as you have indicated?—A. I was, sir.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *Tuesday, June 3, 1890.*

The sub-committee met at 11 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment. Present: Hon. W. D. Owen, chairman, Hon. Herman Stump, Hon. Herman Lehlbach.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE D. REYNOLDS—Recalled.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Reynolds, I believe you have some figures in the matter of the statement you made yesterday, on which you were in some doubt; you will just make the correction.

The WITNESS. I stated to the Committee yesterday that I was a very poor hand at remembering figures, and I took the trouble of going over my docket this morning with a view of being a little more accurate. There were indictments found by the grand jury in the summer of 1889 here, against thirty different individuals, all of whom were charged with having aided, on an average, five persons to obtain papers who were not entitled to them. All of these except one were charged with having assisted persons to obtain papers under the provisions of the minor law. We examined altogether, before the grand jury, 187 witnesses at that time. That is to say, 187 parties who were naturalized. All bu

37 of that number were found not to have been entitled to their papers. I then, as I explained to the committee yesterday, quit further investigation before the grand jury because I thought I had enough to test the cases on, and had picked out the most prominent of the parties who had acted as witnesses with the idea of testing the cases under the law and the facts on these cases.

I should also state with respect to the thirty persons against whom bills of indictment were found, we asked of the grand jury not exceeding five cases against any one man, with two exceptions. One case was so flagrant that there were sixteen bills found against him, and in another case there were twelve, and, in spite of my suggestion to the jury that five bills against any one man were sufficient, the jury insisted on returning these bills. Now, with respect to those against whom only five bills were returned, the investigation showed that they would average from twelve to twenty persons that they had assisted in the same way, but I did not attempt to go into the facts as to this far enough to take them before the grand jury, simply picking out the cases of those men who were the oldest when they came here; so, in point of fact, the cases I actually had before the grand jury in which I had personally examined the witnesses that I chose to take before the grand jury amounted, up to that time, to two hundred and eighty-two. I only called witnesses in one hundred and eighty-seven of them into the grand jury. Now, as to my other statement as to the number I thought had been fraudulently naturalized in the court of criminal correction and the criminal court at that time, that it was probably one-half—may be two thirds; my data of that is simply from figuring by analogy—and on this test of one man who had naturalized twelve, from that I state from my best judgment, one-half of those naturalized in those two courts at that time were not entitled to naturalization.

There is another matter I wanted to state to the committee I did not think of yesterday. I created the impression all of these offenses were under the minor section. Looking at my books and memoranda, I find I ought to have called your attention to the fact that I found quite a number of cases (I could give the names of about twenty and I have reason to believe that there were a number more) that had obtained second papers who had never obtained first papers. As far as I have been able to look into that there were probably fifty or sixty cases of that kind in one court, that was worked in this way, by the party taking from one court-room (the court of criminal correction is in one end of the four courts building and the criminal court in the other)—the way it was worked was this: They would present to the clerk of the court of criminal correction a slip of loose paper purporting to be a memorandum from the clerk of the court—the criminal court—in the other end of the building, that such and such a man had taken out his first papers on such a date in that court. They would hand that to the clerk of the court of criminal correction for instance, and on that the second papers would be issued. I could not follow that up because I found all those slips had been destroyed, as is the custom here, and it was a mere accident I learned of this thing having been carried on. I got hold of one of the slips that purported to have been signed by the clerk of the court of criminal correction, that had been presented to the clerk of the criminal court, on which second papers had been issued. I presented it to the clerk of the court of criminal correction and he at once pronounced it a forgery, the signature a forgery, but I could not get enough data to justify going before the grand jury with it. As I say, as far as that

phase is concerned, I have merely circumstances and suspicions without having anything I can demonstrate accurately.

I believe that is the only correction I have to make and all I know on the subject.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD BARTHOLDT.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your name, residence, and occupation.—A. I am editor of the St. Louis Tribune, and reside at 312 Chestnut street, this city.

Q. Doctor, you were before the committee in Washington and made some statements there. You, of course, are prepared with what you want to say here. Now, just proceed in your own way.—A. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I have had the pleasure of appearing before your committee in Washington as the president of the conference of German-American societies. The conference and its action has since been approved by the German-American press unanimously. We, at that time, handed you a protest against all material changes in the immigration laws and the naturalization laws, of which this is a copy:

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

A conference of delegates of German-American societies, held in the city of Washington, March 18 and 19, 1890, respectfully but earnestly object to and remonstrate against the passage of any and all of the measures now before your honorable body, designed to materially change the present national laws on immigration and naturalization.

As some of the reasons (among many) for our protest, we mention the following:

First. These proposed measures are fraught with the same mischief and breathe the same spirit which caused the founders of the Republic to rise in rebellion against a British tyrant, and to hurl at him the following indictment:

“He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.”

All such legislation is therefore directly opposed to the very spirit of our institutions, and can not be defended upon any mere plea of expediency of self-interest.

Second. The industry, thrift, and honest intelligence of the immigrant have, for more than a hundred years past, been a chief factor in developing the mineral, agricultural, commercial, and industrial resources of this country, and in raising it to its present proud position among the nations of the world.

There is room in this broad land for many millions more of human beings. By maintaining the liberal policy of our forefathers, who extended to every new-comer the warm hand of welcome, we may and will continue to multiply our national wealth and the comforts and happiness of our people. By surrounding ourselves with a Chinese wall of intolerance we will as surely invite stagnation and retrogression.

Third. The patriotic devotion of those who have in the last century migrated to our land and acquired a right of citizenship among us, has been such as to win a proud place in its history. What right have we to assume that the character of those to come under a continued liberal policy of immigration will be one particle lower than of those who came before?

Fourth. The proposed change of the naturalization laws, as embodied in bills now pending before Congress, must be regarded as uncalled for and a mischievous deviation from the policy first established under Washington's administration. Not merely would we encourage those who have cast their fortunes among us to soon become loyal members of our body-politic, but the very existence of large bodies of unnaturalized residents would seem to constitute a menace to our institutions. Love of a free country can best be bred in men by securing to them the full and early enjoyment of its privileges and blessings.

Fifth. The scheme proposed, of immigrant inquisition through our consular and governmental representatives abroad is impracticable. It will aid the undesirable, merely, and deter the good. No European government will assist in retaining its bad elements and in forwarding the desirable. Besides, a system of espionage like this is odious and degrading, inasmuch as it promotes blackmailing and corruption.

Sixth. Our existing laws, if rigidly and honestly enforced, afford ample protection against all undesirable and criminal immigration; but no such system of laws as now proposed can be enacted without violating the fundamental principles of our national compact and darkening the brightest pages of our national history.

By order of the conference.

RICHARD BARTHOLDT,
President.

EDWARD SCHMITT,
Secretary.

I then argued in behalf of that conference against any material change of our present immigration and naturalization laws, and the course of your investigation, which I have watched very carefully, has convinced me that the stand then taken by us is the correct one. Nothing has been said before your committee that could change our opinion on this question. Very much depends upon the spirit in which you approach the problem. If you are satisfied that immigration has been a blessing to this country, then its solution will appear comparatively easy. A careful study of existing laws will then convince you that a strict enforcement and proper interpretation of those laws will amply suffice to obviate the evils, and this is the position of the vast majority of German-Americans, whose sentiment I am pretty well conversant with, from the fact that I look over about fifty exchanges every day. What are the evils that you have discovered?

First. That the contract-labor law has been preventing the coming of men who should not be excluded. For instance, artists, divines, etc. Congress, in passing that law, never intended to exclude such individuals, the intention being merely to protect American labor from the unfair competition brought about by the wholesale importation of European pauper labor under contract. The construction put upon that law by the Treasury Department and by some courts in cases where only single individuals were concerned, has therefore been justly characterized by some as an attempt to ridicule the law and thereby accomplish its early repeal in the interests of powerful combinations that find the importation of European labor profitable. A proper interpretation, or, if necessary, a slight modification rendering a misunderstanding of the legislature's intention impossible, would be sufficient, in my opinion, to obviate all evils in this respect. Right here permit me to reiterate that the term pauper is not now properly construed. Here comes in the difference between voluntary and involuntary immigration. For the last few years we even observed men were sent back simply because they were poor. But if such men are healthy in body and mind, and they voluntarily select this country as their future home with a determination to improve their condition, thereby lending a helping hand to the development of our industries, then I say they are very desirable immigrants, even if on turning them upside down on their arrival not a cent should drop from their pockets. Every immigrant who is able and willing to work represents capital to this country. Europe has borne the expense of bearing and educating them, and when, at the very time they begin to pay back to European society part of that expense he crosses the Atlantic to this country, we should welcome him instead of sending him back.

The second evil you have found, is the immigration to these shores of a large number of men from southern Europe, who, for the time being, live miserably, in order to save up as much money as possible and then to speedily return to their home. As liberal minded as we are in this respect, we admit that we have no sympathy for such immigration, but

as compared with the great bulk of new-comers, that class is undoubtedly very small.

A third evil which you have found to exist is the so-called padrone system, which should be obviated under all circumstances. We learn that Italians are induced to immigrate to this country by agents sent abroad, and brought to this country, being kept in the pay, dividing their earnings with the padrones, are kept in the pay of those agents. We have considered this evil very carefully, and the only solution in my judgment, seems to be in two directions; one is that the steam-ship companies engaging in this traffic, should be put under more strict supervision, and another means of stopping it is a direct appeal to the Italian Government through our diplomatic representatives abroad.

By all these evils, it seems to me the immigration from Germany has not been touched. There is a charge, and there is a complaint made in certain circles, that socialists and anarchists come to this country from Germany. I believe that it would be very difficult to designate what an anarchist and socialist is, and if you adopt the system, as proposed, of consular investigation abroad, I fear that the very reverse result will be accomplished than what we want to accomplish, for the reason that European governments will give certificates much more readily to men they want to get rid of than to those who are valuable to the country abroad.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. You have said, Doctor, that Europe has been to the expense of bearing and educating these immigrants, and it is, therefore, advisable for us to accept them. Suppose it should turn out, however, that she has not educated him, and that he arrives here at twenty-one years of age unable either to read or write in his own language; what do you think of the educational test?—A. When I read that proposition I was favorably impressed with it, favorably inclined toward it. I thought that such an easy test on the part of the immigrants to simply show that they can read and write would not be any contravention of our liberal spirit that has been pursued heretofore, but there ought to be a spirit of equality in questions of right maintained. I would call the attention of the committee to the fact that, in the investigation of the Breckinridge-Clayton contest, it has been discovered that one-third of the male white inhabitants of that district were unable to read and write their own English language, and these were not immigrants. They were Americans, and their fathers and mothers were Americans.

Q. Don't you think that is a rather alarming condition of affairs?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you believe it would be advisable to increase that condition?—A. Not at all; but I argue from the stand-point of the equality in right, that we ought not to expect more from an immigrant than from our own citizens.

Now, as far as the question of naturalization laws is concerned, I approve the good motives which prompted the drafting of the bill by Mr. Kinsey, and drafted by our district attorney, Mr. Reynolds. He has had a dose of naturalization frauds, which, undoubtedly, were the cause of this bill, the direct cause of the bill. But the liberal spirit which prompted Missouri, and a good many other Western States, to grant to the new-comer the right to vote as soon as possible (in this State it is within one year) I think should not be deviated from. The reason and object of that liberal policy was to identify, as soon as possible, the new-comer with our political institutions, and I believe that it is not

absolutely necessary for the new-comer to understand fully the English language in order to be identified with our institutions, for the reason that we have a powerful German press which acts as an interpreting medium, acquainting the German immigrants with the laws and institutions of this country; therefore, I think that the West needs immigration, and if we deviate from the liberal policy heretofore pursued, I think it will act as a—I think it will deter immigration which we need. As far as the naturalization frauds are concerned, I have my own opinion, and if the committee permits, I will express it. I say that such frauds ought to be punished, but when you consider the crime itself you find that absolutely nobody is injured in life, property, or in happiness; that a large number of those persons who are absolutely technically violating the law, were entitled to vote and become citizens if they had taken out their first papers in time. There is, for instance, the case of a man who comes to this country over eighteen years of age. He forgets to take out his first papers by the cares of business. In the struggle for life and existence, he forgets to think of his political duties, which I disapprove very much, but which is the case all the same, and lets things go on, and so he waits for ten years before he thinks of becoming naturalized. Then he has not had his first papers. People take him to court and he takes out his second papers, by means of witnesses, to which he is not entitled, but if he had gone to a little trouble and secured the first papers, he would have been entitled; therefore if he really, under such a procedure, exercises the right to vote, he has not injured the community, nor the property, nor the happiness of anybody. This is probably a modification of the views that are held by some as to these naturalization frauds.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You don't seem to put a very high value on the elective franchise?—A. I hold the elective franchise as one of the holiest things and public treasures that the American citizen has.

Q. I am very glad to hear you express it in that connection. You say it don't injury property, nor happiness, nor anything else?—A. I mean the fact that he would be entitled to vote anyhow if he had taken the trouble to get his first papers, and not having done so, he is probably incorrect in going to court and getting it by fraudulently obtaining the papers.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Isn't he induced to get this fraudulent naturalization? You say he may live here eight or ten years and then thinks about becoming uaturalized. Really, don't the political parties think for him, and isn't he induced to take this fraudulent way of obtaining these papers by either one party or the other. Isn't the fact here the same as in other cities, that the bulk of the naturalization fees are paid by political parties, and they hunt up these men, and put them through in the shortest time possible?—A. This is not a theory, sir; this is a condition.

Q. If the naturalized citizen were left to himself, and he thought of his own accord, of getting naturalized, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he never would take a fraudulent measure, but it is the political parties needing his vote at a certain time that induce him to do these things?—A. That is it. Now, I come back to the point. Therefore, I hold that a change in the naturalization laws is only necessary in so far as it should throw more safeguards around the methods which are pursued in making citizens; the swearing ought to be more carefully attended to. We have had instances in this city, of which you probably have been

made aware by other witnesses, where twenty-five or thirty persons were sworn at the same time, of whom, I venture to say, not one-third knew what they were swearing to. The oath would be heard by only two or three—only two or three of the first words of the oath would be heard by the person to be sworn, and the matter was disposed of in this wholesale manner. In this respect, undoubtedly, there ought to be a change, and I believe that is entirely covered by the bill suggested by our district attorney.

Q. Are you in favor of that bill?—A. I am in favor of that feature of the bill. I am not in favor of making the term of residence one year in order to entitle him to vote, because this extension does not decrease the chances of fraud.

Mr. STUMP. Naturalization has very little to do directly with the elective franchise. That is a State matter, and so provided by the Constitution. The Constitution provides that Congress shall give us a uniform system of naturalization. It makes him a citizen and he becomes entitled to the protection of the Government, entitled to hold land, and acquires many other rights. The elective franchise is a State matter.

The WITNESS. Wouldn't this bill, then, as proposed, be in contravention with this constitutional provision?

Mr. LEHLBACH. No, sir; the bill says nothing about voting. This bill proposes not to issue the first papers until the man shall have resided three years in this country, and under your law, if that bill should become a law, he could not vote until he was three years here.

The WITNESS. Four years, then.

Q. Because he has to have his first papers, does he not?—A. For one year. That would make it four years.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Practically, he would be a naturalized citizen before he could vote, but you might change your State law and not require the man to have even the first papers, but merely to be a resident of the State one year. I want to ask you one thing, merely to correct an impression which I think you have given in your statement. You say many persons have been sent back who were landed on these shores because they were poor. Now, with the other gentlemen of the committee, we have examined into the landing of immigrants at Castle Garden, and I think if you were acquainted with the facts you would modify that and perhaps say that a great many had been landed who ought not to have been landed, who were actually paupers, because I do not believe in the last five years a single person was sent back on account of his not having money. If he was in good health, and had the appearance of a healthy person, and had good strong arms, he was permitted to land. I do not think there has been a single case of exclusion. Isn't that so, Mr. Stump?

Mr. STUMP. I have not found any.

The CHAIRMAN. Less than one-tenth of one per cent. have ever been returned in any year.

The WITNESS. In making these statements regarding the men who ought not to have been excluded, I have been guided by statements in the English papers of New York. In behalf of the interest I represent, I will say we are certainly not in favor of admitting any of these classes that are excluded to-day, under our contract labor law, idiots, and people who are liable to become a burden on the community, but, on the other hand, we would like to see the law modified so as to admit persons who are really artists. We have had some cases of divines who have been sent back.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Well, those are extreme cases.—A. Yes, sir; and it seemed to us that this was done to ridicule the law.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You are in favor of the alien contract labor law?—A. Yes, sir; I am.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Would you add any more to the classes than are now specified?—A. I would not; no, sir.

Q. You would not include anarchists and socialists?—A. Oh, if we could designate anarchists, I would say they certainly are not desirable immigrants. Socialists, as long as they propose to remedy existing evils by the ballot-box, are holding political convictions. I don't think this country should go on record as being less liberal than England and France.

STATEMENT OF E. C. KEHR.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Please state your residence and occupation.—A. I am a resident of the city of St. Louis and an attorney by occupation.

Q. You were born in this country?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And have been a member of Congress?—A. I was born in the county of St. Louis and have served one term in Congress; I was a member of the Forty-fourth Congress.

Q. Are you connected with some society here? I understand you are president of the German society.—A. At present I am chairman of the committee having in charge the German day celebrations, an entirely voluntary organization.

Q. Your city of St. Louis and surrounding country has a large foreign population, composed of all classes of European immigrants?—A. According to the census of 1880, the population of the city was 350,000 people. Speaking in round numbers 105,000 were persons of foreign birth. We have in the State of Missouri quite a large foreign-born German population.

Q. Is it your opinion that Congress should take any action at the present time tending towards the restricting of immigration or modifying, in any degree, the present immigration laws?—A. My motto on that subject would be to "let well enough alone." I should say that a country that has added to its population and its wealth as marvelously as the United States have under the existing system of laws with regard to immigration and naturalization is as well off as it can expect to be. I see no room for any desirable change, viewing the whole subject. There may be details in which possible changes might be suggested, but I do not think they are of sufficient consequence or of such pressing need as to induce the nation to make a change in the subject.

Q. Have you noticed the condition of immigrants who settle here in the west—say in this city?—A. How?

Q. As to their improvement after having remained here say for five years. Do they adapt themselves to the condition of affairs here? Do you see any decided improvement as to their manner of living? Do they take a step forward as they become older citizens?—A. I think they adapt themselves entirely to the condition of things that they find, that they move along in healthy ruts. They develop personally and they develop the community; in fact, what would this western country be

but for the aid it has received from foreign immigration? What would the country be if the immigrant element were eliminated? To recur again to the census of 1880, which is the last authentic record we have on the subject, out of a population of fifty millions at that time (speaking in round numbers) the foreign-born population amounted to six million six hundred thousand and some odd people. The persons of foreign birth and their descendants in the first generation, the first degree of native-born citizens numbered within a fraction of fifteen millions. I think the census gives it at fourteen millions nine hundred thousand and some odd; therefore, a fraction less than one-third of the entire population of the country at that time. Now that entire population has all been taken into the nation and made part of it under the operation of the existing laws. It seems to me those laws have been found to work well in all particulars. There is no rule without an exception. You can find a jar here or there, but in legislation all we can do is to strike an average, a general average, and do that which promotes as a rule the general good.

Q. Then, your experience would lead you to this conclusion, that you would not advise, and you would be opposed to, any change in the present immigration laws?—A. I would go farther and say that I would not, as at present advised, advocate any change, not any. I think the law has worked out very well, and is working out very well. I say this, basing it on my experience among a people, one-third of whom, or at least very nearly one-third of whom, are of actual foreign birth, and who, together with their children of the first generation, by far exceed one-third of the population; in fact, probably constituting two-thirds of our population. I would be entirely opposed to any measure which would be intended to restrict immigration. The country is founded upon the idea that it is to be built up by immigration. The nation exists as a nation of colonists. It is only a question of degree how far you propose to go back. All, at least the entire white population, springs from some European nation. The moment we undertake to restrict, to close the doors against new-comers here from abroad, we raise an irreconcilable conflict with the thought out of which the nation has grown up. Now, that may be theoretical, but the gentleman who occupied this seat before me spoke with reference to the value of the individual immigrant. Now, I believe it is assumed that the expense of raising a child, taking it on the average, is regarded as representing a value of \$1,200. It is a statement I have frequently found in matters of statistics. Therefore every grown person that comes to these shores represents an actual money value to that extent. If he is a person possessed of the ordinary physical and mental capacities, he adds to you the value of his future labor. Now, from a mere money stand-point, why should I undertake to exclude any one as valuable to me as that? The laws against the introduction of paupers, persons of undesirable classes, are as stringent now as you want to make them. I heard (and with great pleasure) from your chairman, that the enforcement of the law is extremely liberal, and that under the letter of the law, as it now exists, many persons would now be properly excluded who are admitted. Therefore, there is no change needed in the law in that respect. You have all the law there that you want at this day.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. If the law were more rigidly administered, it would exclude those people.—A. I say, therefore, you don't need more law on that subject.

I don't know that you need any more rigid administration of it. In fact, I would not favor any more rigid administration of it than is consistent with the very humane views that underly the administration of it at the chief port at which immigrants land at this country.

Q. Would you add to or take from any of the interdicted classes, as now provided for by law?—A. I will answer you by repeating again, I would "let well enough alone." I would say, hands off. We are doing very well as we are now. Then why make any changes? That would be my view.

Q. Would you add to them the anarchists, nihilists, socialists, or Mormons?—A. There are matters which the power of government is absolutely unable to reach, and a great many subjects which government can not touch. It is utterly futile to undertake to prescribe by law what a man's views shall be. All a government can deal with is his act. No government can punish intention. All that government can deal with is his overt act. You can punish a man whose act interferes with the rights of another. You can not punish a man who holds views different from yours. You can not interfere with those rights. Now then it is—

Q. I want to ask a question right there. Suppose these overt acts illustrative of the character of the man, have occurred abroad; that is, take the case of an anarchist; it is known that he is such; he has committed many overt acts which have shown that his character is such, would you permit that person to land? Now, the object of that question is simply to get your views. I am not expressing any of my own opinions. We are after information.—A. I would judge his case by the overt act of which he is guilty. In other words, if he has committed murder, I would class him as a criminal of that class. If he is an incendiary who has fired the property of another, I would punish him for the crime, but I take it that that class of criminals is fully covered by the existing law.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Now, on the other branch of the investigation, we would like to know whether you would make any suggestions as to a change in the naturalization laws. You have heard here the propositions made to the committee in regard to the change in the naturalization laws, advocating a favorable report and the passage of the Kinsey bill. Now, what are your views in relation to that subject? From your experience here as a citizen, would you recommend a change in those laws?—A. I would make no change whatever in the qualifications for naturalization—none whatever. I will state that I am not entirely familiar with the details of the bill that you refer to, except as they were stated to me this morning by Mr. Reynolds. So far as introducing one of the changes which the bill proposes, as I gathered from his statement, namely, to restrict the right of application for the first papers for a period of three years, and making a preceding residence of three years within the country a condition for the granting of those papers, I do not favor that view. I take it that the fact that the man comes to this country from abroad is an indication—unless he be a traveler, a temporary sojourner—that he intends to become part of the people, part of the nation. Now, I would give him (he comes with that settled purpose)—I would give him, as we have done since the foundation of the Government, an opportunity to say so the moment he lands upon our shores. I see no good to be gained by putting him on a period of three years' probation before he declares that purpose. Now then, whether or not the States allow

a man to vote who has simply declared his intention to become a part of the nation, is a matter of State policy which each State ought to determine for itself. It is not a matter which affects the matter of citizenship, as citizenship is derived under grant of the Federal Government. There is another feature in the bill which you have alluded to, which does not seek to change the qualifications for naturalization, but simply seeks to change the methods of preserving evidence.

Q. Making a record?—A. Making a record. It seems to me that the records that were exhibited here yesterday are complete in their recitals, but, as I understand this bill, it has no other object than to compel the applicant, over his own signature, to state these facts, which this record shows, and to have the witnesses on their part state their facts over their signatures.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. Their affidavit?—A. Their affidavit; yes, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH :

Q. I would like to ask whether the object of that section of the bill is for the purpose of preventing fraudulent naturalization? It is thought by those who drew the bill that it would deter people from naturalizing fraudulently. Now, if it would prevent people from obtaining their naturalization papers by fraud, would not it be a desirable section to have in the law?—A. The individual who sets out to commit a fraud is probably not deterred by a contrivance of that kind. There is no question in the world that the motive which underlies that provision in the bill is the motive which you have stated, a very proper and highly commendable motive. The only question is whether it is the only way of accomplishing what is desired, for I take it that there is no difference between us; that we desire to discountenance fraudulent naturalization, as we desire to discountenance every other fraud on the elective franchise. Every grant of fraudulent papers upon which a vote is subsequently based is an interference with my right as a voter, because this fraudulent vote probably cancels my vote, and, therefore, cancels my influence in the administration of the Government.

There is no charge that the existing law is not sufficient. The requirements are specific. This bill does not propose to add to them in the regard in which we are now examining it. The fault is not with the law, but in these cases which have been dwelt upon here, and upon which I speak only from report; it is in the administration of the law. The act of naturalization is a judicial act. It is to be performed upon the basis of sworn testimony. That sworn testimony is to be heard by the judge presiding in the judicial tribunal. Now, then, I say it is within his power to prevent his clerk from swearing men in hordes, and if he has the proper conception of judicial duty he will see that the oath is administered in the proper way. Having his witnesses placed before him under oath, I know of no reason, unless in a case of bare-faced perjury, why he should not be able to ascertain from the applicant and his two witnesses whether the facts exist that entitle the applicant to naturalization. We see this process in our civil courts every day. There the duty is discharged under the law, and it is regarded as a judicial act, where men are sworn as they are sworn as witnesses in a case. The solemnity of the occasion is impressed upon them, and the examination is a close and scrutinizing one. And there has not been a case presented to you, nor there will not be, where there has been any fraudulent naturalization in our civil courts. I make these statements on report. I have no personal knowledge of these

facts, and do not state them as facts upon my personal knowledge. Now, I am not charging individuals. I am simply referring to the occasion which gave rise to the bill which is now before you. It is not always a good thing in legislation to permit an individual fact to become the basis of a general proposition. A single infraction of the law is not a safe guide for the modification of the mold of the general law, and it does certainly seem to me that here on this subject there is no fault in the law. If there is any fault, it is in the manner in which it is administered. It seems to me that is a matter that is not to be corrected by further legislation, but the remedy comes through the efficiency of those who are called upon to enforce the law.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. The examination of these witnesses, then, as I understand you, may be made under this law just as solemn and just as searching as in the case of a murder trial, where a man's life is at stake?—A. Precisely so, sir.

Q. If the court sees proper to do it?—A. If the judge does his duty it is made just as searching with respect to the facts concerning which he must be satisfied.

Q. And it would be just as well for us to change the manner of procedure in high crimes and misdemeanors as to change it with regard to the naturalization laws as they should be administered?—A. I think so, sir.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM L. FITZGERALD.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your residence and occupation.—A. I am chief deputy clerk of the court of criminal correction, St. Louis.

Q. How long have you acted in this capacity, Mr. Fitzgerald?—A. I have acted in the capacity of chief deputy for nearly twelve years, and I was clerk of the court for four years previous to that.

Q. So you have been connected with the office nearly or about sixteen years?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you as such official have to do with naturalization?—A. I do; yes, sir.

Q. How many persons were naturalized in your court in the year 1888?—A. Perhaps four thousand; more than that, first papers and all.

Q. Have you any estimate of the number of persons whose naturalization papers have passed through your hands as clerk of the court?—A. I think I might safely say that at least twenty-five thousand of such papers have passed through my hands.

Q. Is it not a fact that there are certain times when a great many persons are naturalized in one day?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many persons have been naturalized in one day before your court?—A. Exclusive of first papers, I think in one day over two hundred and fifty; that is, one day. That don't frequently occur, though.

Q. During what hours were those naturalizations made?—A. I can not remember, but during that time I would say we would commence at ten o'clock, and we might probably last until four or five; perhaps not so long. I can not remember the exact circumstances attending that rush.

Q. Will you just describe the procedure of naturalization?—A. Do you wish it described as it occurred when there was a great rush of people, or just the ordinary process?

Q. Ordinary first, and then the other.—A. Well, the ordinary process is for the applicant to proceed to the clerk's office and state his business to the clerk in charge of the counter, who thereupon makes out a memorandum of the applicant's name, together with his age, place of nationality, the names of his witnesses, and the character of the paper that he desires to obtain; also the date. The witness then is usually asked by the deputy in charge as to whether or not he is acquainted with the facts that he will necessarily be compelled to testify to in court in order to obtain those papers. That is done for the purpose of not annoying the court with business or taking up the time of the court in refusing applications. That paper is then sent by the deputy in charge to me in the court room. The applicant hands the application to me and I administer to the witness, after asking him his name, if I don't know him, the oath, that he will true answers make to such questions as the court shall ask him touching the character of the applicant, etc. Then the application is handed by me to the judge on the bench, who scans it and sees at a glance what the nature of the application is. He then calls the witness, who has been previously sworn by me, and asks him the questions necessary to elicit from him the information that the federal statutes require.

Q. Is there any record made of these questions that the judge asks?—A. No, sir; no more than there would be a record made of the testimony in a criminal case. The judge, of course, as Mr. Kehr says, sits in his judicial capacity, and he recognizes, of course, that it is a judicial act; but, however, there is no one there to dispute or impeach the testimony of the witness. I do not remember of ever having officiated in a naturalization case in which the testimony of the witness was disputed at all.

Q. After the judge has questioned the applicant what next transpires?—A. If the testimony is such as to entitle the applicant or sufficient to warrant the judge in admitting the applicant to citizenship, he instructs me to administer the necessary oath to the applicant in open court.

Q. Thereupon the papers are—A. Thereupon I mark the paper with the memorandum signifying to the clerk inside that the party had passed the necessary examination and was entitled to citizenship. In other words, this memorandum stands for me just the same as an official jurat.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You say if the answers are satisfactory he orders you to give the certificate?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have disposed of twenty-five thousand cases; has there ever been one rejected, to your knowledge?—A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. How many?—A. Hundreds; thousands, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. A man came in with his witness and you refused him the papers?—A. Where the testimony was insufficient—where he could not answer the questions satisfactorily to be put by the judge. Numbers of cases, I expect a thousand cases in 1888.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. And you naturalized two hundred and fifty in one day; now is each witness put through a course of examination?—A. Certainly, sir.

Q. How can you do that properly? You would have to put through a witness and man about one a minute, wouldn't you?—A. Yes, sir, I can do it in a minute too, very easily. I demonstrated here in this

court-room that all the forms of law could be complied with, the two oaths administered, one to the applicant and the other to the witness, and all the questions propounded by the judge that are required to be by law, and all the answers made by the witness, and the foreman of the jury timed me and it took about thirty-two seconds. I don't issue the papers. That is all done in the office. I have a large force of clerks in the office.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. It don't matter if he don't get his papers within two or three days?—A. During this rush I never had less than five men to do the clerical work.

Q. In entering judgments, Mr. Fitzgerald, the court, say on the first day of the term, goes over the dockets and enters judgments by confession or by default; you simply make a pencil-mark on the docket and enter it at large afterward?—A. Certainly those judgments were entered up after the rush was over. We keep the applications, and that is the way the Government got possession of those famous slips. We keep them for the record entries.

Q. You extend your record on the docket?—A. Yes, sir, of course. It is made the duty of the clerk of the court in this State to keep a minute of all the proceedings in court on the back of the paper, and in the absence of the record, that would be admitted as testimony.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Don't you think if a more stringent examination had been made of the witnesses of the persons who were about to be naturalized, that a large number of those who were fraudulently naturalized would have been rejected by the presiding judge?—A. I think so.

Q. Then isn't it true that in the naturalization, when you take as many as two hundred and fifty in a day, proper care is not taken if there is any doubt about the case? Isn't it a fact that when people come, entirely unknown to you, and you ought to give them that careful examination, you can not do it at the rate of two hundred and fifty in a day?—A. Well, of course, it will require some time to answer that. In the first place, two hundred and fifty in a day was an isolated case. I don't think we average more than seventy-five or eighty a day.

Q. Isn't it probable that most of these cases where the frauds occurred, occurred in those days when the immense rush was on?—A. I think so.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Have there been any frauds established by any investigation by a grand jury, or jury in trial; have there been any established?—A. There have not been any judicially established. However, I would like to answer the question of Mr. Lehlbach. The committee must remember that the court of which I was clerk was the only court in session at this time. All the other courts were closed for the summer recess, and the election was near at hand, and the aliens could not be accommodated at any other place in St. Louis except our court room. So consequently, they were all obliged to come to our court. Now the character of the examination made by the judge was such that the witness could answer monosyllabically. In other words, they were given questions calling for a "yes" or "no" answer. There were representatives selected by the opposite political parties. In fact, I was charged by a member of Congress with discriminating in favor of members of my own party.

We had every reason to believe that if a fraud was about to be perpetrated by the representatives of one political party, the representatives of the other were there to challenge the party. That never happened. If the testimony was insufficient in any of those cases it was always detected by the judge. Now, then, in order to accommodate those gentlemen, and I believe the judge who presided on the bench at that time believed that it was his duty to issue these papers, and that those aliens were entitled to be admitted to citizenship in the United States, without surrounding them with difficulty. In other words, it was their Constitutional right to apply for citizenship, and instead of surrounding them with difficulties here, we endeavored to make their way as easy as possible. All of the questions were asked, as I say, that the Federal statute required the judge to ask, and they were so framed that the witness might answer "yes."

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Aren't they always put as leading questions? For instance, you give the usual questions now that are asked by the judge?—A. In minor papers (and all of those alleged frauds that were brought to light pertained to the issuing of minor papers). "Do you know this applicant?"—"I do." "How long have you known him?"—"A number of years." "Do you know that he arrived in this country before he became eighteen years of age?"—"Yes, sir." "Was he a resident of Missouri for the past year?"—"Yes, sir." "Is he a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the United States?"—"Yes, sir." "Swear him, Mr. Clerk." Now that was the unvarying rule.

Q. That is what the statute requires?—A. Yes, sir; the witness had been previously sworn to answer all questions that he might be asked.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Isn't it true that a large number of those people testified they had never been asked any questions?—A. Yes, sir; and I will give you a rational explanation of that; that is, it is purely theoretical. The witnesses who swore to that were the applicants themselves, and in my opinion, they were led to believe that if their testimony convicted the witnesses who were then indicted for procuring those naturalization papers, the Government would then prosecute them for receiving them, and it was only the men who were interested in those alleged frauds who testified that those witnesses were not sworn and asked the questions that the Government insisted they were.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. And that these minors then made that statement because, otherwise, they believed they would criminate themselves, and render themselves liable to prosecution?—A. They would render themselves liable, as a fact. My opinion is that the witnesses who helped them to get the papers induced them to testify to those facts.

Q. Was the point raised in the trial of those cases that the minor, the applicant, could claim his privilege of not answering the questions because he might criminate himself?—A. I believe one or two parties availed themselves of that privilege.

Q. How was it decided?—A. My impression is they were cautioned by the judge as to their rights in the premises.

Q. So they need not have answered either way?—A. Oh, of course, we all understand the refusal on the part of the witness to answer a question would be tantamount, in the minds of the jury, that the opposite was the truth.

Q. Where there is a presumption of innocence?—A. I don't say that is the legal presumption, but I say that anybody who is at all acquainted with the manner of trying cases, knows that that would be just as bad for the defendant, as if they had testified adversely.

Q. Now those minors who knew that they need not answer unless they pleased, invariably answered them; didn't they ask these questions?—A. Did they?

Q. Generally, did they?—A. No, sir; they said they forgot; they did not know. The majority of them availed themselves of that right. They knew that would prevent a warrant for perjury being lodged against them, when they simply said they did not remember. The gist of their testimony was that there was such a crowd there and so much confusion that they were confused and did not remember whether their witnesses were placed under examination or not.

Q. I understand you to say to this committee that in all the cases on your docket the judge and the clerk performed their duties?—A. I will answer this, that in all of the cases that I have officiated as clerk, that the clerk performed his duties, his whole duty, and kept a memorandum of it, which was produced here in court at these trials. As to whether or not the judge performed his duty, I will say this, that every time I had an opportunity to watch him he did, but while he was engaged in examining the witnesses I was preparing the next case, and consequently I could not go on the stand and swear what the judge did. Of course I know this, that the judge had every motive to do his duty, because 90 per cent. of the people he naturalized, as it was alleged fraudulently, belonged to the opposite political party, and he was a candidate at the next election, and it don't stand very well to reason that he would naturalize three or four thousand men who were going to vote against him at the next election.

Q. It has been stated by some persons that it would be desirable to have persons naturalized thirty days before an election. Now, I understand that it is required here that it shall be fifteen days before, in order for them to get their names on the registration lists?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In your opinion, wouldn't the naturalization of persons so many days before an election simply make the day for the rush of business a little previous?—A. That is all.

Q. Without any good effect?—A. That is all. No effect at all, because here in this city they are always procured by the representatives of the two great political parties. They take them in hand and pay for them, and employ agents all around the city to drum up aliens who have not been naturalized, and provide them with financial means to obtain their papers.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. As they are naturalized what is the fee?—A. One dollar and a half.

Q. Does each man pay you, or do you make a bill out to the political parties?—A. I get a voucher.

Q. And then they are paid in bulk by the political parties that are having them naturalized?—A. Certainly.

Q. And really the man who is getting naturalized does not take enough interest in it to pay his own dollar and a half?—A. I know I have refused thousands of them that have applied; more than a thousand or two thousand in my experience have gone away because they would not pay the fee, thinking they ought to get it for nothing.

Q. You have heard the proposition of changing the naturalization law requiring the witness and applicant to sign a sworn statement?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you think that would have a tendency to prevent fraud?—A. Of course, under the law that exists now this testimony can not be taken from the applicant himself.

Q. Take the witness?—A. I see in the paper this morning a statement—I know the reporter must have gotten it incorrectly—that those cases failed by reason of the inability of the Government to sustain the records of the courts. If that was the impression made to this committee, I desire to take issue with it right here, because, in my judgment, that was not the fact.

Q. Why did they fail?—A. They failed because the judge did sustain the records in so far as the law of evidence permitted him to admit them as testimony. They were admitted in evidence for the sole purpose of proving that the applicant was admitted to citizenship in that court on a certain day, but the judge held that the recitals contained in the record entry as to the testimony upon which the papers were issued, and upon whose testimony these papers were issued, could not be binding on the witness, who was the defendant in these cases, because he, the defendant, was not a party to that record; so that if the law required the record to contain the examination of the witness with his name subscribed thereto, then these records would have been admitted as against the witnesses who were indicted for falsely procuring those papers, but the judge held the record competent only against the applicant but not against the witness, because he was not a party to the making of that record. Now, then, I believe, for the purpose of convicting men charged or indicted for perjury in connection with the obtaining of papers, if the law was so amended as to oblige the clerk of the court to incorporate in the record the testimony upon which the paper was issued, it would fill or at least supply the link that is missing in these cases.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Are you acquainted with the Kinsey bill?—A. No, sir; I never read these things until after they became laws, for I want to get a clear conception of what the law is after it is passed.

Q. The proposition or suggestion in the Kinsey bill is (and of the district attorney who, I believe drafted the bill, a copy of which I have before me here) that these questions by the judge shall be printed questions, both to the applicant and to the witness; that the applicant and witness shall write their answers; then that becomes an affidavit?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That puts the entire procedure, therefore, on the record. The very thing that could not be gotten at in these prosecutions by the district attorney will now be got at because the questions and answers are of record. What is your opinion of such a provision as that?—A. My opinion, as formed from my connection with these cases here, is that some such provision would clinch the party who happened to be indicted; in other words, would convict him. I do not believe, however, that that affidavit should be detached from the record entry. I believe the record itself should commence by stating that John Brown (for instance) makes application to become a citizen of the United States, and thereupon John Smith (for instance) is duly sworn and upon his oath states, and then let the testimony follow. Let him sign that and let the official jurat of the clerk, attested by the seal of the court, be at-

tached, and then fill up the certificate of naturalization, and have that deposited in the court which issues the paper. In other words, have it part of the record of that court; then, I think, that record would be admitted as evidence as against either the applicant or the witness, or both, but if it is detached and sent to another depository, excepting the office of the clerk of the court which issues the paper, I don't see how that would benefit the matter at all, excepting it might be introduced as impeaching the testimony of the defendant, if he goes on the stand. But if you were to send that application, as I understand——

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. No, I don't understand the original record goes, but a copy of that goes.—A. Well, why can not that be preserved in the original record entry and remain there as a record of that court? That, surely, will then be admitted in any court in the Union, in any court in any State in the Union, as direct evidence as against the parties.

Q. That remains there, understand, but an extract of that would be required by this bill to be placed in a court, where if at any time we wanted to know whether a man was an alien or not, by writing to one place that fact could be ascertained?—A. Oh, for the purpose of convenience; that might do.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. A transcript could be made of this as in any other case?—A. Oh, yes, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. And be preserved in one of the courts in the State?—A. Well, it seems to me that the testimony upon which the paper is issued should be made a part of the record entry which recites the judgment of naturalization and become part and parcel of that.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do we understand you, Mr. Fitzgerald, based upon your long experience in these matters, to suggest such a provision in the law?—A. I do, in order to prevent fraudulent naturalization. I would like to make one suggestion.

Q. Certainly?—A. I think the naturalization laws should be amended in one particular, and in my opinion it is a very essential one, and that is that final papers should not be issued to any person except they are able to understand or speak the English language. And also that the testimony upon which the final certificate of citizenship is issued should also be furnished by a citizen of the United States. The law now says "the court, if satisfied" or if satisfactory proof that such and such is the case. I would amend that by saying "on the testimony of so and so, a credible witness and citizen of the United States." My reason for that is this, that I am satisfied that in a great many of these cases that were alleged to be fraudulent, that the witnesses did not commit perjury, that they simply answered without knowing what they were swearing to, did not understand the full import of the questions asked. I have time and time again asked people whom I knew did not understand me, "Now are you sure you understand me?" "Yes sir, yes sir," and in spite of the protestations of the judge and clerk they will insist that they understand and the evidence is taken. You could not ask the judge to say, "My friend, you are perjuring yourself." We have to take the testimony of these people.

Mr. LEHLBACH. I should think the judge, if he was not satisfied, would not accept him.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is there anything else, Mr. Fitzgerald?—A. That is all, I think.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Have you anything to do with registration?—A. No, sir.

STATEMENT OF HUGH O. MUENCH.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How long have you resided in St. Louis?—A. I was born in Warren County, Missouri, and resided there until I went to college in this city, and have been living here ever since; that was in 1868.

Q. What is your profession or business?—A. I am a practicing attorney.

Q. Were your parents natives of the United States?—A. My parents emigrated to the United States in the spring of 1834. They were German born, and lived on the same farm and died on the same farm that they settled on. My father, I may say, was one of the old original pioneer settlers of this State, shortly after it became a State.

Q. Are you not an officer of some society, German society?—A. I am at present president of the North American Turnerbund, which is an organization extending over most of the States of the Union.

Q. How many members has that organization?—A. Between thirty-seven and forty thousand; that is approximately it; the exact number is not exactly known.

Q. Do you know how many foreign-born citizens there are in St. Louis?—A. No, sir; I could not answer that, except as it is ordinarily understood, and from the last census, as Mr. Kehr has stated, there were over one hundred thousand; according to the census, a hundred and five thousand in this city at that time.

Q. Do you mean by that foreign born, or foreign born and children of foreign born?—A. No, sir; I mean simply foreign born. There has always been a popular estimate of, for instance, the German population, so-called in this city, which includes all German born and their descendants; sometimes the second and third and fourth generations, of one hundred and fifty thousand. That is, however, merely a popular estimate, whether correct or not of course I am unable to state, but I should say that over one-third of the population of St. Louis is foreign born, or direct descendants from foreign-born parents.

Q. What per cent. of that is German?—A. A very large per cent.; I should say 75 per cent. or over.

Q. Have you an estimate of the number of Irish in the city?—A. No, sir; the rest, however, of the foreign-born population is mostly Irish, of the Irish nationality. There is not a great deal of other foreign-born population in St. Louis except a colony, if I may so call it, of Bohemians, down in the southern part of the city; not to exceed, however, a limited number of thousands, I should say. There are some French here, and some French descendants of the old French families who originally settled this Territory and East St. Louis. There are very few Italians, and they are scattered. We have here, as there are in other large cities, a small Italian population. We have had, so far as I know, no wholesale immigration from Italy. They have been isolated cases. Men have

come here, and their families would come on after them. We have some Italians here in business who have been in business for some years, in good circumstances.

Q. Of this 75 per cent. of the foreign-born population of the city who are Germans, what per cent. of them are in the trades; I mean the mechanical trades?—A. Of course, the largest proportion of them; the largest proportion of them are mechanics. There are a number of them day laborers, although not the same proportion of them day laborers that there is of the other nationalities. They are mostly mechanics, filling the trades.

Q. Have you an estimate of the foreign-born population in the State of Missouri?—A. I have not, but the census will show. Of course, the State was settled very largely by immigrants; in fact, this would be the finest kind of a wilderness if it had not been for immigration. They have made the State of Missouri to a very great extent. There are certain portions of Missouri in which the farming population is almost all foreign born, or foreign-born descendants. Take, for instance, my native county of Warren, and there is over 90 per cent. German.

Q. Ninety per cent. of Warren County are German?—A. Yes, sir; German.

Q. Now what per cent. of that 90 per cent. are agriculturists?—A. Almost entirely. You can go from farm to farm, whether it be in St. Louis County, St. Charles County, or Warren County, or Franklin County, and there are other counties similarly situated, and if you take in ten well-cultivated, well-tilled farms (when I use the term farm, of course, I mean a farm where there is farming done, and not slovenly business), and you will find nine of that number Germans. They take more particularly to the agricultural pursuit, and make a success of it. They are thrifty, industrious, and saving. They have learned, of necessity, in the place whence they came, of the use of every inch of ground.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Have you any Scandinavians here?—A. In Missouri, very few; that population is mostly in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the Northern States. I have had very little knowledge of the Scandinavians until two years ago, when I was compelled to spend a summer with them in Minnesota, and I must say I was delighted with the manner in which they are conducting themselves in those States. They are a people who make very little noise, and say very little about themselves. I went there from farm to farm house (I was stopping in a little town that was exclusively Swedish—there wasn't a person there who was not a Swede or the child of a Swede—and you could hear on the street nothing but Swedish spoken, although they all spoke English when you addressed them) but the tidiness and thrift and cleanliness of those people was remarkable. Their farms were in splendid condition, their houses were tidy and clean, and I will say there are none better anywhere. Considering that those people have but five or six months in the year when they can follow their agricultural pursuits, their farms were in magnificent condition.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Within the radius of 20 miles of the city of St. Louis in the State of Missouri, what per cent. of the agriculturists are foreign?—A. A radius of 20 miles from St. Louis?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. That includes Illinois as well?

Q. No, sir.—A. You might as well include them.

Q. All right, sir.—A. Well, I would say very considerably over 60 per cent.; perhaps 75 per cent. or over.

Q. Now, can you give us an estimate of the foreign nationalities of that sixty-odd per cent.?—A. Oh, they are almost exclusively German. As I said before, they have more particularly turned to agricultural pursuits than any other nationality. In my earlier days, when I was on the farm and traveled about in those counties, I was impressed with the fact that we did not have a single Irish farmer in Warren County. There were Irish in the county, but they did not follow that pursuit.

Q. Is it your observation that the tide of foreign immigration into St. Louis and vicinity is falling off for the last five years, as compared with formerly?—A. Immigration to this State has not been encouraged as it was formerly, and it has not come as freely as it did formerly, and a good many of us regret it a great deal; but it is a fact nevertheless that immigration has not kept up to Missouri as it did in the years after the war. The greatest tide of foreign immigration was probably between 1865, and 1870-'72. We had then a regular State board of immigration that was not only created by the State, but fostered by the State, and had funds, to a limited extent, to induce immigration to come to this State, and it was in a great measure successful. Not only foreign immigration, but from the Eastern States as well.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Did your board try to induce emigration in foreign countries, or solicit immigration after it had landed?—A. No, sir; we did in both directions. My father happened to be the secretary and correspondent of that board for many years, and I assisted him somewhat in the capacity of secretary while he was performing those duties. The duties of that board, or his duties, mainly consisted in publishing in the first place, what was called the "Hand-book of Missouri," setting forth the advantages of the various localities, natural resources, etc., a truthful history of the State. That was published in German and English and I think was translated into other languages. That was distributed very largely, throughout the United States and Europe. Father was also a regular correspondent for an immigration paper that was published in Bremen at that time, and had a considerable circulation in Germany. He published weekly articles in that paper. Then from time to time there were prepared and published, articles in eastern papers, setting forth particularly the advantages of Missouri soil, Missouri minerals and resources in general, and then they also assisted, as far as would be in their power, the individual immigrant when he came here, although that particular feature of immigration was very well taken care of in this city by means of a magnificent bequest left by Milanthy for that purpose, and also by means of the German Immigration Society, which, at that time, had its seat here, and was quite a powerful organization, and had means which they used wisely in sending immigrants throughout the State, and aided them in finding a home.

Q. Looking at the present resources of the State of Missouri, her development under that system of immigration, would you desire now to stimulate immigration in that manner?—A. I think the stimulation of immigration to this State would be a good thing. I think we have less of it now than we ought to have. I certainly am not, as a Missourian, in favor of restricting it; for the development of the State it is needed. We need it now as we have always done. Not as much, perhaps, but we still need it. When we take into consideration that the States of Kansas and Iowa have, I am sorry to confess, outstripped us as a State

in the matter of their agricultural productions, railroads, and building new cities and every evidence of State progress—new States not favored with the same amount of natural resources Missouri has, that can only be ascribed to one cause, and that is that they have not only a forced immigration but they have gone right through our State by the car-load to those States on to the sand-hills. Some of them have left behind all that, however, and come back to Missouri.

Q. In pursuing our investigation, especially in New York, we found that they divided the immigration into two classes, the induced immigration and what they called voluntary immigration. Now, it is the impression of the Eastern States, or seems to be from the witnesses we have examined, that we should do away with the involuntary or stimulated immigration. What are your views in regard to that?—A. I concur in regard to that entirely. I don't mean I would import people in the way of colonies or in the way of contract labor from abroad, and what I meant by saying Kansas and Iowa had entirely outstripped us was this: We don't get our fair share of that immigration which lands in America, and who honestly sought homes and an honest means of making a living in the West.

Q. After the immigrant lands here I would think, even in my own State of Maryland, that we would be very glad to use every inducement to the immigrant for him to make Maryland his home, but I asked the question more with reference to the inducements held out abroad for this tide of immigration, which has now reached flood tide, and the statistics furnished us indicate that this year there will be six hundred thousand and more, and the stimulated part of it is the manner in which steam-ship companies get them to come here so as to make so much money at so much a head. That and the padrone system and other means. That is what I want to designate to you as stimulated immigration. Would you think that class of immigration would be desirable?—A. Perhaps, logically speaking, they would necessarily be undesirable because they would not come here by reason of any motive of their own, nor loving our institutions, nor desiring to become a good, substantial part of our community. But if we could have the same tide of immigration that we had here for ten or fifteen years after the war it would be a blessing to Missouri and to its agricultural as well as commercial and industrial pursuits. We are so far removed from the sea-board that the very fact of a person coming out here as far as we are, necessarily presupposes that he has an object in coming here to better himself, and thereby bettering the community and helping the community along too. Every one of those men is a part of our capital when he comes here. He is valuable to us because he aids in building up and pushing forward the State, and in very rare cases, in very few cases, in fact, does he become a burden on any community. In fact, were I to draw any distinction, there are more in the second and third generations or perhaps in the tenth generation that fall a burden on the community than of those who emigrate to us here because they are able-bodied and able to take care of themselves.

Q. You make that statement distinctively of this locality?—A. Yes, sir; of course I am speaking of our own surroundings here, because I am not nor would I undertake to speak of the Eastern States and their surroundings.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The present capitation tax on the immigrant landing here is 50 cents. Would you have that tax changed?—A. Raised do you mean?

Q. Yes, or have no tax at all.—A. I don't see what good a capitation tax, logically, can do in any case. The mere fact that a man is able to pay 50 cents, or that he can get another man to pay it for him, is no evidence of his desirability whatever, and a man may be ever so poor when he comes here, but if he has good strong arms, and a good strong body, and a good mind, he is worth a good deal more than the 50 cents would indicate. I would like to add there that I have the same opinion in regard to that that I have in regard to the poll-tax qualifying a man to vote. He can always get a rascal to pay the poll-tax for him to qualify him.

Q. The 50-cent tax is not levied as a matter having any influence in restricting immigration, nor as a test of the financial ability of the immigrant, but because it was believed that the immigrant himself should pay the expenses of the immigration commissioners of this country, and as so many of them fall into destitution within one year, or two or three years, it was believed that from this contribution a fund would accrue to build hospitals on Ward's Island, pay the cost of running that institution and its maintenance. That 50-cent tax has accomplished that purpose and has provided the hospitals there, and has provided all this attention that I alluded to a while ago. That is the sole purpose of the 50-cent tax.—A. Well, if it is simply by way of a benevolent insurance it is all right.

Q. That is purely its thought.—A. But as to being a test, it is of no value.

Q. Now, lifting it out of the realm of this insurance matter, would you put any tax on him?—A. No, sir; I would say he should not come at all rather than tax him, because that would be a very invidious distinction. The mere fact a man may have a half dollar does not signify that he will make a good citizen.

Q. It has been suggested that there should be an educational test, that every immigrant over eighteen years of age should be able to read and write in his own language?—A. If the committee desires my opinion on that, I have always favored compulsory education, and do now, and am proud to say that the race from which I originally sprang has introduced it for some time. Consequently no immigrant coming from Germany could possibly fall under any restriction in that respect, and yet I know those that have come here without having had any of the opportunities of education when they were young, except that of muscle and brawn, and who have become very valuable citizens, who exercise the right of franchise intelligently, and who have accumulated property here, and whose children, particularly, are valuable citizens, to whom they have given good education, and who, under a test like that, would have been absolutely excluded from our shores. I have in mind one gentleman who is a farmer, and who has, I expect, \$100,000 worth of real estate. He has as good a family as any man in the county in which he lives, and is as good a citizen as we have, but yet he is unable to write his own name, not through any fault of his but because where he was raised he did not have the opportunity he would have had if he had been born fifty years later. When I regard such cases as that I can not help but think such a restriction as that would often operate as an injustice. I am not clear in my own mind whether it would be a just rule or not, or whether it would be feasible to do it without operating very harshly sometimes.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Then are you opposed or are you in favor of any change in the

present immigration laws?—A. No, sir; I think, from what I have seen of those that now exist, and of the bills that have been proposed, and what I have heard here from the committee as to the operation of the present laws, that a stringent and honest carrying out of those laws would effect the purposes for which they were passed, and would obviate all those evils of which we can justly complain as a nation. Of course there will always be individual cases where complaint can be made, but treating the matter from a broader stand-point, as a principle, I think those laws are adequate and sufficient to protect us from criminal and absolutely undesirable immigration, and to yet allow and foster the desirable immigration.

Q. In relation to the naturalization laws, would you be in favor of modifying those laws, providing for an educational qualification there?—

A. No, sir; I do not. I think that is absolutely contrary to the spirit of our institutions.

Q. In regard to this proposed change in the Kinsey bill?—A. I will have to answer that yes and no. As I recollect the bill, it is divided practically into two parts, one in regard to extending the limit of time within which a man may declare his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and the other in regard to the mode of obtaining evidence of criminal fraud.

Q. Will you state whether you are in favor of either of those?—A. In regard to the method of procuring convictions in cases of fraudulent naturalization, I suppose the criminal laws could be amended so as to be more efficient than they are now, and even in that respect I would like to call attention to the fact that so far as my knowledge goes there has never been any complaint anywhere, at least in this State, and so far as I know in no other State, in the manner of naturalizing, except in that one solitary court, the records of which were brought into this court during the trial of those fraud cases, and I apprehend if it had not been known among the political strikers on both sides that things were somewhat loosely attended to up there, that there would have been nothing done up there or in this city. I never heard of any case of fraudulent naturalization having been obtained in any one of our five circuit courts that sit during at least ten months of the year, and even sit during vacation, one of them at least, and where there are naturalizations obtained all the time; if there is proper care taken the same as ought to obtain in all judicial investigations and trials, there would have been no trouble there. The trouble lay with that court, I apprehend. In that connection I may say that it is a sort of understood thing here, apparently on both sides, that the thing to do was to rush your applicant up to the court of criminal correction. Of course with the reasons for that I am not dwelling; and in that same connection I would like to call attention to another fact, and that is, so far as the voting population of the city of St. Louis is concerned, that a comparison of the registered votes or the votes cast with the vote in other cities show there is a smaller proportion of people registered and voting in St. Louis, by a very considerable per cent., than in any other city in the United States, and it is an actual fact that there are a great many people here now who need to be naturalized who are not. It may be as Mr. Fitzgerald suggests, they do not like to incur the expense of doing so. There may be other reasons, but there certainly is less activity among the political workers or among the people themselves, who ought to be naturalized, than in other large cities. For instance, we have never cast, as I remember, in the city of St. Louis, as large a vote as they do in Cincinnati, while our population is well-nigh 100,000 more, and as a

matter of fact, out of the 4,000 people naturalized up there, there were but a small number of fraudulent cases, which indicates the necessity of some court naturalizing some people who ought to have been naturalized. Of course there have been charges against the manner of procuring the papers, and yet there were 3,000 or 4,000 in that one year alone who ought to have been naturalized. In regard to that, I have always held this theory, that naturalization should not be made unduly difficult. I believe if immigration is a good thing—and I firmly believe it is, and I think most men agree with us on that—if immigration is a good thing, then the conclusion naturally and necessarily follows that the sooner you can make that immigrant one of the community, make him feel he belongs to us entirely, that he is no longer a stranger in a strange land but that he is part of the United States and is bound to cast his fortunes with it and help build it up; the sooner you do that, the better for the community in general, and for him too. The very presence of a large mass of men in the community who have not identified themselves with its political institutions, who do not feel that they are a part of it and that they ought to help it along by their franchise, is a sort of menace to the institution itself. Therefore, the sooner you can induce them to make that declaration that they intend to be American citizens hereafter, be one of us, and help this community along, the better it will be, taking it as a matter of principle of course, and always remembering that due precaution can be taken that none but people of good character shall become citizens. In other words, it should not be made a light thing. It is a privilege a man should strive after.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. I notice in your state laws, that where a man takes out his first papers and neglects to take out his second papers in five years, he loses his right of franchise?—A. Yes, sir; that is the law, undoubtedly.

Q. That is, in a nature, compulsory.—A. Yes, sir; putting a penalty on his neglect. It punishes him if he neglects to take out his second papers.

Q. Would you recommend compulsory naturalization?—A. I hardly see how that could be accomplished.

Q. By the laws now, he forfeits his right to vote if he does not become naturalized. That, in a measure, makes it compulsory. Would you make it more compulsory?—A. May I ask just what you mean by making it compulsory?

Q. It has been suggested that immigrants coming to this country should be required to take out their declaration papers, their first papers, and if at the end of five years they decline to take out their second papers and become full citizens, that they would then be liable to be returned to the old country. That is compulsory naturalization?—A. No; I think that is too extreme a measure. I can hardly bring myself to believe that that would operate justly, but there should be undoubtedly an inducement held out for a man to become a full citizen.

Q. Would it be desirable to have a class of immigrants in this country who declined to assimilate with us and become citizens?—A. No, sir; I do not think so.

Q. Then would you restrain that?—A. I believe there is a good deal in the American air that makes a man a citizen. There is a good deal to induce a man who comes here to become a citizen. We have no difficulty in dealing with any such cases as that; I mean in the agricultural districts. There may be a few cases in the cities, like the Chinese, for instance, who make it a matter of religious belief to return to their own

country, their native land; make it a matter of religious belief, of conscience to return there. Our institutions here, or the atmosphere, have the effect of keeping them here, and when they do stay here and cast their lot with us they are naturally induced and led to become citizens. There is very little trouble about that.

Q. Can an alien hold real estate in Missouri?—A. Yes, sir; the laws have been changing though back and forth on that. I really must confess that the very latest act in regard to that I am not sufficiently familiar with to give the exact import of it. We have had laws of forfeiture against aliens, that they can not hold the title longer than a certain number of years. I can readily turn to the acts of 1889 and find out the exact law. We have always had some laws restrictive of the alien's rights. It is not absolute, nor is it as wide as that of a citizen.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The testimony before the committee in New York showed that there was a very large number of persons coming here in the spring for the summer season and going back in the fall, freestone cutters, stonemasons, carpenters and other mechanics; would you restrict immigration of that character?—A. My experience, of course, with the actual workings of that industrial question is not such that I could give any light on the subject or a very good opinion, but as far as my reading and observation goes, I notice the foremen of trades unions, in this city for instance, would almost absolutely prevent the employment of such men. A contractor or builder or a man who undertakes a large contract could not employ a man of that character without having a large strike on his hands. The trades are so interlaced now with their unions that they could almost, by their own action, inhibit and prevent the employment of any labor of that kind.

Q. It was also represented to us, that a very large proportion of the Italian immigrants come with the intention of saving \$1,000, living in such quarters as they live in, and when they have saved up \$1,000 they are disposed to go back to Italy. Do you believe there should be a restriction on immigrants who come here whose object is not to assimilate with American life and build a home here, rear a family, but to save a definite amount of money, and when they have saved it, return to their homes?—A. I should think a man like that was not rendering value received for what he got here, but I also have some faith that it would take him long enough to save that \$1,000 to imbue him with our freedom and to keep him here. If the premise is to be taken that he will surely go back as soon as he has the money, and takes it back, and takes his children back who have been born here in the mean time, then I say no, if there is any means of just discrimination.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. They leave the wife and child at home; don't bring them?—A. Well, if there is any means of discriminating justly, so you would not, at the same time you are excluding him, exclude some deserving immigrant, then I say exclude him for the same reason that you do the Chinese immigrant.

Q. It is the Chinese system. The testimony before us was that eleven thousand of those Italians returned last year to Italy?—A. Those are eastern questions.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The testimony was also before us, that very large numbers of people came over from Canada. Fifty-two thousand are supposed to

have crossed over from Canada during the month of April and the early part of May. They work in the working season and go back in the fall. They call them "birds of passage?"—A. Not "birds of prey."

Q. Well, that is to be found out afterwards. The wages across the line are 40 per cent. greater than in Canada; do you believe a restricting law should be passed with reference to that class of immigration?—A. That is a subject entirely new to me. I must confess I have not given it any thought. That is probably putting our laborers—our day laborers—to a disadvantage that they ought not to be put to, if it can be avoided. So far as the nation is concerned, it is a mere economic question whether we do not get value received out of their labor for what we pay them, but it becomes a question of protecting our own industries, our own laborers.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. That was the object to be attained by the enactment of the alien contract labor law. Do you have any of that labor here?—A. No, sir; except the Schmidt tailor case, which you have heard of.

Q. You do not come in contact with it?—A. No, sir; except that one case. I forgot to say a while ago that which I probably ought to have said, as illustrating my other statements and as illustrative of the people of the same nationality to which my parents belonged, to acquire rights of citizenship here. The Turnerbund, of which I am president, one of its requirements is that every one of its members must at once declare his intention to become an American citizen, and if he does not during the time that he may become a citizen he is liable to expulsion. Now, we are by no means a political organization, but we are an educational organization, and that is one of the absolute requirements. A great number of them are German born and of German parentage, but we have now many who are of American lineage. I say that is one of our cardinal tenets, that every sub-organization is required once a year to send out circulars and find out whether there are any who have not become citizens, and in his application that an applicant sends in he has to state whether he is a citizen or whether he has made an attempt to become a citizen. And yet another tenet is that, as a rule, the proceedings are carried on in the society in the German language.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. We expect to have Judge Finney on the stand; I do not know whether we will be able to or not; but some gentleman on the stand prior to you spoke of a magnificent bequest here in behalf of Germans who emigrated to this country.—A. That was a mistake. That was the Milanthy bequest, I suppose, that I spoke of a few minutes ago. He was of Irish descent and left in his will a magnificent bequest for the purpose of aiding immigrants, not any particular immigrants; he was cosmopolitan enough to include all immigrants. That bequest has grown to be a large fortune in itself and Judge Finney is the secretary of the board. The board itself is appointed by the city authorities from time to time in the various districts of which the city is composed, and that board meets and administers the trust. I am sorry to say the labor of that board has been very much diminished within the last few years by reason of the diminished immigration we have had. They, of course give relief now, in many instances, but the great idea of Milanthy, when he created that trust, of directing and aiding the stream of immigration into this State has at least failed, or partially failed, because the immigration into this State has ceased to a very great extent.

Q. The income of that estate is to be used in bringing them here, or in caring for them after they come here?—A. It is to take care of them and forward them to their various places of destination, aiding them in being forwarded to the various places in which they wish to settle, and in that way it has done a great deal of good in years past, in helping people, locating them and helping them on their way to places where they were to locate. Frequently those people would be in need of a guide here, and the Milanthy bequest has done a great deal of good in that way. The bequest is to help every one who reaches Missouri and desires to locate here, or locate beyond. There are many instances, I have no doubt, where people were aided to go further west than Missouri. The trust has been administered in the widest possible interpretation.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. How are your streets cleaned and how is the lower class of labor done here; by what nationality?—A. Almost entirely by the foreign element. They are the hewers of wood and drawers of water, and have laid the foundation here as everywhere else.

Q. You say it is confined to the foreign element?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What particular nationality?—A. There is a saying, I don't pretend to speak accurately nor I hope invidiously, but the saying has been that the grading, the digging, and the city work, earth work, such as making streets and making excavations, falls on the Irish element more particularly. Nor I don't know why it has been so stated, but that is the general impression, while the mechanical part of the work falls on other nationalities. The Irish seem to last better in that class of work than almost any other nationality. It is very hard work.

Q. The question I put to you had reference to this. We have found that the Italian, the Hungarian, and the Pole have taken the place of the Irish, and that the Irish have become more elevated and gone to higher pursuits, their places being taken by these other classes of labor. The question I wanted to ask you was whether that was the case here?—A. No, sir; I believe there has never been any large number of Hungarians or Italians brought here. As I say, of course I am not prepared to speak on that, but so far as the Polanders are concerned, we have a certain number of them here, and I remember one, two, in fact three settlements not over 50 miles from here, in the surrounding counties, where the Polanders are farmers. The only contact I have ever had with them was as farmers. They are rather clanish. They settle in one place altogether, have their own church, their own school, and do not mingle as readily with the rest of the people as either the Irish or the Germans.

Q. I have become impressed that now the Irish have become more elevated, and that all the work they used to do is now being done by the Hungarians and others.—A. That would indicate that they have gone up into a better position. I am glad of that. There is of course need for the low-grade work, and if some nationality has risen above that, there must be some one to take their place.

Q. That tide of immigration has not reached you?—A. No, sir; we have no complaint of it here, and I do not believe any great numbers of them have ever come here. The Italians that are here, I should say, are mostly fruit peddlers. You may have noticed that that is almost entirely in their own hands. Some have gone into the retail clothing and liquor business.

The CHAIRMAN. In the last five years the Italians have driven all

the other nationalities out of the unskilled employment (and especially the Irish) in the city of New York.

Mr. STUMP. And with the railroads, too.

Mr. LEHLBACH. And in Chicago, too.

The WITNESS. I don't think that is so here.

STATEMENT OF LEGRAND ATWOOD.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state what official position, if any, you now hold.—A. I am superintendent of the St. Louis Insane Asylum.

Q. How long have you been superintendent?—A. About four years, sir.

Q. Have you held similar positions prior to this one?—A. No, sir; this is the first time I have had charge of an institution of that kind.

Q. You had been in the practice of medicine prior to that?—A. Yes, sir; I have been a practitioner forty years.

Q. And stepped from the practice into that position?—A. From an active practice; yes, sir.

Q. During this practice, doctor, had you made a specialty of brain troubles?—A. Always to a greater or less extent. I did not regard myself as a specialist, but I paid more attention to it in my reading and thought than to anything else. What I mean by that is, I am not an announced specialist. Now-a-days the profession is cut up into specialties, but, as I say, I made it a study.

Q. And by reason of your interest in that direction you have come into your present position?—A. Exactly, sir; for that reason I sought it.

Q. How many patients have you in the hospital at this time?—A. Five hundred and two under my immediate charge, and some four hundred and thirty under my supervision in an adjoining building.

Q. Is your hospital confined to the city of St. Louis or is it of the State?—A. It is a city institution.

Q. You have five hundred under your immediate charge?—A. Five hundred and two.

Q. And four hundred?—A. Four hundred and thirty.

Q. In another building?—A. Yes, sir; and they are under my charge to this extent, that I am the medical supervisor of that institution, and all of them have been in the building where I am. They are incurables that have been moved for the purpose of increased accommodations. In other words, the city has in the neighborhood of a thousand under its charge.

Q. Now, have you brought the question of nationality under your observation in your supervision of this matter?—A. Yes, sir; I have.

Q. Will you please, in your own way, state some of the results of your examinations involving insanity as it marks different nationalities; the per cent. of the various nationalities that are in the asylum; the influences, if you please, if there have been any special influences, on a man or his children who leave a foreign country to come to this country?—A. The statistical information growing out of my observation at the institution where I am clearly exhibits that the majority of those who are under my charge are foreigners, not native born.

Q. The majority are foreigners?—A. Yes, sir; I have the exact figures here with me to demonstrate that fact, if you wish them.

Q. Yes, sir; we would like to have the figures.—A. The institution is in its twenty-first year. The number of insane that have been cared

for at the St. Louis Insane Asylum is 4,002, during its existence. Of those, 2,133 were males, 1,869 females. Of the native population 926 males, and 718 females; of the foreign population, 1,169 males and 1,148 females; the total being 1,644 native and 2,317 foreign. There were also unknown, so far as extraction was concerned, 38 males and 3 females, making 41; that is to say, those whose nationality could not be determined.

Q. Now, Doctor, why should there be so large a per cent. of the foreigners insane?—A. It has occurred to me that, since heredity is the chief factor in the production of insanity, the conditions under which the denser populations of foreign countries exist are productive of that condition of body and mind which is least conducive to health; and that as a result thereof, it having been achieved years ago, the elements constituting the insane mind or body were brought into existence and transmitted to the offspring. That is to say, out of proportion to the production in a similar manner, in a country less densely populated, where the struggle for life is less severe, and where, perhaps, the people are more temperate, and where, perhaps, there is less intermarriage. My idea is, intermarriage cuts a great figure in the production of insanity, and that the intermarriage of those of consanguinity, blood ties, are much more frequent in countries densely populated than in those as sparsely populated as this. The information which I can get, and which I suppose any reading citizen has, also proves that those who live in the older countries of Europe are of the baser sort. That is to say, the poorer classes of the population, those who ordinarily arrive here as immigrants, are subjected, of necessity, to all those influences which are prejudicial to the preservation of a good, clear mind. And then again, I am under the impression that when they have arrived in this country, with the new sights, and scenes, and surroundings, the almost totally different civilization, the struggle which they have before acquiring the language, in many instances, and to obtain a subsistence, the disappointments to which they are subjected by reason of not finding things as pleasant here as they anticipated, operate as injurious agents to their mentalities; that is a probable source.

Q. What is the per cent. of insanity in this country as compared with the countries of Europe?—A. It is not nearly as great. I can not give you the exact figures, but I know the percentage is lower in this country than the more densely populated countries of Europe.

Q. And, of course, accepting as correct the first portion of your statement as to the power of heredity, dense population, intermarriage; and all that being productive of insanity, it necessarily follows that there would be a greater per cent. in Europe than in this country, but I thought possibly you might have the exact data?—A. I have not, sir. I did not happen to retain it in my memorandum.

Q. Have you had occasion to visit or examine into the percentages of insanity in hospitals other than St. Louis involving the insanity of foreigners?—A. Yes, sir; and the rule which has been laid down as governing the difference between the native and foreign population in our local asylum characterizes others.

Q. So this sixty odd per cent. of foreigners you have here in your asylum, you think the same ratio will prevail in the asylums throughout the country?—A. I do.

Q. Is it not a fact that there is a smaller per cent. of foreigners in the insane asylums in the West than in the East?—A. Yes, sir; it is.

Q. How do you account for that?—A. The larger cities of the country are located nearer the Atlantic seaboard, and the foreign element

congregates in large numbers at those centers to a greater extent than they do in the smaller cities and towns of the West and South.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Doctor, do you know what proportion the native-born population is to the foreign-born population of this town?—A. I do not, sir, only in a general way. I can say that the foreign-born population is very largely represented here. We have an enormous German population, Bohemian, Hungarian, and Irish population; an enormous population.

Q. What proportion are foreign; what proportion are native-born Americans?—A. I can not tell you, sir; I could not give you the figures.

Q. What is about the population of St. Louis?—A. Well, sir, its friends believe it has a population of 520,000 or 530,000 people. My own impression is it is about 460,000 people.

Q. And a good proportion of them are foreign born?—A. I think the larger half.

Q. Taking the proportion in regard to population and then taking the proportion of the insane in your asylum to the native born, let us see what is the vast difference?—A. Well, if I could give you the exact figures, if it were not simply a surmise on my part, the position with reference to that matter would be well worth consideration, as doubtless it is anyhow, but I am not prepared to state the exact proportion which the insane of foreign birth bear to the foreign population of the city and that the native insane do to the native population, but I will say this, that I am under the impression that the insane at the city institution would very largely represent, both native and foreign, the population of the city, both native and foreign; that would be about my idea of it. Then taking that proportion of the population here with the greater number of foreigners in the insane asylum than of Americans—well, I have never thought of that question in the light in which you are presenting it. I have only regarded it as a matter of moment that there were so many foreign-born people in a country which was not theirs and which they had simply visited or come to.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. I want to ask you this: When you say twenty-three hundred and some odd foreigners in the asylum, that includes those who were born on the other side only?—A. Yes, sir, only.

Q. How many of those 1644 native Americans who are in the asylum, would you judge were the children of foreign-born citizens?—A. Very many of them.

Q. Very many?—A. Very many. I could not tell you unless I looked it up. I could tell by examining my records, and if you were going to stay long enough I would be very glad to give you the information; but I know, from recording those histories myself, that a great number are born of foreign parents.

Q. Do many of these foreign-born patients in the asylum come there immediately after they arrive here? Are they insane, in your opinion, when they come to this country?—A. Undoubtedly they have in many instances an insane predisposition, and I should judge from their appearances both with regard to the physical make up of their heads and general physical conditions which they present that they were of insane families, and, I think, were fit subjects from the very beginning.

Q. When they landed here?—A. Yes, sir; from the time they were born.

Q. And ought to have been excluded under the law which we have now, which prevents an insane person or an idiot from landing on these

shores?—A. I can not say they ought to have been excluded on account of the conditions which indicated the development thereafter, but I would say if I had examined them at the port of entry I would be very apt to say they were not fit for citizenship here and were predisposed to that condition of affairs.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Would it not aid very much, and be very beneficial to this country, to have a doctor at the port of entry who was a specialist in these matters?—A. I am glad you mentioned that, sir. I am under the impression that at the ports of exit as well as ports of entry there should be a medical examination. I have always thought that the consuls should be authorized to employ those who feel an interest in their own country, to employ some one to examine them before they go on ship-board, and then again here.

Q. Is insanity on the increase here?—A. Yes, sir; largely out of proportion to the population.

Q. Is the increase greater among foreign-born than native-born?—A. I believe so, but I can not state it from figures.

Q. How have you your patients classified?—A. As best I can in an institution terribly overcrowded; I classified them with regard to their condition; their violence or gentleness and amiability. I put those convalescing and those mildly insane in one ward, and those somewhat less so in another, and those particularly violent and subject to maniacal fits in another. I put the idiots and feeble together. Those who are exceedingly filthy, I put in another ward.

Q. Have you noticed a nationality in classification; that is, are the foreign population more violent, and are they worse cases than those of the native born, and what is the ratio of recovery of the foreign and native born?—A. I wish I had had an intimation of the character of questions I was to be asked. I can not say that the foreign-born insane are more violent than the native-born insane. That is a matter controlled by the character of insanity in each instance. A man laboring under dementia or under melancholia would not be as violent or as dangerous as a man laboring under acute mania, and yet, in either instance, he might be either foreign or native born.

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor, these questions which we ask you and which you are not prepared to answer satisfactorily to yourself, if you will take occasion to examine your books and papers and prepare the figures in the cases, and then give such statement in addition as you feel like giving, and address this to the committee at Washington, we will incorporate it in your testimony.

The WITNESS. I will be very glad to do so, and will attend to it.

Mr. STUMP. It will be very valuable to us, doctor.

The WITNESS. I will be very glad to attend to it. There is another point; it, however, has nothing to do with the condition of the foreigners, but is a matter which I think ought to be taken into consideration in any report on insanity in this country.

Mr. STUMP. What we are driving at is to see with regard to the desirability of immigration, and the insane question is one of the subjects that we want to examine into.

The WITNESS. You are perhaps aware that the Association of American Superintendents long since took action on this subject, and have issued a very strong resolution accompanied by a very strong request that the authorities of this country should take action to prevent the influx of insane foreigners, and that it was becoming an alarming factor in the insanity of this country.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Yours is a county institution?—A. City.

Q. Supported by the city?—A. By the city.

Q. Do the patients that go there pay their board?—A. They do not.

Q. They are charitable patients?—A. All of them; yes, sir.

Q. Would not the fact that the people who emigrate to this country and who are insane, or becoming insane after they arrive here, would they not naturally, being without means and without friends, become inmates of your institution, while the native-born citizen, having his family to rely upon and being taken care of by them, would not become a public charge, and the percentage therefore really would not show whether the insanity prevailed more among the foreign-born people or the native-born people?—A. I see and appreciate the full force what you state. I think the point is well taken. I used to say that the insane who would find a home under the care of the State in a purely charitable institution would be from the poverty-stricken, the low, the inhabitants of the slums and the alley. As a rule, that is the character of the man who comes to me. But to answer the other portion of your question it would be necessary to generalize throughout the State or United States. I have no doubt, if you would go to Ward's Island, you would find precisely the same condition of affairs existing that you do here, because of the number of foreigners and poverty-stricken wretches generally who inhabit a place like New York.

Q. The reason I put that is that it might appear on the record; from your statement it might show that in this asylum there are some 4,002 inmates, and that 60 per cent. are of foreign birth?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It would show from that, without going into the question further, that insanity existed more among foreign-born citizens than it did among native citizens. Now, if you went, for instance, to the State asylum in New Jersey, which is one of the finest institutions in the world, you would find there the directly opposite condition of affairs. The counties having their own institutions, the paid patients are usually all American native-born, for generations back, and because these people are able to pay and be kept in luxuriant quarters that percentage would show almost that the insanity existed more among the native-born population. You seldom find a native-born American whose family are applying to an overseer of the poor for subsistence, no matter how poor he may be, because he has his family, his relatives, to take care of him. You will find the overseer of the poor has to take care of the foreign-born population because they are the unfortunate ones. And so I think that, while the statistics you have given here show that of those that are dependent on charity, the bulk are foreign-born, yet it does not show that the insanity is greater among foreign-born people than native-born?—A. It would only speak for this locality, and the only way to determine the question would be to take the statistics of the asylums throughout the United States.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. But from your own observation, you state that insanity prevails to a greater extent among the foreign element coming here, than among our own citizens?—A. I think so, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Doctor have you observed any difference as to the percentage of cures that you are able to effect, between the native-born and foreign?—A. I have not. Without examining the figures, I would be willing to

state now that there would be more foreigners remaining incurable than native-born, upon the ground that I am satisfied, the causes which I mentioned in this examination originally, that those conditions which operate back in the generations preceding in countries densely populated in the production of insanity, and which has become hereditary, being transmitted down to the present generation, are more defined in the densely populated countries of Europe than in the sparsely settled country here.

Q. It makes the influence which produces insanity more persistent?—

A. Yes sir, and hence harder to overcome.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. How does the ratio of insane persons to the population of St. Louis compare with the ratio in other cities, the percentage?—A. You mean the number of insane as compared with the population?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. It is just the same. There is very little difference, as far as I have been able to examine the records which are annually given to me from all of these institutions. I find a great similarity.

Q. I had felt that the proportion of insane to your population here was quite large?—A. It is, undoubtedly. Still I think you will find it is large everywhere. There is a universal complaint, throughout the entire land of the overcrowding of the institutions now here. There is a demand for more room.

Q. Then, you would think insanity is largely on the increase?—A. Yes, sir; out of proportion to the population. In addition to this we have the insanity of the negro, which we did not have before the war. The new conditions surrounding him, he having a brain of exceeding light weight, and of course of feeble texture, with his imitating quality making him copy our vices rather than our good qualities. Between alcohol, irregular hours, struggle for political equality with the white man, the disappointments consequent upon it, he is becoming a crazed individual instead of, as before, a very clever sort of fellow.

Q. It is very hard for him to take care of himself now, whereas, he was taken care of before?—A. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE F. DUDLEY.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What official position do you hold here in St. Louis, Mr. Dudley?—A. Health commissioner of the city of St. Louis.

Q. You are health commissioner of the city?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you occupied that position?—A. A little over three years.

Q. You were, prior to that, a practicing physician?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many years practice?—A. More than twenty years.

Q. As health commissioner, you have to deal with the people of the city who are ailing, and who are destitute, or do you have to keep a record of the ailings among all the people in the city?—A. General supervision over all the eleemosynary institutions of the city as well as the sanitary conditions of the city, including the insane asylum, about which you have heard a great deal, the city hospital, the female hospital, the poor-house, quarantine and small-pox hospitals, etc.

Q. Can you give us the number of inmates of the poor-house at this time?—A. I can give you the number at the termination of the fiscal year, the first of April. I had better premise my statement in regard

to our poor-house with what is contained in the little notes I have, that our poor-house so termed and officially recognized is no longer a poor-house, but a chronic insane asylum, at which there are at present about four hundred and eighty-four chronic insane persons, instead of four hundred and thirty, as Doctor Atwood spoke, with a capacity of five hundred for chronic insane persons; so we include under the term "poor-house" a chronic insane asylum and poor-house also for the care of paupers. On the 1st of April, 1890, at the expiration of our fiscal year, there were four hundred and thirty-two inmates of the poor-house, paupers. Do you want the proportion of the nationalities?

Q. Yes, sir; that is what we seek.—A. Of those, there were sixty-seven natives of the United States and twenty-seven unknown, their nativity was unknown, leaving three hundred and thirty-eight of foreign birth. I have also here the nativity of the chronic insane persons at that institution at that time. At this institution, also, there were confined in the chronic insane department, on the first day of April, 1890, four hundred and ninety-three. The present number, four hundred and eighty-four, is a decrease from four hundred and ninety-three. Of these, one hundred and ninety-nine were natives of the United States, and twenty-eight unknown, leaving two hundred and sixty-six of foreign birth. The report for the institution, which has been made to me, for the year, fiscal year, beginning April 1, 1889, and terminating April 1, 1890, is not yet printed, but is in course of printing, and in order to supplement the printed reports of the department, I have had the whole number of population that is presented in these reports, made in tabular form, simply as to their nativity, giving the countries to which they belonged, for the fiscal year terminating April 1, 1890, to supplement anything that the committee may desire to get from the printed report previous to that time.

Q. Do I understand you have such a report, such a statement, with you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If you have it with you in written form you can leave it and it will go in with your evidence.—A. To show what I mean, Mr. Chairman, you take the insane asylum, there will appear in the printed report, what I have made out in this tabular form here when it is printed. In this tabular statement is given the nativity of all the patients that now or were received during the year, the past year, into the city insane asylum. There were received during the past fiscal year two hundred and thirty patients in the asylum. All patients are first sent to the insane asylum, and from there transferred as they become chronically insane, to the other institution. Of these the following is the list:

Total native	124
Total foreign	102
Unknown	4

Their nationalities also are given. That simply represents what I have in regard to the institution for the past fiscal year, that is not printed. I brought with me my report of last year, which is printed, in which the committee can find, up to the date of its printing, the entire number that has been admitted into the institution up to that time, with the nationality, number belonging to each nationality, etc., and I have marked the tables so they can be readily referred to.

Q. Well, from these sources, doctor, we will be able to get about all the information that you could give us, but if there is any further statement now that you would feel of service in the case, I would be glad to have you make it.—A. I don't know of anything further, Mr. Chairman.

Q. I will ask, doctor, if you have observed in your three years' experience as health commissioner, any increase in the pauperism of any particular nationality?—A. I can not say I have observed an increase. The proportion has ranged about as expressed in these tables here.

Q. Have you observed in the printed reports of your predecessors any increase or falling off in the percentage of pauperism?—A. No, sir; I think not.

Q. The percentages since your administration, and prior to that, have remained about the same?—A. The same, I think, sir.

Q. Have you observed a larger percentage of pauperism among any particular nationality than another on the basis of the number of citizens?—A. Mr. Chairman, that involves a question which I am not prepared to answer, because of my not being familiar with the population of the several nationalities of our city.

The witness also submitted the following tabulated statements:

Nativity of patients admitted to the St. Louis Insane Asylum during the fiscal year 1889-'90, ending April 1, 1890.

Nativity.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native (United States):			
Arkansas	4	.....	4
California	1	.....	1
Georgia .....	.....	3	3
Indiana .....	.....	1	1
Illinois	1	6	7
Kentucky	6	2	8
Louisiana .....	.....	2	2
Maryland	1	.....	1
Massachusetts	1	1	2
Missouri	29	29	58
Mississippi	2	.....	2
New York	1	2	3
Ohio	2	3	5
Pennsylvania	5	2	7
Tennessee	4	.....	4
Virginia	1	.....	1
Wyoming Territory	1	.....	1
Utah .....	.....	1	1
Unknown native	4	9	13
Total native (United States)	63	61	124
Foreign:			
Austria .....	.....	1	1
Belgium	2	.....	2
Bohemia	1	2	3
China	1	.....	1
Denmark .....	.....	1	1
England	3	1	4
France	2	1	3
Germany	30	24	54
Holland	1	.....	1
Ireland	14	13	27
Poland	1	.....	1
Russia	1	1	2
Scotland	1	.....	1
Switzerland .....	.....	1	1
Total foreign	57	45	102

SUMMARY.

Total native	63	61	124
Total foreign	57	45	102
Unknown	3	1	4
Grand total	123	107	230

Nativity of insane patients remaining in the Poor House April 1, 1890.

Nativity.	Number.	Nativity.	Number.
Austria	1	Prussia	3
Bavaria	1	Russia	1
Belgium	1	Scotland	3
Bohemia	6	Sweden	4
England	5	Switzerland	9
France	3	United States	199
Germany	130	Unknown	28
Ireland	91	Wales	1
Italy	3		
Norway	1	Total	493
Poland	3		

Nativity of pauper inmates remaining in the Poor House April 1, 1890.

Nativity.	Number.	Nativity.	Number.
Austria	1	Russia	1
Bohemia	4	Scotland	4
Canada	4	Sweden	2
Denmark	2	Switzerland	3
England	14	United States	67
France	5	Unknown	27
Germany	88	Wales	1
Holland	1		
Ireland	208	Total	432

Nativity of patients admitted to the City Hospital, of St. Louis, Mo., during the fiscal year from April 1, 1889 to April 1, 1890.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Arabia	6	1	7	.1045—
Austria	22		22	.3280+
Belgium	4		4	.0591—
Bohemia	17	1	18	.2686+
Brazil	1		1	.0149+
British America	2		2	.0298+
Canada: White	70	4	74	1.1043+
Colored	2	2	4	.0591—
Denmark	26		26	.3880+
England	199	9	208	3.1040+
Finland	2		2	.0298+
France	58	2	60	.8954—
Greece	1		1	.0149+
Germany	1,345	42	1,387	20.6984+
Hanover	1		1	.0149+
Holland	4		4	.0591—
Hungary	12		12	.1791—
Ireland	1,413	59	1,472	21.9669—
India	1		1	.0149+
Isle of Man	5		5	.0740+
Italy	21	3	24	.3582—
Mexico	1		1	.0149+
Norway	16		16	.2388—
Nova Scotia	4		4	.0591—
Palestine	1		1	.0149+
Prince Edward's Island	1		1	.0149+
Poland	6	3	9	.1343+
Portugal	2		2	.0298+
Prussia	7		7	.1045—
Russia	33		33	.4925—
Scotland	65	4	69	1.0297—
Sweden	86	1	87	1.2983+
Switzerland	97	1	98	1.4625—
United States:				
Colored	504	82	586	8.7450—
White	2,258	175	2,433	36.3081+
Unknown	7	3	10	.1480+
Wales	8		8	.1194—
West Indies	1		1	.0149+
Total	6,309	392	6,701	100.000

FEMALE HOSPITAL,
St. Louis, Mo., June 2, 1890.

Nativity of patients admitted into this institution for the fiscal year 1889-'90.

Nativity.	Number.	Nativity.	Number.
At sea	1	Italy.....	4
Austria	1	Mexico	1
Belgium	1	Scotland	12
Bohemia	5	South America.....	2
Canada	18	Sweden	8
England	60	Switzerland.....	3
France	10	United States.....	1,232
Germany	119	Unknown.....	4
Ireland	282	Wales	1
Indian Territory.....	1		
Island of Malta.....	1	Total	1,766

STATEMENT OF EMIL PRAETORIUS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your residence and occupation.—A. I am a resident of St. Louis, and am editor of the Westliche Post.

Q. How long have you been a resident of St. Louis?—A. About thirty-seven years.

Q. Where were you born?—A. In Germany.

Q. How long have you been editor of the Westliche Post?—A. Twenty-six years.

Q. How many German foreign-born citizens are there in St. Louis?—A. I think, about seventy-five thousand.

Q. We have had some difficulty in arriving at an estimate of the number of foreign-born citizens in the city of St. Louis, and the different nationalities; you say there are seventy-five thousand German foreign-born?—A. Yes, sir; foreign-born.

Q. How many Irish?—A. Perhaps fifty thousand.

Q. How many Scandinavians?—A. Hardly three or four thousand.

Q. How many Italians?—A. About as many.

Q. What per cent. of the Germans are in the mechanical trades?—A. I think more than half; perhaps two-thirds.

Q. What per cent. of the Irish are in the mechanical trades?—A. Well, the percentage may be less than among the Germans.

Q. Is the German population of the State of Missouri largely in the cities and towns or in the agricultural districts?—A. It is everywhere.

Q. Is there a preponderance?—A. With the exception of St. Louis I would not claim a preponderance of the German population in the cities in the balance of the State. I suppose it is pretty equally divided.

Q. In the State is there more of the German population who are in the cities and towns or in the agricultural districts?—A. That is what I mean when I say equally divided.

Q. Is it your observation that the German immigration to the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri is on the increase or decrease?—A. Well, it has been on the decrease but of late I believe we get a little more again.

Q. Do you recognize the German immigrant coming to this country during the last four or five years as desirable an immigrant as formerly?—A. That is a very difficult question to answer, Mr. Chairman. There

are elements always that are not very desirable, and elements that are. Now, since the socialist immigration here, of course there have been complaints that the less desirable elements are comparatively stronger than formerly, but how far this can be verified by facts, I am unable to tell. Of course a good many of them turn out better than the Americans expect them to. After a short time here, I might say most of them become good citizens, or try to.

Q. What you mean to say then is that the influences of America, upon those who are disposed to be vicious, is favorable?—A. It is very favorable.

Q. And as they become Americanized, as we term it—that is, become acquainted with our institutions, their character indicates a change?—A. Well, I will not say their character, but they will see they can reach everything by legal means, whereas, in the old country, they could only reach it by revolutionary means.

Q. You have reference to the anarchists and socialists?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you believe, among the immigrants, that the elements of anarchists and socialists are increasing?—A. Oh, I think not.

Q. You have paid some attention, Doctor, to the question of immigration and the interests of your people in this country, and doubtless have read some of the testimony given before this committee at New York and other places. We would like to have any suggestions you may feel like offering, looking to a change or amendment of the immigration laws.—A. At present I could not advise any change at all. I believe the law, as it exists, is sufficient, if properly executed. The new propositions are, most of them, of such a character that I do not see how they could be executed. Now, for instance, the consular certificate, in my opinion would not amount to anything; neither would the property qualification be, in my opinion, very desirable. The only thing that we, in the German-American press, are looking more or less favorably upon is this test of intelligence.

Q. We would like to hear you upon that.—A. It might be a little selfish on the part of the German editors we knowing that all of our countrymen who come here, as a general proposition, and I might say all of them, can read and write, so it would not exclude any Germans. How it would work in regard to others I don't know, and it is none of our business to protect them. Our first allegiance is due to our own countrymen. Knowing they could answer such a test, we comment rather favorably upon that.

Q. What per cent. of the people in Germany are unable to read and write?—A. I could not hardly call it any per cent. at all. They can all read and write in Germany.

Q. How is it in Scandinavia?—A. Well, there, it is certainly a very large percentage that is able to read and write. Germany is the best educated country in the world, so far as I know, and Scandinavia also ranks high.

Q. So far as the Germans are concerned, then, the educational test would not affect them at all?—A. Would not affect them at all.

Q. What do you think are the chances of a man learning to read and write who has landed in this country at the age of eighteen years without any education?—A. Able, of course, to read and write the German language. If he can read the German newspaper here, certainly he will be a good citizen in less than five years. In fact, in the Western States, you know, we make them citizens after one year.

Q. But do you believe that a person landing here at that age unable

to read and write, is likely ever to be able to read and write?—A. In his own language?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Owen means in his own language.

A. Well, if he comes after he is eighteen years of age, I do not know about that. I don't know how large a percentage of people who come here might learn it after eighteen years of age. I would not say that it would not be a very large percentage, and I say very few come who who are unable. In fact, none at all.

Q. Those who have favored the educational test have suggested that the immigrant, at eighteen years of age, should not be permitted to land in this country unless he was able to read and write in his own language. Those who have favored that have not demanded that he should be able to write a particular business hand, nor that he should be able to write up to the requirements of some school-teacher carrying a State certificate, but able to read and write—what we understand by that. That is what we mean now by the educational test.—A. Yes, sir; and believing that not one out of a thousand Germans coming here at eighteen years of age are unable to read and write, it is hardly worth while to investigate closely into that thing; it is a theoretical question, not a practical one.

Q. Are you acquainted with the percentage of intelligence in Italy?—

A. Yes, sir; I am, I believe.

Q. What per cent. of people in northern Italy are unable to read and write?—A. At least 25 per cent., if not more.

Q. What per cent. of the people in southern Italy?—A. At least 50 per cent.

Q. Fifty?—A. I guess; I only give you general figures.

Q. According to your estimate, then, the educational test would bear severely on the Italian immigrants?—A. Would exclude one-half of the Italians, I believe.

Q. What would be its effect on the Hungarians?—A. Hungarians and Bohemians, it might have about the same effect as upon the southern Italians. Not that Hungary, especially, is an uneducated land, but the element that comes here belongs, most of them, to the lower classes now. They did not belong to it forty years ago, after the 1848 and 1849 revolution, when a good many of the highly-educated Hungarians came over, men we have here now at this present time, very estimable citizens. But of late I believe the Hungarian and the Bohemian immigration, just as the immigration from southern Italy, mostly comes from the lower classes.

Q. You believe, then, the immigration from Bohemia and Hungary is not as desirable now as formerly?—A. Certainly not, especially from Hungary. I do not know that the revolutionary element from Bohemia ever emigrated to a very large extent, but I know after 1849 we had a very large and a very good immigration from Hungary; the same proportion that we had from Germany at that time. That is the same proportion of the respectable number.

Q. What is your observation of the per cent. of foreign-born people in America taking newspapers, in comparison with the native-born Americans?—A. I believe that the Germans take their newspapers in the same proportion, about, here in the West, that the Americans do.

Q. In other words, if there is a city of 200,000 inhabitants, and 100,000 of them are German born and 100,000 are natives, the German newspaper and the American newspaper would have about equal circulation?—A. Yes, sir, it would; applying it to St. Louis with one-third of

a German population ; I believe the German newspapers in the city of St. Louis have at least one-third of the local circulation ; now I do not speak of the outside circulation. In the outside the German papers can not compare with the English papers, but in the local circulation I believe we have that proportion.

By Mr. LEHLBACH :

Q. And isn't it a fact that a great many German citizens of St. Louis take also the English papers ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And, therefore, in that way read more in proportion than the Americans, who do not read the German papers ?—A. Yes, sir ; of course that is true. It is so everywhere where the German element is large.

Q. How many papers are printed in the German language in St. Louis ?—A. Well, if you want the whole number, I could hardly tell you, because there are a good many magazines, weeklies and monthlies, that I could not recollect.

Q. We mean daily and weekly papers.—A. We have five dailies here and about a half dozen weeklies.

Q. Are there any papers printed in the other foreign languages ?—A. Well, we have a French, or used to have, a French paper here. It sometimes turns up and sometimes goes down again ; whether it appears now I do not know. That is the case with most of those papers. We have a Bohemian paper here ; but not knowing you would ask me such a question, I did not look into the whole state of affairs.

Q. You have not much of a Bohemian population here ?—A. Oh, yes ; we have some four or five hundred voters in the Republican party alone ; I know that. That makes it clear that we must have a couple thousand Bohemians here in the population.

Q. I want to ask you, doctor, whether you think a change in the present immigration law, as it now stands, which excludes from landing on the shores here the pauper, the criminal, the idiot, and insane is desirable ?—A. I have stated already that I did not want any change at all ; most decidedly no, is my answer.

Q. You have been a resident of St. Louis a long time, have you not ?—A. Certainly.

Q. Do you think that, in proportion to the population, the Germans are subject to insanity more than the native-born population ?—A. Just the reverse is my opinion, for the very simple reason that nervousness is a great cause of insanity ; nowadays the Americans are the most nervous people on earth, overworked, excited, etc.

Q. Isn't it a fact that there are many insane people, native-born Americans, who may never go to an asylum at all, but may be taken care of at home ?—A. That is undoubtedly true.

Q. And so you can not form an intelligent comparison of the percentages of insane persons in the asylums, taking the nationalities into consideration ?—A. Certainly not. We could not make that a basis of any fair estimate.

Q. Now, you are in favor of the exclusion of insane people and lunatics from Europe landing on these shores ?—A. Well, the present law takes care of that.

Q. And whatever immigration has landed here in violation of that law and increased the number of insane here has been done contrary to the views of that portion of the people whom you represent ?—A. That could not be altered by a change in the law at all. The new laws would be overridden just the same.

Q. Have you given your views in regard to the naturalization questions?—A. No, sir; I have not been asked any questions on that.

Q. I wish you would state whether or not you are in favor of any change in the naturalization laws?—A. I am not.

Q. You are aware that your Representative in Congress has proposed a change in the law which——?—A. You mean Mr. Kinsey?

Q. Yes, sir; which requires the applicant to have resided here two or three years, I forget which, before taking out his first papers—his declaration—and then does not extend the time, but at the end of five years, instead of making his statement simply to a judge, he must also sign an affidavit or sworn statement, and his witness also, so that in case perjury is committed it can be proven. Would you be in favor of a change of that kind in the law?—A. Well, I would not. I do not believe the present proposition would bring about a great change for the better. Of course there is something in it, and in former times I have proposed a compromise of that kind, because I had some doubt about the legality of making citizens in one year; but if the national laws would be a little more liberal, the State laws might be a little more stringent. I might consent to that, but as matters stand now, I believe in letting well enough alone.

Q. Then as far as your individual views are concerned, you would let both the immigration law and the naturalization law stand just where they are?—A. Yes, sir; and have the law executed thoroughly.

Q. And have them executed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You think all the evils that have resulted, for instance here, cases of fraudulent naturalization of people have been because the law was not properly executed by the officials?—A. And because of the general corruption which is just as bad among natives; the evil lies much deeper. The naturalization laws could not reach it. It lies down at the root of things. We can not change that by changing the law. We might try that in some way, but I do not know how. That is the great question of the time to fight, corruption, and all such propositions do not amount to much. In the first place, they are not fair in themselves, and in the second place they could not be carried out.

STATEMENT OF CARL DAENZER.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Mr. Daenzer, your occupation?—A. Is that of editor of a German paper.

Q. Editor of a German paper?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been a resident of St. Louis?—A. A little over thirty-eight years.

Q. You are conversant with the standing of the foreign-born citizens of the city of St. Louis?—A. I think I am.

Q. As far as your experience goes, do you think that it would be desirable for your people here in Missouri to make the present immigration laws more restrictive?—A. I think the opposite. What complaints I have heard about immigration in this city and State amount to this, that we do not get enough of the immigration, and that we ought to have a greater share of it. That is all the complaint I have heard, and certainly a restriction of immigration would not be favored by any one here, except, I think probably, one of the old American order.

Q. What effect has immigration had upon your city here?—A. There is no doubt it has had a very great and salutary effect on the city of

St. Louis. You go through the streets and you can see it on every spot where immigration has shown its work. It is also in the country. Some of the most prosperous counties of our State are mostly inhabited by Germans, and even in these times of high tariff oppression you hear but little complaint from them. They can stand it better, it seems, better than the others can.

Q. Take the foreign population. You have lived here thirty-eight years, and, of course, have noticed the development that the people have made. What has been your observation as to the standing a man takes after he has been here five or ten years—say ten years—in this country, in your city?—A. Why, he certainly improves in every direction, both intellectually and materially.

Q. If a man exercises common industry and thrift?—A. He gets along.

Q. There are many propositions before the committee, and, of course, this investigation has been ordered by Congress with a view of obtaining the views of the different sections of this country as to whether a change in the immigration laws would be desirable. Some of the people advocate an educational test before admitting the immigrant; would you favor such a test?—A. Well, as to the educational test, the gentleman who spoke here before I took the floor has expressed about the views I have, and which I have also defended in the newspaper. It does not strike the German element to any extent. The highest proportion of illiterates among the German population in Germany can not be more than three or four per cent., and even those are not Germans proper. Most of them live in the Polish districts of Prussia, or along the French line. Those are the illiterates of Germany. As to the balance, it is almost impossible to find an illiterate, and you might travel through a dozen villages and not succeed in getting hold of one, except through the Polish districts and along the French frontier. But this is a question that the German citizen does not take much interest in. I think, however, it won't amount to much to prescribe any such qualification.

Q. I am asking you, then, not as a German, but as a citizen of thirty-eight years' standing in this community, whether you would think it right to disqualify any person from any country from coming here who has been unfortunate enough, through circumstances over which he had no control, in not acquiring an education?—A. If he is a man capable of work and willing to work I would not exclude him, certainly not, whether he could read or write or not. At the same time, I think that is an evil which is dying out very rapidly now. The schooling of the people in the countries is growing, and the time is near when the illiterate immigrant will be getting very scarce. They are decreasing every year. In Italy, where the largest proportion is, perhaps, they are decreasing very rapidly, and the school system under the new government is making great progress. All over Europe they are establishing schools and making great progress; so this evil will die out in a comparatively short time, and I see no necessity for changing the law in this respect at all.

Q. Of course you have already stated you would be opposed to any change in the immigration law, and it is not necessary —A. If some patent instrument could be contrived by which you could test the thing and sift the good from the bad there at New York, with the same certainty—with the same certainty that they will be distinguished on the day of the last judgment—I would certainly apply that test, and say let the good come in and keep the bad out. But of all the propositions

I have seen, none give any security in this respect, and all would leave a certain arbitrary power with the authorities. Even this qualification to read and write is somewhat liable to abuse. I do not know whether I could pass the examination now, because my handwriting is so bad that only a few of my type-setters can read it, and sometimes even they do not succeed in making it out.

Q. You have expressed your views, but I would like very much to have this on record. The proposition has been made by bills which have been introduced in Congress, and which are now before this committee for its consideration, to establish consular inspections on the other side. What would be your judgment of the effect of such an examination?—A. It would not amount to anything. Now, I have known the consuls in different parts of Germany personally. I have visited the old country, and it would be an impossible thing for them to find out the correct standing and the character of those who want to emigrate. They would be intensely deceived, too.

Q. Let me ask you this question, I want to get it as a matter of opinion. Wouldn't it have the effect of keeping out the most desirable of the immigrants, and those that really you would try to exclude by a consular examination would come in any how?—A. Of course. Of course the more intelligent class would laugh at any such formality. It would be simply a formality, and disagreeable for this reason, they would have to travel to see the consul and get a certificate and pay something for it, and on account of that it might exclude some; but on the whole, I think it would amount to nothing in preventing undesirable immigrants, as they are called nowadays, in coming to this country.

Q. Don't you think it might become a source of corruption, too?—A. Why, certainly; that is unavoidable. We have seen that in former times, when the almshouses in some countries were full, and their inmates were sent here. That settles that question.

Q. Now, in relation to the naturalization laws, you have heard, of course, the changes that are proposed here by your own Representative in Congress, Mr. Kinsey. Would you advise a change in the naturalization laws as they now stand?—A. If I recollect right, his proposition was that a man must have lived here three years before declaring his intention, before making his first declaration to become a citizen. By the proposition Mr. Kinsey evidently intends to abolish the right to vote which in some States is granted to foreigners one year after their declaration has been made. He wants to get rid of a man voting on first papers, and as he can not do that directly in Congress he wants to do it indirectly.

Q. Would you make such a change?—A. No, sir; I would not. If Mr. Kinsey wants to make that change let him make it in this State. I say the States should not be prevented from granting the right of suffrage under the Constitution to whom they please.

Q. The second proposition, that of requiring the witness to appear and sign the declaration so as to be able to convict in case of perjury being committed, would you favor that?—A. If I had a certainty that if by passing an act of that kind we would not be asked to go any further I might say let it be passed, although I do not think it would be of great importance. There was a great outcry here in the last Presidential election about the number of fraudulent naturalizations. In fact it was a surprisingly large number of naturalizations, and I have no doubt the court that naturalized those people did not exercise the necessary care and diligence, and a great many may have been naturalized without being entitled to it. But on the whole it amounts to

little. It does not amount to much, or it did not amount to much. Still, if it could be done without changing else in the naturalization laws, I would say let us try it. But the facts are these: That the laws are sufficient if the judge exercises the necessary care, but if he naturalizes by wholesale of course there is no end of fraud.

Q. Is there anything further you would like to state?—A. By the papers from Chicago, I see my friend and colleague, Mr. Raster, defended his proposition in the Adams bill, which originated with Mr. Raster, in which he proposes to admit immigrants only on trial for five years, and give the general Government power to expel all those who do not behave within five years. Now, I wish to state, I am opposed to any such measure. That massacre there at the Haymarket seems to have made such an impression on the minds of Chicago people that they lost their heads about it to such an extent that they do not deem it necessary to look into the Constitution of the United States. On the whole, I will only repeat this: I think the experience of a hundred years in the history of this country has, on the whole, shown the wisdom of the naturalization system as created by the fathers of the republic, and I for one believe we ought to stand by it. I see no necessity of any essential change at all. Of course I consider immigration a great blessing and a necessity, and of course we have to take sometimes some evils into the bargain. That can not be helped by any law.

Q. You think the country is strong enough and able enough to take care of anybody who does not behave himself?—A. Yes, sir; the Anglo Saxon stomach is very strong and can digest some things other people can not.

At half-past three o'clock the committee adjourned.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *Wednesday, June 4, 1890.*

The committee met at the custom-house, in the City of Cincinnati, at 11 o'clock, a. m. Present: Hon. W. D. Owen, chairman; Hon. Herman Lehlbach, Hon. Herman Stump.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE LINDERMANN.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How long have you resided in Cincinnati?—A. Since 1850.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am a practicing attorney, but I can come nearer telling you what I am. I am president of the German Aid and Immigration Society for about thirty years. I suppose that is what you want.

Q. Now, Judge, will you describe the objects and workings of this organization?—A. The German Immigration Aid Society assists, if necessary, those who come here and settle, and those passing through Cincinnati, mostly Germans, though we help others also. We have an office here in this city and have an agent. The agent, unfortunately, is sick.

Q. What are the sources of revenue of your society?—A. There is a fund of about thirteen or fourteen thousand dollars, and then collections are made yearly, among the citizens, for the purpose of sustaining our society.

Q. This fund is a bequest?—A. No, sir; it was collected at a cer-

tain time by two gentlemen, who gave it to that society. Both are dead now, unfortunately.

Q. To how many immigrants have you extended assistance in the past twelve months?—A. I can not say that exactly; from two to four thousand.

Q. In the past twelve months?—A. I think so.

Q. You assisted them in securing employment?—A. Yes, sir; and we gave them money; that is, we gave them whatever the family might need, clothing, money, etc. Also, if you say so, I will give you an annual report.

Q. Yes, sir; you have not one with you?—A. No, sir; I say our agent, unfortunately, is sick.

Q. How do the emigrants, on coming here, ascertain you have such an association, and thus secure the relief of your society?—A. They hear that by inquiry.

Q. Do you have an agent at the depot when the through trains from the east come in, to meet these people and take care of them?—A. No, sir; if any notice is given beforehand that somebody will come, of course the agent will go there.

Q. You rely then, on their seeking out the office of the society, and making their application there for assistance?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What per cent. of the German immigrants arriving in Cincinnati do you find without means?—A. Comparatively speaking, very few. They all have something to go by, and most all have friends here where they go, who help them along.

Q. What is your experience, in these years that you have been associated with the society, as to the average sum of money that the head of the family brings with him to this country?—A. We do not make that inquiry. You know, here in an inland city, the immigrant has become somewhat acquainted with the habits and doings of the people, and they have their friends to assist them, and we have no occasion to make such inquiries in regard to their means, really.

Q. I thought possibly, through these years, such information might have come to you without direct inquiry. What per cent of your people, coming here, are mechanics?—A. Most all of them are mechanics.

Q. Most all are mechanics?—A. Yes, sir; although they may know but little of any special art, yet most all of them do handiwork, most all of them.

Q. Isn't it a fact that quite a proportion of them are farmers?—A. Quite a proportion, yes, sir, are farmers, and they are gardeners; of course, that would belong to a trade.

Q. You call that a trade, do you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the mechanical trades; I mean carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, blacksmiths, etc.?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you mean not only them, but gardening and other agricultural pursuits as well?—A. Yes, sir; those who can do a little more than handle the plow. I class them with the mechanics.

Q. And in that, you include the gardener—the man who has his little vegetable farm near the city?—A. Yes, sir; we have a great many here of that kind.

Q. How many foreign-born citizens are there in the city of Cincinnati?—A. That is more than I can tell you. We have thought and think so yet, that there are about seventy thousand Germans here.

Q. Foreign born?—A. Yes, sir, foreign born; now the Irish and French—

Q. Have you an estimate of the Irish?—A. No, sir; not except through the census as taken.

Q. Have you an estimate of the German citizens, foreign-born German citizens, and born of German parents?—A. And born of German parents?

Q. Yes, sir; that is, the German who has emigrated here with his wife and reared a family?—A. And one who has emigrated here without a wife and taken one here; do you include him?

Q. Yes, sir; the foreigner and his children. They, of course born here, are American citizens?

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Those who call themselves German-Americans, and who are of German parents?—A. I think there are from sixty-five to seventy-five thousand here.

Q. Additional to the seventy thousand, or altogether?—A. Yes, sir; I mean them altogether. I think there are about seventy thousand here, people who emigrated without a family, and those who took a family with them.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you an estimate of the number of Germans, or persons born of German parents, in the city of Cincinnati, who are in the professions?—A. There are a good many lawyers here and a good many doctors here.

Q. Do you have any associations here that keep any such statistics?—A. No, sir, except the general statistics.

Q. Do the records of your society show that there is an increase or a decrease of German immigration to the city of Cincinnati in the last few years?—A. No, it does not. You see when a society exists as long as that, the people get careless about it, and it takes a good deal of trouble to collect even that small amount of money, compared with the population here.

Q. Is it your observation that the German immigration is increasing or decreasing?—A. No, I think it is increasing.

Q. Do you believe the general character of the immigrant is continuing about as it has been in former years?—A. I think it is better.

Q. You think it is better?—A. Yes, sir, undoubtedly.

Q. In what respect; do you mean the people are better educated, or that they come with more money than formerly, or in what respect?—A. They are more able and competent to help themselves than they used to be. Now it may be that their friends help them more and instruct them more and inform them more when they come than they did heretofore. The people are more apt to take to things as they find them than they used to in olden times—those old farmers that used to come, and they used to be the great majority. Now the mechanics who know a trade, come, and know how to get along in this world, and it seems the affairs in Europe have changed greatly, and have neared the affairs, as they are carried on in the United States.

Q. You think, then, there is a healthful change in Europe?—A. Yes, sir; and that healthful change is brought over here with them.

Q. For how long a time, after the German immigrant has landed here, does your society take any interest in him and care for him?—A. That is pretty hard to answer. The society takes care of a needy person. Our society, for instance, takes care of a needy Irishman, if there is really a case of that kind, sickness, etc., and gives him information

where to go to get more assistance than our society can give them. It is pretty hard to answer that question.

Q. If you have given any attention to the immigration laws, the committee would like to have your opinion as to whether you feel that there ought to be any change in the laws, or not. You are doubtless aware, that at this time, there is a tax of fifty cents a head on each immigrant landing. No person who is sick, or is in utterly destitute circumstances and who will become a public charge, is allowed to land. Now would you add any additional restrictions to the present law?—

A. No, I could not say that I would want them.

Q. Do you believe it would be advisable to increase the landing tax?

—A. No, sir; I think not; I think not.

Q. Do you believe it would be advisable to compel each immigrant to show a certain amount of money before being permitted to land, as an evidence of his thrift and ability to take care of himself?—No, sir.

Q. What would you think of an educational test, which requires each immigrant to be able to read and write in his own language, before being permitted to land?—A. That is all right. Let him do that.

Q. Would you believe that to be an advisable test?—A. No, sir; I would not believe that; but this, that a man ought to have certain ability who comes from a monarchial to live in a republican form of government.

Q. Just explain your thought on that.—A. That ought not to be such as to prevent people who can not stand that test to be in the country. It ought not to be of that kind. A man changes—an immigrant changes entirely, completely, in a very short time after he is in this country. He takes up things of which he hardly ever thought before, and is very successful in pursuing it. Say, for instance, our agricultural population and those who work the land; why, a man in a year, or in two or three years, is an entirely different farmer or gardener, or whatever he tills in the ground, from what he was when he came.

Q. Do you mean to say he has greatly improved on his methods in the old country?—A. He has improved here, by taking our modes, our means. He has improved. The fundamental knowledge he brings along, but he improves it and puts it to our ways, and in two or three years he is quite a different man, you might say, in his branch of the business.

Q. Is it your observation that the German immigrant has left the old country and come here with some definite and special object in view?—

A. Oh, I could not answer that. I do not know that.

Q. Why do they leave the old country and come here?—A. Mostly because they think we have better land and more land here in this country. I came over here in 1850, and had revolutionary ideas, etc., and that was different. The young folks at that time came here out of principle. This was a Republic, and we were republicans in sentiment, and we wanted to live in a Republic, and that was the idea then. The idea of making an easier living was very little considered then, but I think it is now.

Q. You think the easier method of obtaining a living here and the better land opportunities here are the controlling causes, the controlling influences, that bring them?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Does your organization have anything to do with obtaining steamboat tickets for those that come here?—A. No, sir; here the banks do that.

Q. Your organization is purely a charitable organization, and you do not derive any income from an agency of that kind, a money transaction or anything of that kind?—A. Nothing of that kind.

Q. The reason I asked you that question is that the immigration societies in New York have an agency of that kind, and I wanted it to appear on the record that your organization is not one of that kind.—

A. We help them in any way; in some cases by small amounts of money, or material assistance of some other kind, as the case may be.

Q. Are there any Italians in Cincinnati?—A. I know a good many of them here, but any of the details I could not give you. They all seem to make a living, however.

Q. From what I understood, you would not propose any change in the present immigration laws?—A. No, sir.

Q. Would you in the naturalization law?—A. That is another question.

Q. Have you any opinion on the naturalization law whether you would change that in any respect?—A. Personally, no; I would not change it. I think it is good enough.

Q. You simply are advocating that a person who desires to become a citizen should be able to read and write the English language before obtaining his second papers; you are in favor of that?—A. No, sir, I would not be in favor of that; no, sir. There are a great many useful people in this country who are not able to read and write the English language, native-born. Why, there are many Americans who can not read and write. You need not go very far from this city; I don't know how it is with the others in the country. It is not the nature of things that everybody should be educated. The people in the country have not the means to send their children to school that we have in the city. A man who can not read or write is frequently a better man than one who can.

Q. Do the German immigrants (I speak about them—you know more about them than the other nationalities)—do they show an improvement after having resided here say five or ten years—do they show an improvement as far as their material condition is concerned; do they accumulate property and save money?—A. Yes, sir; they do.

Q. And live better than they did when they first arrived here?—A. The latter part of that is pretty difficult to answer. You know they are a very economical people.

Q. I mean is the general condition better; is the general condition of the immigrant, after he has been here in your city from five to ten years, better than it was when he arrived here?—A. Oh, undoubtedly. You take the time too long. A man changes even in one year or two years.

Q. Can you notice a decided difference even in one year or two years?—A. Yes, sir; frequently, those who are economical and saving, as the German people mostly are, especially when they first come; of course they improve and acquire property. You very seldom find a German who has been here five years that he does not have a lot, or house and lot, even, or a leasehold certainly.

Q. Are many of them compelled to apply, after having lived here three or four years—compelled to apply for assistance at times to the overseer of the poor?—A. Very seldom.

Q. That is a rare case, is it?—A. Except old women or sick people, etc. Those who are able to work sustain themselves comfortably on an easy scale.

Q. How long have you resided here in Cincinnati; have you stated that?—A. Since 1850.

Q. Is it your observation that the immigration of the various nationalities to this city has been beneficial to your city?—A. Certainly.

Q. Your city would not have that growth and have that wealth that it has if it were not for the foreign population, would it?—A. No, sir; indeed it would not. We want more people, and we want people who work; that is just what we want.

Q. You are like the people over at St. Louis. The only objection they have they do not get enough of the immigration.—A. Yes, sir that is what we might say here. We get very little, comparatively speaking.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Is your charitable institution confined to immigrants, or is it a general charitable institution for all classes?—A. The first object was to confine it to immigrants, but the immigrants grew less and less and people who had emigrated a few years ago grew more and more in being in need of some assistance; so we spread it.

Q. The primary object is to extend assistance to immigrants?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What classes of immigrants claim the largest degree of assistance from your society; that is, what nationalities?—A. Our society was almost exclusively German; but as I said before we help other people also who are in need.

Q. Whether they are immigrants or not?—A. They all have emigrated one way or another.

Q. Will you help a native-born if he is in distress?—A. Yes, sir; whoever is in need.

Q. Was your society aware of the fact that a head tax is levied on immigrants coming to this country?—A. No, sir; I never heard any people speak of it, and I myself am not acquainted with it.

Q. There is a head tax of fifty cents levied on all immigrants that come to this country.—A. That ought to come off.

Q. I will state to you the object for which it was put on. It is put there for the purpose of paying the expenses incident to immigration, registration and examination, and also for the purpose of assisting those who are unable—who become unable to assist themselves within a certain period of time. In New York I think it is limited to a year, but in other places it is five years, so that any registered immigrant coming to this country, if assisted by any society, that society would be entitled to draw on that fund to be re-imbursed to the amount of its necessary expenses in aiding and assisting that party. You were not aware of that?—A. No, sir; not in that formal shape that you state it.

Q. Do you keep any registry of those whom you assist?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What does that contain?—A. The name, place of nativity, when he arrived, etc.

Q. And the steamer they came on?—A. No, sir; you see we are too far away from the sea-board.

Q. I will throw out this suggestion to you. This head tax has accumulated a fund, and it is far larger than is required, and now there is a surplus in the hands of the United States Government, and if your society is aiding immigrants and will take the necessary data, together with the necessary expenses paid in helping immigrants, you could, in that way draw upon this fund to re-imburse your society.—A. We will pay attention to that and see if we can not get some of that.

Q. Would you impose any head tax for any other purpose than that ?
—A. No, sir ; indeed not.

Q. Do you consider that a worthy purpose, and would you continue that tax ?—A. Well, probably I would. I have not thought of it sufficiently to be positive.

Q. Then you believe in unrestricted immigration to this country ?—A. Yes, sir ; I do.

Q. There is a restriction of immigration to this country—certain classes. Are you aware of the characters that are prevented from landing here ?—A. I know people discharged from penal institutions, etc., paupers.

Q. And lunatics ?—A. And lunatics, of course, and disabled people ; people who are likely to become a public charge.

Q. A charge upon the country ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would you add to that classification any other ?—A. No, sir ; I think not. I am in favor of free immigration to proper persons.

Q. I am now asking you whether you are in favor of unrestricted immigration except to certain classes ?—A. Yes, sir ; objectionable characters excluded, of course.

Q. Excepted ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would you consider an anarchist an objectionable character ?—A. No, I think not.

Q. A Mormon ?—A. I don't know about the Mormon ; but an anarchist is a dangerous man. That is to say, if you let him alone until he runs his danger off he may not be dangerous ; but if you antagonize him, so much the worse.

Q. You believe in letting the anarchists come here then and have their own way ?—A. No, sir ; not much. I would dispose of them a good deal sooner after it is learned they are anarchists. People will say a man is an anarchist when they don't know anything about it. The other day there was a man walking along the street, and I was walking with a gentleman, who said, "that man is an anarchist," and I said, "what is he?" "Why he is an honest carpenter, and works every day for his family." If you can show it and prove that a man is an anarchist, why deport him.

Q. Then you inform this committee from your experience, from your residence here since 1850, you are not aware of any undesirable immigrants coming to Cincinnati ?—A. That none have come.

Q. That no undesirable classes of immigration have come to Cincinnati ?—A. No, sir ; not classes.

Q. Many individuals ?—A. No. I do not know of any. People get along here as peaceably and quietly and nicely as anywhere.

Q. Do you know of any lunatics ?—A. No, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. You came to this country as a result of the revolution in the old country ?—A. Yes sir.

Q. To get away from a monarchy and to get to a republican form of government ?—A. Yes sir.

Q. In other words, you came from principle, as you put it, and those who came with you. There has been a steady inflow into this country, since 1847 and 1848. Now, from your observation, has that inflow produced any effect upon the institutions of this country, upon the civilization of America ?—A. It has all worked for the better. We feel the immigration or we feel the flow, the influx of other people here in politics, especially. A man goes to vote, and we know a good deal better

who he is than before he voted. I don't take that word vote as merely putting the ballot into the ballot-box. Of course that is the last resort, but those who have made themselves familiar with the principles and the modes of our Government. Those are the ones I mean.

Q. My thought is this. You people came here because this is a democratic or a republican form of government?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. For the principle itself?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What I now seek to know, is whether the Government, in your opinion, has been able to assimilate all this foreign immigration, able to take it into itself, and cause it all to take on the American life?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Or has it come in in such a stream that the Government has not been quite able to assimilate it, and it is a little less republican, a little less democratic than it was, and has brought in some of the colorings of the institutions of the old country?—A. No, sir; I do not think it has taken anything from the old country except a big-mouth once in a while.

Q. Is that the anarchist?—A. Those you call anarchists. Those who come to the surface and talk in this country, which they could not do in the old country. There is no danger in those people. Anarchy is an idea, like my own. I am a Republican. You probably are a Democrat. We live together, don't we?

STATEMENT OF AUGUST RAVOGLI.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your official designation?—A. I am a practicing physician in Cincinnati, and am consular agent for Italy, for the three states of Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia.

Q. What are your duties as consular agent?—A. Just the same as a consul. I am compelled to legalize the signature of any notary public, or any act, which an Italian must produce in Italy. For instance, he wants to sell his property in Italy; he is compelled to make out his power of attorney, and then he sends this power of attorney to Italy, in order that his attorney may comply with his will. In order to do that—he can not do that if his act is not legalized for him. So with the civil register. For instance, some one dies here. I am obliged to legalize the signature of the official here, so it may be believed in Italy. Then after a while I must take charge of the Italians, to help them in any business before the officials or authorities of this country.

Q. How many Italians are there in the city of Cincinnati?—A. From my calculation, I think we are in the neighborhood of six thousand.

Q. What pursuits do the men usually follow?—A. It is very different; according to the province from which they come. You can see the Italians here, still the remains of past domination. You know, when Italy was divided into twelve states, each state, for a while, could not do anything else than try to keep the people in ignorance, so that they might be entirely subjected to their will, but now the Italians are gaining a great deal. Still you can see enough of the remains of past dominations. You can see the men coming from the south of Italy, from the different provinces near Naples—they come here—they are laborers, and are compelled to look for work on the building of bridges, railroads, streets, etc. They dig in the ground, and work very hard, and in this way they make their living. That is the man from the

southern part of Italy. The Sicilians are—I have seen them pursue the dealing in southern fruits, selling oranges, lemons, bananas, strawberries, etc., and they also have a trade. When they come here they do not pursue any more their trade, but they quit that entirely, and begin to deal in fruits. The want of language is the great influence in causing them to change their trade. They can not make themselves understood, and so they try sometimes to find work as carpenters, as stone-masons, or bricklayers, but they can not do that because the bosses here can not talk with them, nor they can not understand what they say, and in this way they are making of themselves this kind of people.

Q. You think it is the difference in the languages that causes the immigrant from the northern part of Italy to go into the fruit peddling business?—A. To go into fruit peddling instead of pursuing their trade.

Q. And the men from southern Italy are the men that go to working on the streets, digging ditches, building railroads, etc.?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has Italy a national educational system?—A. In Italy, now, a splendid system.

Q. What per cent of the people of Italy are able to read and write?—A. Unfortunately, about eighteen years ago, it was calculated that of thirty millions of Italians, eighteen millions could not read and write; but now, in the present condition, illiteracy has diminished a great deal, because we have a system of compulsory education. The father who does not send his children to school, has no civil right.

Q. How long since that law was instituted?—A. A few years after the Italian Government took charge of Italy; I think about twenty years ago.

Q. And the penalty under the compulsory education law is forfeiture of civil rights if the father does not?—A. Yes, sir; if he does not send his children to school.

Q. Is it not a fact, Doctor, that the people in southern Italy have not availed themselves to any considerable extent of their educational privileges?—A. They have improved; I can see from the Italians coming now. A great many can read and write, and you can see, after a few months they are here, they look much better; they have a little better education here, are better dressed, and improve a great deal; that you can see.

Q. Why is there this great difference between the people of northern and southern Italy?—A. That is very easily explained. Northern Italy was under the Government of Austria, and those Governments up there have done everything for their instruction. Southern Italy, unfortunately, was under the abominable Government of King Ferdinand, who prohibited the people from going to school. They ruled these people only under religious prejudices, and when they tried to do something, it was under religious laws.

Q. And then it was the difference in the character of the rulers that has brought about this broad difference between northern and southern Italy?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What influences are used in that country to induce the people to come to this country?—A. A great many are induced by their friends. They receive letters saying that they can find better wages than they can in Italy, and so they are glad to come to this country. Some others are induced by the heavy taxations we have in Italy. The taxes are very high in Italy, and some times a poor man, who has a little bit of

property can scarcely make a living, because the taxes absorb a great deal of his living.

Q. What are the daily wages of a mechanic in Italy—a house carpenter?—A. Things have changed a great deal; but I think they run between four and six francs. That is eighty cents to a dollar and twenty cents a day.

Q. Isn't that more money than most of them receive here?—A. Here they are much better paid. These people who work here for the gas office company, they earn \$1.50 a day digging, and at the reservoir they receive from \$1.25 to \$1.50 and \$1.75. The highest paid ones carry the wheelbarrow.

Q. How many of the 6,000 Italians in Cincinnati are from northern Italy?—A. I think you can calculate that one-third will be from the northern part of Italy and two-thirds from the southern part of Italy.

Q. Is the immigration increasing or decreasing in the last three or four years?—A. I think it is increasing some.

Q. Is it increasing chiefly from northern or southern Italy?—A. Probably from southern, but we have also many from northern Italy. They pursue their trade. You know we have many who are working as stone-cutters, especially from Piedmont men who are working, for instance, here at the Chamber of Commerce building. A good many are employed in that trade.

Q. You say those who come here with trades, abandon their trades because they are unable to find employment on account of the language?—A. The language.

Q. Now, after they have been here two or three years, and have learned something of things, is it your observation that they drift back into their old line of business, the mechanical trades?—A. Some do.

Q. Those coming from the northern part of the State are chiefly mechanics, or are they farmers?—A. Some are farmers; the most farmers.

Q. Those coming from the southern part of the State, what were their pursuits at home?—A. Farmers.

Q. Mostly farmers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it your observation that they get into trades after they have been here a time, or do they content themselves with work on the streets, throwing up the grades on the railroads, and work of that character?—A. A great many do this; some, when they can buy a little farm, remain farming.

Q. What per cent. of your people return to Italy within ten years after coming here?—A. Not a great many, and I know that several went back with the intention of remaining to live in Italy, and then came back to this country again.

Q. You do not have here, then, the class of people we met in New York, who come here for the purpose of accumulating a certain sum of money and then going back to the old country; but those who wander as far west as Cincinnati have a definite object in making this country their home?—A. Some have the idea that when they have accumulated a little money they want to go back, but a good many write to their families and have their families come here, and they live with their family and make Cincinnati their home.

Q. Is there a system existing here known as the padrone system?—A. For Cincinnati, I can say it does not exist. And now the Government of Italy has made a very useful law, that nobody can emigrate—nobody can have a passport, unless there is somebody who guarantees

for him in this country employment, or that they can find employment right away. The Government of Italy requires from him an affidavit that such and such a man wants his brother to come here; do you understand?

Q. Yes?—A. He wants his brother in order to help him in his work; for instance, to work here for the water works or gas company. If this man does not make an affidavit, signed by him and two witnesses, that he is earning good wages, and that he is able to take charge of this man—this immigrant who may come here, this man can not get the passport in Italy, and can not come to this country.

Q. Doctor, isn't it a fact that while that is a very wholesome provision, that it is obviated, and that hundreds upon hundreds of Italians are now being brought to this country, this very year, and landed at New York, through certain steam-ship agencies and banks on Elizabeth street and Mott street, New York, and that if they give these assurances to the Government, they are in a general way, and not in the particular and direct way in which you speak?—A. I know many evade this law going to France and passing through France, and in that way evade the law.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You say there are about four thousand Italians here?—A. Oh, I think pretty nearly six thousand, from what I can make of it.

Q. Where are they living, in particular localities?—A. Well, many are living on Front street, Water street, Race street, down near the river. Some others are living up on east Eighth street.

Q. Do many of them live in the same building, or does each one live in a house separate, like families?—A. Those who have families, live altogether. There is one who keeps a house and gives them board, and they live altogether until they can find work in some other place, if they have to go, for instance, in other cities in Ohio. Then they quit here and go for the work.

Q. How many have you known to live in a small room and make a small room their dwelling place?—A. Oh, I don't know; I don't believe it is so bad. They don't live very bad. You have two or three in one room, no more. You know a physician is compelled, very often, to go to their houses and I don't find there are more than two or three in a room.

Q. In a room of what size?—A. A room about one-third of this room.

Q. Give me the figures, please?

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Would you say 10 by 12?—A. About 8 by 10 feet. I don't know because I never measured it.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Now, do these Italians work in a body, or do they mix up with other laborers?—A. Oh, they are usually mixed up with colored people and other people.

Q. Do they have what is called a boss?—A. There is always one who is called the boss, and this man takes an interest in finding work for them.

Q. Then does he furnish them food and stores, and the like?—A. He does usually, when they are in the country. Yes.

Q. And the Italians are expected to buy from him?—A. They are supplied from him, usually.

Q. He is called the shanty boss, isn't he?—A. I do not know.

Q. What term have you for it here?—A. They call it boss. That is all.

Q. But he keeps the shanty?—A. Keeps a little house, little shanty.

Q. Well now, tell us who the boss is here.—A. Here in Cincinnati?

Q. Yes, sir?—A. I know one by the name of Joseph Mozzini.

Q. What is his business?—A. He is acquainted very well with the different contractors, and the contractor goes to him and says "I need a hundred men for to-morrow or day after to-morrow." "All right." He knows where to find those Italians, and he goes around and finds them and sends them to the contractor. The contractor usually makes an agreement with him that he will pay from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day, etc. He received from a dollar to two dollars from these men in order to find this work.

Q. The men pay the head boss for finding them employment. Does the railroad contractor also pay him a fee for finding the men?—A. That I do not know, but I think he receives something.

Q. Does this head boss that you speak of deal in railroad and steamship tickets?—A. No, sir; not at all. When he needs tickets, he sends to Tocci in New York, or somebody else there, but he has nothing to do with that.

Q. You think he does not? Has he a bank; does he handle money?—A. Oh, no.

Q. Do not the men give him money to transmit to this man in New York?—A. Oh, may be, but not very often; not very often.

Q. How do these Italians send money to Italy?—A. How do they send?

Q. Yes, by whom?—A. Well, sometimes they send to the different banks in New York. When they come to me, I send it through the banks.

Q. When they come to you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't they go to this party you have just mentioned?—A. Mozzini?

Q. Yes, sir; and do it through him?—A. Oh, I don't know. They are careful.

Q. I know, and Mozzini is careful to see that he gets a fee from the Italian and also from the contractor. Well, now, in the transmission of money, isn't he careful also in doing that?—A. I never had any complaint about that.

Q. But he does that business?—A. Oh, just as it happens. He does that just as a favor. They don't know the streets. They don't know how to make themselves understood; how to fill up the blank in a post-office, and so Mozzini takes them to the post-office and fills up the blank for them; you understand?

Q. Now, do you know of these Italians going to Americans to have this service done for them, or do they always go to the Italians and their boss?—A. They always address themselves to the Italian; very often come to me, and having work to do, I can not do it for them, for I have no time. I am a practicing physician and am too busy.

Q. Well, don't these bosses ever charge these men at all? They have paid off all the pecuniary obligations they owe to the boss. Don't they belong to him, and aren't they faithful to him and remunerate him for any advances of money he has made to them?—A. Well, of course, they pay him, but they are paid; they receive their own money, and then they pay the boss. Sometimes if this boss has some doubt about the man, then he writes to the contractor not to pay, but to pay him what is due.

Q. For these services and for any advances of money he has made in procuring their passage over here and such things, doesn't he charge a considerable rate of interest?—A. About that I don't know, but I do not think for the ticket he charges anything. He has nothing to do. He simply refers them to Tocci in New York and Barsodi.

Q. Do you know where Barsodi resides?—A. I think Centre street, Nos. 2 and 3.

Q. How far is that from Mulberry street?—A. Not far; I have been there.

Q. They all live in that neighborhood?—A. Barsodi, Tocci, etc.

Q. Now, you seem to know what a padrone is?—A. Oh, yes; I know.

Q. Would you tell us what a padrone is?—A. That was a system of several years ago. A man would engage immigrants in Italy, and carried them to this country and compelled them to work for him, and they were not entitled to have a cent until two or three years had expired, and he would treat them badly and work them very hard. They made a kind of agreement that he was master over their life, a kind of servitude, kind of slavery.

Q. This committee has been to New York and know Mr. Barsodi. Do you say he is not doing that business there, and that this is not a branch of the business he is conducting in New York?—A. These bosses here do you mean?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. I do not know. I could not say that. I have written about this matter also to the Government, and I find when these Italians come here they would be entirely lost, because here is a new language and new society, and there is nobody who would take care of them, take charge of them. They can not express themselves, if they are hungry, to ask for bread.

Q. Don't you think the situation these unfortunate people are in, coming and not being able to be understood, is taken advantage of by Barsodi and these other men—this man you were speaking of here, this Mozzini?—A. May be this happens, but here in Cincinnati, I never heard complaint, and I have heard these Italians talking never badly about these bosses. They are grateful to them. Of course I do not want to support those people. I say it is infamous.

Q. Don't you think that the control that these bosses and padrones exercise over the Italian people here, is inimical to our institutions, the free institutions of this country?—A. In the conditions as I see them here in Cincinnati, I can not say that, because this boss here is nothing more than an intermediate between the men and the contractor. The contractor does not know where to find Italians, and the working-man who comes here does not know where to go to find the contractor. There is nobody to take care of him. When he goes to Mozzini, it is true he has \$2 to pay, but he finds work. He works for two or three or four or five months and earns \$1.50 a day, and he will make a nice little sum, and he is grateful to him.

Q. That is very true; and Mozzini furnishes him with provisions?—A. If they want it.

Q. And he also charges for them and that is his business?—A. Oh, yes; that is his business.

Q. How long has Mozzini been here?—A. Many years, and he has been also in Philadelphia.

Q. Has he accumulated any wealth?—A. I think he has a little money. Now, I also understood there was an Irishman who keeps a grocery on Montgomery road, who does the same business.

Q. Does he keep a saloon in connection with his business?—A. It

may be. It is up on Montgomery road. I can not condemn this system so much because when these Italians come here, unless somebody takes charge of them, they can not find work.

Q. How is it that the Germans—who do not understand our society—have no bosses. They find work don't they?—A. They are in larger numbers. They are different, and the German language is much more understood here in Cincinnati than the Italian language. The Germans have schools; we have none.

Q. Doctor, you spoke of the Italians coming from the south of Italy, having had property; what property generally is in the possession of men coming to this country, or what property generally is in the possession of people who immigrate here in immigrant ships?—A. You mean the property in Italy?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. I say very often they come to me to make powers of attorney to sell their property—little vineyards, or a little farm, or a little house.

Q. Does not their property principally consist of personal property?—A. Oh, the most, but some have a little realty.

Q. What proportion of those coming from southern Italy have landed property?—A. It is difficult for me to tell that, but I think you can calculate that one-fourth of them have property, a little property, there.

Q. Have a little real estate?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of what does it generally consist—how many acres?—A. Some 4 or 5 acres; when they sell they sell usually from these powers of attorney, and I can see what they get for their property. It is about 300 or 400 francs, which is about \$80.

Q. Well, then, their land estates abroad amount to about \$60 or \$80?—A. In southern Italy, I do not know that is the value of the real estate at all. I have been in the larger cities there, but in the little villages I don't know. This class does not come from the first-class cities. It comes from the little villages. Very few come from the larger cities.

Q. I spoke entirely of the southern Italians. I know the northern Italians are better people, but from what we have heretofore gathered the induced emigration from southern Italy has generally been of those persons who own a cow, a goat, and such things as that. Isn't that usually the case—that they were possessed only of a cow, a goat, or a donkey?—A. I never had any occasion to look that up, you know.

Q. What are the taxes in Italy (you said they were very heavy)—is it on real estate or personal property?—A. The real estate. It is thirteen and a half per cent.

Q. Is that a direct tax with them?—A. A direct tax.

Q. What other taxes?—A. Well, there are the taxes imposed by the county and the taxes imposed by the municipality. The taxes are enormous.

Q. That would not ever be paid by persons who did not own real estate. There is no poll-tax there?—A. What is it?

Q. The poll-tax, head-tax, individual tax?—A. Well, there is a tax on what is called the earnings. These poor people don't pay anything. To me they would say, for instance, "You are a physician and you can pay so much."

Q. That is, on the professions and trades?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. On the poor people how is it?—A. It gets to them after awhile. Those who pay the taxes increase the price on the things they sell. Indirectly the people feel the burden of the taxes.

Q. That is the reason I asked you whether there was a direct tax.—A. Not directly, only they feel the burden indirectly.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. How long have you resided in Cincinnati?—A. Nine years and a half.

Q. How many Italians, after living here five years, become citizens of the United States?—A. Oh, of the northern states you can say all are American citizens. They wait the five years in impatience in their desire to become citizens. From the southern states the most intelligent all become citizens.

Q. Now this Mozzini you speak of, receives for obtaining work for these people from \$1 to \$2 from each man?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that the same that an employment office would get in finding a place for a servant girl?—A. Just in the same way.

Q. Does he receive that dollar or two dollars every month out of the wages?—A. No, sir; only the first time when he has the employment given to the men.

Q. How many Italians, of the six thousand that you have here in Cincinnati, are compelled to obtain relief from the overseer of the poor?—A. I think that nobody.

Q. Not one?—A. Not one in Cincinnati. In six months I have had only three apply to me for relief.

Q. Only three out of the whole number?—A. No; these were only coming to Cincinnati, and they came to have some little relief, which I gave them, as the Government allows me some little to distribute in case of necessity or urgency.

Q. What I want to get at is this, whether the Italian residents of this city, who have come here as immigrants, are generally able to take care of themselves?—A. All. They do take care of themselves.

Q. There are no paupers among them?—A. I never heard that one Italian was begging, that he was trying to obtain money in such a way as that.

Q. They are anxious to work steady?—A. Anxious to work, and they work steady.

Q. Those we find here five or six or ten years, do they accumulate money and property?—A. A great many; we have Italians here in very good circumstances.

Q. Are many of them able to send money to their parents or friends?—A. Well, all of these poor laborers send money to their families, because they are all married, and have children, and have to send the little which they can spare to their family. When they see they are living here well they write to their family to come over here. They send the money for their ticket, and so they have their family in Cincinnati.

Q. Now I want to ask you this about the Italians, formerly the man alone came over, but now the man brings his wife and children with him?—A. Well, I think so; they come with their family on account of the friends they have here. Now before, they did not know whether or not they could do any good, whether they could find work, but now, being sure of having something to do here, they come directly with their family, especially among the Sicilians. I have seen a great many families coming here lately.

Q. Do those who go into the fruit-stand business make a good profit and accumulate property or money?—A. They make a good living.

Q. Some make a very handsome sum?—A. About all I can calculate is, they make \$1.50 a day—from \$1 to \$2 a day. These are the lowest class, you know.

Q. I mean a man who has a large fruit store. You have them here. Don't they make more money than a merchant?—A. They that have a

little store, little fruit store or stand, I don't know about that. I know all these Sicilians who take the basket on their arm and go up through Avondale and Walnut Hills, they make from \$1.50 to \$2 a day, clear profit.

Q. You are a practicing physician?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is your practice mostly among the Italians?—A. Well, it is among all kinds of people, but of course about all the Italians come to me.

Q. What is the condition of the Italians in regard to their health, are they as healthy and strong as the other citizens?—A. Healthy and strong. In good health.

Q. Do you find that many of the Italians, when they become sick, have to go to the district office for treatment, or do they employ a physician?—A. They all come to me and pay for it.

Q. You have a district physician in this city who treats people in case they are unable to pay?—A. They never call a district physician. If some one of the family, especially among the Sicilians, is in distress, they are the ones that take charge of that family. It is really pleasant to me to see how they help each other in a case of that kind.

Mr. LEHLBACH. I find that to be the case in our city. We have a great many Italians, and they take care of themselves.

The WITNESS. I know in the city infirmary you will not find an Italian, I don't think.

STATEMENT OF T. E. H. M'LEAN.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your official position?—A. Superintendent of the Cincinnati Hospital.

Q. How long have you been superintendent of the hospital?—A. I have been superintendent about two years and a half.

Q. Did you have any connection with it before that?—A. Over twenty years altogether.

Q. How many patients have you there at this time?—A. About three hundred at present.

Q. How many did you book in the last year?—A. About five thousand in the last year.

Q. Do you keep a record of the nationalities?—A. Of all of them.

Q. Of those in the hospital at this time, what number are of foreign birth?—A. I could not tell you, except as an average. I did not examine that, because I didn't know exactly what questions would be asked me. I have not the figures for last year, but I had the boy look over the reports from 1880 to 1890—1889 is in the printer's hands, and we could not get that, but from 1880 to 1888, I have tabulated it and here it is.

Q. This is for eight years?—A. Yes, sir; I did not have last year, because, as I say, it was in the printer's hands, and I could not get it for you.

Q. I notice here that while you name the various countries, you also name the United States; does that include persons born in the United States?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Without reference to whether or not their parents came from abroad?—A. By looking over the clinical histories, that could have been given, but in our published reports we do not give it.

Q. Then this simply gives the birth of those who are inmates?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. About how many foreign-born citizens have you in Cincinnati?—
A. Well, I have not familiarized myself with the statistics, but I know it is very large.

Q. Now, Mr. McLean, what is the character of this hospital is it a public, free hospital?—A. It is.

Q. There are other hospitals here in the city?—A. A number of hospitals under the charge or auspices of the church, and other small hospitals—society hospitals.

Q. The facts are now, your hospital gets mostly the people who are without means?—A. Mostly so.

Q. And without friends?—A. Mostly so.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Is it the Insane Hospital?—A. No, sir; it is the general city hospital.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. If a man is gathered up in the street, injured, he is sent to this institution? A. Unless he expresses a wish that he does not want to go there.

Q. But as a general thing?—A. Yes, sir; it is maintained by the city.

Q. If a man should have a sunstroke, you would call the patrol and he would be taken to the hospital?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. For 1888, I see you had 1,944 inmates who were natives; that is, persons born in the United States?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have about the same number of persons who were inmates, who were foreign born?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is the foreign born population of Cincinnati equal to the native born?—A. I think not; no, sir; my own impression is that not more than one-third of the population of Cincinnati is foreign born.

Q. The probabilities are that in these other hospitals that are under different management, where people are cared for who have means, or by societies of which they are members, that the larger per cent. of native born people would be cared for there?—A. They would in one of the hospitals, but one of these hospitals is peculiarly a German hospital, in charge of the sisterhood, the Sisters of Mercy, who are Germans, and there I think a very large proportion of their patients would be Germans, probably foreign born. And they take a great many from outside the city. By law, we admit only persons who are residents of the city, unless in case of accident or emergency or cases of necessity. Now these other hospitals (some of them) have arrangements with manufactories, railroad companies and other corporations, to care for their patients; they have contracts with the different railroad companies, to take care of their patients, and I think that a very large proportion of the St. Mary's Hospital, under that sisterhood, would be German.

Q. Now in the list you have prepared there, I see you have 580 colored people in the hospital.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But you do not represent any as having been there prior to that time?—A. That was the first year we made that distinction; previous to that they were included in the native born. They are almost exclusively native born, but in making up the statistics for that year, they were separated, and it will probably be changed. The clinical reports would show that for each year.

Q. Do you find of those that come to your hospital for treatment, any

difference between the foreign born and native born, in any way?—A. In what respect?

Q. With regard to means, average condition?—A. Well, I think the foreign born are largely composed of the laboring classes, and that a much larger proportion of them are objects of charity, particularly the Irish.

Q. Particularly the Irish?—A. Yes, sir; the Germans next, but not as large a proportion of them.

Q. You have a larger German population than Irish?—A. Very much; yes, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Have you almshouses here?—A. Yes, sir; we have an infirmary here, where they are sent after convalescence if they have no home to go to, unless they are permanently disabled.

Q. You do not take into your institution any person who is not sick or disabled?—A. No, sir.

Q. The poor are sent to the almshouse?—A. All acute diseases and injuries are always brought to us, and when the doctor says they are cured, or if they are permanently disabled, or if they simply want a home for the rest of their lives, we do not keep them any longer than to give ordinary treatment. The average time of residence in our hospital has been reduced in later years. In 1861 the average time of residence in the hospital was nearly ninety days; last year only about twenty-seven days.

Q. You have the insane people?—A. No, sir; there is an insane hospital connected with the city.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How do you account for the reduction from ninety days to twenty-seven days?—A. We account for it by better hospital treatment, improved methods, and more strict regulations for keeping them after they are convalescent; better institutions to send them to.

Q. What per cent of the immigrants that come to the city get into your hospital within a year after arriving?—A. Well, I could not say; it would be simply a guess.

Q. You have no data to base that on?—A. No, sir; not at all.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Are there many or few? Give us some approximation.—A. We get a great many that have been in the country less than a year; the proportion I could not give, but it is quite a large number.

Q. Do you find any disposition on the part of this German society to take any oversight over their recently arrived immigrants?—A. No, sir; unless they belong to some benevolent order or something of that kind.

Q. You think they have to belong to some sort of a society to get it?—A. This so-called German Protective Society—I do not know of any oversight they have been taking.

Q. This hospital the women are caring for that you spoke of a moment ago?—A. That is a church hospital; that is maintained by the Sisters of Mercy; they have nothing to do with that. Occasionally they ask us to take cases that they won't treat. They won't take venereal or obstetrical cases.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You don't have many Italians in your hospital?—A. Lately a few, but not a large proportion.

Q. In 1888 you had thirty-nine?—A. That is small, and they are generally very sick men and without a home. A great many of them are fresh arrivals, who are very sick and have to be taken care of in the hospital. They haven't the means nor opportunity to be taken care of. In 1889, I think, you will find a much larger proportion than is shown there.

Q. (By the Chairman :) We will take this statement and incorporate it in your testimony.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Total.
Austria.....	7	6	6	8	12	5	10	5	3	62
Australia.....		1	1	2		2				6
Arabia.....								1		1
Brazil.....	1	1								2
Belgium.....	2		3	1				2		8
Canada.....	42	37	33	24	31	29	20	43	19	278
Colored.....									580	580
China.....		1					1			2
Denmark.....				1	1	1	2	1	3	9
England.....	73	79	82	68	78	76	79	72	61	668
France.....	18	17	20	18	9	6	20	17	19	144
Germany.....	475	637	836	678	566	629	599	658	823	5,901
Holland.....	2	8	5	4	9	2	4	6		40
Hungary.....					1	1			2	4
Ireland.....	587	586	532	456	434	432	491	511	567	4,596
Italy.....	12	6	1	7	14	14	22	30	39	145
Japan.....							1			1
Malta.....							3			3
Mexico.....					2					2
Norway.....									2	2
Ocean.....	3			1						4
Poland.....									7	7
Russia.....	2	3	23	19	18	16	17	27	25	150
Scotland.....	22	28	28	18	19	18	27	22	20	202
Switzerland.....	19	39	16	26	23	28	24	39	15	229
Spain.....	2	1		1					2	6
Sweden.....	3	4	1	1	1	1	4	3		18
Turkey.....	1	1								2
Unknown.....	10	37	79	55	17	44	23	78	43	386
United States.....	1,976	2,217	2,552	1,914	1,937	1,955	2,288	2,537	1,944	19,320
West Indies.....	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	6		20
Wales.....	12	13	7	3	6	5	6	1		53
Total.....	3,271	3,724	4,228	3,308	3,180	3,255	3,642	4,059	4,174	32,839

T. E. H. McLEAN,
Superintendent.

CINCINNATI HOSPITAL,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

STATEMENT OF PHILIP A. RITTWIGER.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What official position do you now hold?—A. I am one of the City Infirmary directors.

Q. How long have you occupied that position?—A. I have been there three years.

Q. Have you had any connection with the infirmary prior to that time?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you give any personal attention to the business?—A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. How much of your time is devoted to it?—A. Well, the biggest part of my time; I have nothing else to do.

Q. In these institutions there are usually directors, one or two who

give their attention to its management, and the others only when the board meets. We want to know your precise relation—whether you are directly and immediately in charge?—A. Oh, no; we have a superintendent who runs it. We meet here in the city three times a week. There are three directors. We transact all the business in the city, but the law compels each director to make one visit a week to the institution, but I have been in the habit of going out two or three times a week.

Q. Do they serve with pay or without?—A. They get twelve hundred dollars a year each.

Q. How many patients were in the infirmary last year?—A. Last year was 728.

Q. Have you a record of the nationalities?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you give them, please?—A. Yes, sir. Germany (that is, of the nativity of Germany), 235; United States (that includes everybody born here), 233; Ireland, 223; France, 5; Switzerland, 6; Scotland, 1; Holland, 2; Canada, 3; England, 19; Russia, 1.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. None from Italy?—A. Well, I think year before last this doctor that was here had 1 that he had us keep for him just a week; he was a stranger here.

Q. Is the infirmary maintained by the city?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are the classes of cases you have there?—A. They are mostly incurable and infirm old people. I have their ages here from twelve months up. Last year we had 2 under twelve months of age. These were children we got from the hospital.

Q. Do you take women who are about to become mothers?—A. No, sir; unless we sometimes get hold of a family here who are out of means and not able to be taken care of. Those we have to take, but when they are in that condition, a month previous to being confined, we have them transferred to the hospital, and after they get over their illness and are able to be moved we have to take them back, if there are no friends to take care of them, and take care of them until there are some other means for them to get along.

Q. Then yours is purely an infirmary, people who are suffering chiefly from advancing age, rather than people who are suffering from some accident or from some acute disease?—A. There are a great many we get from the hospital who are incurable; no place to go; no friends; no money. They are citizens of the city.

Q. Many chronic cases?—A. Yes, sir; we have a great many of those chronic cases.

Q. Have you examined the records so as to be able to state whether or not there is an increase or decrease of the foreign born in the infirmary?—A. I did not notice that particularly. All I have got is the last year's report. I was called here rather suddenly and did not know what was wanted. I supposed, it was something of this kind, however.

Q. The committee would like to know whether the percentage of those dependent on charity is increasing or decreasing, as the years go by.—A. Well, of course, the population increases, and the number in the infirmary, I know, increases right along.

Q. There is about a certain percentage of foreign population in Cincinnati that I imagine has changed very little in the last eight or ten years.—A. Yes, sir; now, if you want their ages, I can give you that?

Q. Let me ask you this question here—I think it is important—you have got seven hundred and twenty-eight?—A. Yes, sir; last year.

Q. And out of that number one hundred and seventy-three are from two to fifty years old, and the remainder are from fifty to one hundred years old?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Showing that the bulk are from sixty to seventy and from seventy to eighty, you say?—A. Yes, sir. Then we have another table—male, female, white, and colored.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Give us the white and colored?—A. Male white, 422; female white, 255; colored male, 18; colored female, 11; white female children, 3; colored male children, 7; colored female children, 5.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. I want to ask you how many Irish citizens you have in Cincinnati—that is, Irish naturalized citizens?—A. I could not say that.

Q. About as many as you have Germans?—A. No, I think there are more Germans than Irish.

Q. In your institution as a class there are more Irish in proportion to the population than any other class?—A. I always thought so, but in the last report there is not.

Q. I mean in proportion to the population?—A. Oh, yes; that is correct.

Q. There are not as many Irish here in Cincinnati as there are native-born Americans. You have 728 inmates, and only 233 native-born Americans?—A. And that includes forty-one colored people.

Q. They are natives?—A. Yes, sir; you said you wanted to know about the per cent. I think there is a small increase, but I don't think it is much. Of course you would have to count the population. It increases every year. What raised our figures so high over seven hundred, there was a new law passed here some four or five or six years ago in reference to incurable lunatics (harmless lunatics they call them), and they were saddled on to the infirmary. There are ninety to a hundred of them, which helped swell the number.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Well, this is yet the almshouse?—A. We call it the Infirmary of the City of Cincinnati.

STATEMENT OF GUSTAV TAFEL.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How long have you resided in Cincinnati?—A. Since 1847.

Q. Where were you born?—A. In Wurtemberg, Germany.

Q. Did you come to Cincinnati immediately on arriving in the United States?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any connection with any German or other foreign society in this city?—A. In this city, oh, yes, sir; quite a number of them.

Q. Well, we have had a gentleman here who was president of the German Aid Society. Have you any connection with that?—A. I am connected with what we call the Turner's Association, and then a literary club.

Q. How many Germans, that is, foreign-born citizens, have you in Cincinnati?—A. It is generally assumed that one-third of the population is German. Now, we generally include the direct descendants.

Q. The children of foreign-born Germans, and the foreign-born Ger-

mans themselves make one-third. What per cent. of your population is Irish?—A. Less than that; one-fifth I think.

Q. Have you any considerable number of people from any other nationality?—A. There are Poles here, and they have a church in this city. There are Bohemians, but no considerable number. The Hollanders have a church here.

Q. Have you any number of Russian Jews?—A. There are quite a number here, I believe.

Q. You have no estimate of the number?—A. It seems to me they rather pass through here than stop here. When this exodus commenced, the Israelites of this city assisted a good many on, and a good many remained here, I presume; but no considerable number, I presume.

Q. Have you any Hungarians?—A. I don't know how many.

Q. How many German papers are printed in the city?—A. There are three dailies—four dailies. Well, let's see. There is one Jewish-German paper, one Protestant, one Catholic, and one American-German. There may be others, but these are all I can think of just now. Of course there are weekly papers, too.

Q. Is it your observation that a large per cent. of the Germans take the German papers?—A. Those that are born in the old country, the majority, I presume, take papers in both languages. It is the less educated class probably, that take the German papers only.

Q. Oh, there are many Germans who take both the German and American papers?—A. A great many; yes sir. Business men, as a rule, of course. They could not get along without.

Q. So while the American really takes none but the American paper, the more educated and business class of Germans take the American papers, and German as well?—A. I know a good many Americans who take German papers. Those who have been abroad, or have learned the language here, and want to get efficient in the language.

Q. Do you notice any increase in the tide of immigration into Cincinnati of recent years?—A. It has just been regarded as practically stopped from Germany to Cincinnati.

Q. Practically stopped; how long since?—A. Well, there are some friends of those who are here come, but the great tide of immigration is going to the northwest.

Q.—Are there any efforts being put forth at this time, by any societies or any interest at all in this community, to induce German immigration?—A. No sir, we have a society, Mr. Shan here is the agent of it, to assist those that come over.

Q. That is the Aid Society?—A. Yes sir; that is the Aid Society.

Q. But you have no society that seeks to secure German immigration?—A. No sir.

Q. Do you know whether there is a society here, of any kind, that seeks to induce immigration here, of any people?—A. There never has been any that I know about.

Q. What do you understand to be the inducing cause of Germans to come to this country?—A. You might call it two fold or three-fold. Perhaps it is to a large extent heads of families who want to prevent their sons from being compelled to do military service.

Q. To do military service?—A. Military service in the old country, and a great many young men who object to it, get away; a great many of them, and heads of families who do not like the prospect of seeing their sons drafted into the army; others who think their children will have a better show in this country, of making a living for themselves and getting ahead in the world, and even political causes. The time I

came over here, and a good time afterwards, in 1847 and 1848, and along in the fifties, the democratic and republican Germans were, a large number of them, compelled to leave the old country, for, having participated in the different attempts to establish a republic out there.

Q. Did any large number of those revolutionists locate in Cincinnati?—A. Oh, yes, a great many; a good many of them came to Cincinnati.

Q. Well, they have become a very influential class of citizens, have they not?—A. They have, undoubtedly.

Q. There is a tax of 50 cents levied on the immigrant landing in the United States at this time; would you consider it advisable to enlarge that tax?—A. A per capita tax?

Q. Yes, sir, 50 cents per capita; permit me to say, if you are not prepared to answer just at this moment, that that 50 cents landing tax is not intended as a restricting measure, for any other purpose than simply to—A. Defray expenses?

Q. Simply as an administrative measure, to pay the expense of administering the law, first; and next, as 50 cents a head will collect a very large sum of money in the course of a year, the Government has, with that money, built one of the finest hospitals in the United States on Ward's Island, and every immigrant who lands in the United States, and falls into destitution within one year after landing, may be sent to New York at the expense of this fund, and be cared for there in the hospital. The 50-cent tax has been found abundant for all the expenses of the administration of this law, for the building of this hospital, and for its maintenance in a very splendid way. Now do you believe, to leave the landing tax as it is, at 50 cents, is best, or do you believe it to be advisable to put on a special per capita tax?—A. If that amount has been found sufficient, I suppose it would be best to let it remain as it is.

Q. In other words, you do not want a tax to serve in any way as a restrictive feature of immigration?—A. A sort of a tariff?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. No, sir.

Q. It has been suggested that each immigrant, on landing, be compelled to show a certain amount of money as an evidence of his thrift and economy and ability to take care of himself. Would you consider such a test advisable?—A. What is the amount, please?

Q. Some people have said \$100 for each immigrant, that he should show; some placed it at \$500.—A. I would not think that advisable or expedient.

Q. In your estimation, then, the amount of money which a man may possess on landing in this country ought to cut no figure with our reception of him here as a citizen?—A. I think the advantage is entirely on the part of the United States, to receive citizens who have obtained their education at the expense of the mother country, and who come here in good health, able to work. I have heard it said often that it is worth \$1,000 to any country that gets an educated immigrant.

Q. Worth \$1,000 to any country that can get an educated immigrant to emigrate to it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There has been an educational test suggested, that is, that each immigrant of the age of eighteen should be able to read and write in his own language before he would be permitted to land; what would you think of such a test as that?—A. I do not know that I would look with favor on that restriction.

Q. What per cent. of the people in Germany are able to read and

write?—A. Practically, all the children there are compelled to learn to read and write.

Q. An educational test, then, would cut no figure on the German immigrant?—A. No, sir, it would not; still I think there are a great many even dull persons, who are unable to read and write here, possessed of practical intelligence, and that goes a great way towards enabling a man to become a useful citizen.

Q. What per cent. of the Scandinavians are able to read and write?—A. I am entirely without any figures or knowledge as to that.

Q. Is it not understood that the Scandinavians are, next to the Germans, the best educated people on the continent?—A. The most steady and industrious, I believe; yes, sir.

Q. But you don't feel that it is advisable to make a change in the law in either one of these respects suggested?—A. No, sir; it does not strike me that way.

Q. Do you know how many naturalizations took place in this city in 1888?—A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. Were there a very large number?—A. I can only say this, from being in the court-house almost daily, that there are no such crowds of late years as there used to be of applicants for citizenship.

Q. You say there are less?—A. Less; yes, sir.

Q. Less than there used to be?—A. Less than there used to be.

Q. Have there been any complaints of violation of the naturalization laws?—A. I don't know of any at all.

Q. It has been complained of that at the present time a man applying for his final papers is taken before the judge of the court, who asks him certain questions provided by the statute, but that the transaction is entirely oral. After the man has answered the questions he takes an additional oath and the papers are granted to him. Afterwards it may appear that that man was not entitled to naturalization, and that there was false swearing in the case, that there was some difference between the witnesses swearing in behalf of the applicant, and the judge on the bench is only able to say: "I have so many of these cases to attend to that I can not remember whether I asked this special witness these special questions or not; I can only know that it is my uniform custom to do so, but in the hurry of naturalizing fifty or a hundred persons in one day just preceding the election why it is just possible that all of the questions were not asked." Now it has been suggested that all these questions shall be printed, and that the applicant and the witness shall write their answers, to which the jurat shall be affixed, and that these affidavits shall become part of the record.—A. That would seem to be a very good addition to the law; I would say that that ought to be done.

Q. Would you recognize that as working any hardship on the applicant for citizenship?—A. I do not. Where the applicant did not understand the English language, why the aid of an interpreter would have to be invoked any how.

Q. Is it not a fact that in a majority of cases of naturalization where difficulties arise afterwards, and fraud is charged, that the fraud was not intentionally perpetrated by the applicant for citizenship, but by the political swearer-in, who brought him there to get him naturalized, and who was willing to swear to almost anything in order to get a vote?—A. I have read of such instances in New York, but I don't know of any to my knowledge.

Q. You think you don't have any fraudulent naturalization in Cin-

cinnati?—A. No, sir, not to my knowledge; to my recollection, there has been no such charge.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. So far as your people here in Cincinnati are concerned it is unnecessary to change the law at all?—A. As far as Cincinnati is concerned, I should say so; yes, sir.

Q. And there would be no objection to a change of that kind, which does not increase the term of five years, but which merely is a preventive measure, to deter people from swearing to a falsehood?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There is no hardship on any one?—A. I have noticed of late the judges are more searching in their examination of applicants, and there have been several refusals; for instance, where they professed entire ignorance of the nature of our institutions, the judge refused to have them admitted, and there was no complaint at all.

Q. I understood you to say you have resided here since 1850?—A. 1847.

Q. You have watched the growth of the city and are conversant with the different nationalities that come here as immigrants?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Hasn't that immigration been very beneficial to your city?—A. It has, undoubtedly.

Q. And you certainly would not like to see any hindrance thrown in the way which would curtail it in the future?—A. Undoubtedly so.

Q. Don't you think the feeling of your citizens here is, that you would like to obtain more immigrants than to have it cease?—A. Yes, sir. It is claimed that one-half of the real estate in the county is in the hands of Germans. The laboring men have their own homes. They are great buyers of lots.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you mean to say that one-half of it in value, or one-half of the acreage?—A. Well, I presume that the most valuable part of it, or business part of it, is in the hands of Americans.

Q. The ownership of a few blocks in the heart of Cincinnati might be equal to the ownership of 50,000 acres in the county?—A. Well, I have more especial reference to lots with houses on them.

Q. Homes?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The people who own 50,000 acres here are very likely to be of greater benefit to the community or country than a half-dozen citizens who own a half dozen squares in the heart of a great city?—A. Well, yes. You would have to look elsewhere than in Hamilton County, Ohio, for such large owners of real estate.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. How long does the immigrant, coming to this State, have to reside here before he can vote?—A. One year, I think, before he can vote here.

Q. Can he vote without taking out his first papers?—A. Oh, no; he can not vote until he is naturalized.

Q. He has to have both papers?—A. Both papers.

Q. Then he can not vote here until he has been here five years?—A. No, I was mistaken. He must have been a resident of the country at least five years, of course.

Q. But he has to have both papers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And be a resident of your State one year?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. He must be a citizen of the United States?—A. Certainly.

Q. Some States allow them to vote after making their declarations to become citizens?—A. Yes.

Q. In Missouri they do that, too, but I understand the law here is the same as in New Jersey; a man must be a citizen?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have given this immigration matter considerable attention, and have come to the conclusion that, as far as the interests of your people are concerned, you desire no change in the present immigration law?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in the naturalization law, you would not be in favor of any change but to make the applicant and his witnesses sign the affidavit in order to prevent fraud—you would not consider that unreasonable?—A. No, sir; no hardship arising out of that at all that anybody could complain of.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE SHEU.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you hold any official position in the German Aid Society?—

A. Yes, sir; I am the agent of it.

Q. How long have you acted as an agent?—A. Since 1886.

Q. Since 1886?—A. Yes sir.

Q. Had you any connection with the association prior to that time?—No.

Q. What are your duties as agent; what do you do?—A. I have to pay the aid to the immigrants and other people; people that need a little help, I pay it out to them.

Q. You keep the office?—A. Yes sir.

Q. And when the German immigrant gets stranded here and wants to be helped, you are the one that has the talk with him, and gives him the assistance?—A. Yes sir.

Q. How many people have your society aided in the last year?—A. Well, not much difference; always the same, about.

Q. How many people did you aid last year?—A. About thirty-two hundred last year.

Q. Then there were thirty-two hundred immigrant people who came to Cincinnati last year?—A. Those were not all immigrants; may be they might have been in the city fifteen or twenty years.

Q. How many were immigrants?—A. Well, sometimes we would get five or six in a week, and in the winter time, fifteen or eighteen.

Q. A week?—A. Yes, sir; there is a big difference in summer and winter, you know.

Q. Were two thousand of the three thousand immigrants?—A. No, sir; not half.

Q. Was one thousand of them?—A. Yes, sir, I believe so; about that.

Q. How many German immigrants landed in Cincinnati last year?—A. I can not tell that.

Q. How many do you think? As the agent of this Society, you ought to be better posted on this than any other man in town?—A. Well, if they don't call, I don't find it out. Some that have money don't call at the office. If they are out of money they call for assistance, and we give them a lodging ticket or money, and try to find them work.

Q. You try to find work for them?—A. Yes sir.

Q. Of the thousand immigrants you helped last year, how many of them did you find work for?—A. Oh, most half of them.

Q. Do you find that those immigrants you have to find work for generally stick to the work after they get it, and take care of themselves?—A. The manufacturers like the immigrants better for workmen than the people who have been here. They are more steady.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. They don't take so many days off?—A. Yes sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your experience about the wages the manufacturers pay them; do they give them the same wages?—A. They give them the same wages.

Q. You find no disposition on the part of the manufacturers to take advantage of the immigrant and give him less wages?—A. I never heard of that.

Q. Have there ever been any complaints by your laboring men in Cincinnati that your German immigrants or other immigrants coming here cut down their wages?—A. Some of the workmen; if you will look to the matter, though, you will find out it does not.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Those you have taken care of, did they find it necessary to apply to a society because they were sick temporarily, and it was only for a short time that you had to help them, or did you have to keep them a long time?—A. We never had to keep them longer than three or four days; that was all.

Q. They merely came to you and you obtained work for them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And while they were looking for work, if they had no money, you gave them subsistence?—A. We gave them a ticket for sleeping and eating, and may be money.

Q. So it is merely a temporary arrangement until they can turn around and find something to do? They are not paupers?—A. No, sir.

Q. You did not consider them so?—A. No, sir; we can not do that.

Q. But merely because they had no place to go to, they came to your society, and you obtained work for them too?—A. I try my best; sometimes I can not get it for them.

Q. Of the number that applied, that you aided last year, did you obtain work for most of them, or did they obtain work?—A. We were very successful in obtaining work.

Q. So there were none permanently on your hands?—A. Oh, no, sir.

STATEMENT OF M. A. JACOBI.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Please state your occupation.—A. I am editor of the Freie Presse.

Q. How long have you resided in Cincinnati?—A. Since 1852.

Q. And are you a naturalized citizen?—A. I was naturalized in 1857.

Q. What is your place of nativity?—A. Prussia.

Q. From your observation of the condition of this city, as far as the immigration question is concerned, have the immigrants been beneficial to its growth and prosperity?—A. Yes, sir; I can say they have been influential in forwarding the growth and welfare of the city.

Q. We have now from five to six hundred thousand immigrants coming in to this country every year?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they come from all parts of Europe?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where formerly we had more German and English and Irish immigrants, they come now in large numbers from Bohemia, Russia, Poland, and Italy. A great many of these people have been thought to be undesirable immigrants, and the question has come up whether it would not be advisable to put some restriction on immigration?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What would be your opinion in regard to that?—A. My opinion is that, in effect, there are some of these elements that are undesirable.

Q. They are undesirable?—A. Yes, sir; I refer especially to those coming from Slavonia, Italy, Hungary, and all of those places in there, because I do not believe they come here to stay here and become citizens of the country, but just to make a little money and then go back to their native state and live as a capitalist, because a couple hundred dollars, in the minds of those people, is a large capital, a large amount of money.

Q. Is it your opinion that this state of affairs is such that something ought to be done in changing the law to restrict immigration?—A. No, sir; I don't think that would be necessary. In my view, if our present immigration and naturalization laws were carried out strictly and conscientiously, I think they are sufficient to keep out these undesirable elements. I am certain that if the officers who have to carry out the laws do their duty, it will be impossible for these people to become citizens.

Q. It has been suggested that the law should be so amended as to require an educational qualification of each immigrant; that is, he should be able to read and write in his own native language. It has been suggested that if such a feature as this were incorporated in the immigration law, it would exclude many of that class which you say are undesirable, while it would not hinder the Scandinavian, the German or English immigrant from coming in. Now, would you be in favor of such a restrictive measure?—A. Some are very good theories, but you can't carry them well out in practice. Now I think a better law would apply to those born in this country, as those emigrating here, because you know there are millions here, especially in the South, who are unable to read and write. Still, I think it would be very difficult to carry out such a law. I think it would be too cumbersome and too tedious. Take these thousands of immigrants coming to this country, I admit something ought to be done to keep out the elements that we consider undesirable, but it would be very difficult.

Q. That is the reason we are here?—A. I think if any provision of that kind would be adopted, I think it would be better to insert it in our naturalization laws. For instance, a provision which makes it obligatory on any one desiring to become a citizen to be able to read and write in his own native language.

Q. The naturalization law?—A. Yes, sir; I mean such a provision, would, in my opinion, better be incorporated in the naturalization law.

Q. Then, as I understand it, you think the immigration laws, as they now stand would be sufficient to keep out that undesirable element, provided they were executed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But in regard to the naturalization law, you would be in favor, as I understand it, of an educational qualification, requiring the applicant for naturalization to be able to read and write in his own language?—A. Well, I will say read.

Q. Read?—A. Yes, sir, able to read the Constitution and laws of the country in his native language. Understand me, I think—I esteem this as desirable.

Q. Would you advise a change in the law? That is the point?—A. It is a very important matter to change the fundamental law of the country.

Q. Of course, we all, I suppose, believe that it would be desirable for every citizen to be able to read and write?—A. The question is in regard to making inroads on these laws which have been in existence now for nearly a century. The great question is, would it be desirable. I modify my answer to this. I think it would be desirable if it could be carried out without shaking the fundamental law of the country.

Q. Without checking the desirable immigration?—A. Yes, sir, I mean—well, you understand.

Q. I understand what you mean, I think.—A. But whether it would be advisable to carry it out, that would be a different thing.

Q. You think it would be desirable to do something to restrict this undesirable immigration, but you are not in your own mind clear as to whether it would be a wise thing to change the law at present?—A. That is the idea.

Q. Isn't it for this reason that you fear that the law, if changed, while it might keep out the undesirable element, which is perhaps only a small percentage, it would hinder a great many of the desirable people from coming here?—A. That is the idea; yes, sir.

Q. In the naturalization law, you have already said that you think it is desirable to have every applicant for naturalization educated, at least so far as to be able to read the Constitution of the United States?—A. In his native tongue.

Q. Would you think it desirable or feasible to embody that in the present naturalization law?—A. I think the same rules apply that you mentioned a while ago, the same possible exception. It is always very dangerous.

Q. Do you think there are many frauds committed in naturalization here?—A. For a number of years we have very little trouble whatever. In former years, this place was one of the worst. Lately, and especially since our new election laws have been carried into effect, we have very little of it.

Q. Do you get much immigration here now?—A. We get very little of the immigration to this country. It passes by us to a very great extent, but we are now getting more than we used to get. During the last four or five years, through our railroad connections, we are getting it, and especially a very desirable portion of it.

Q. There is very little of the undesirable element that comes here?—A. The immigrants coming here are mostly Germans and the better class of Italians; not those you will find in New York for instance.

Q. What kind of citizens do those Italians who are coming here make?—A. I believe they are mostly from northern Italy, and are more intelligent and more desirable than the southern Italians.

Q. Do they make good citizens?—A. As far as I know, yes, sir. I haven't heard any complaint about their being any worse or any better than any of the other population.

STATEMENT OF HERMAN R. GOEBEL.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Please state your name and what official position you now hold ?—

A. Herman P. Goebel, probate judge of Hamilton county, Ohio.

Q. How long have you been probate judge ?—A. For the last five years.

Q. Does naturalization take place before your court ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does it take place there exclusively, or is it one of the courts ?—

A. It is one of the courts. The common pleas and United States courts have jurisdiction of it also.

Q. How many persons were naturalized before your court in the year 1888 ?—A. I am sorry, not having anticipated a call of this kind, that I did not get from the clerk the exact number.

Q. Approximately ?—A. I should say probably a thousand to fifteen hundred.

Q. What per cent. of these were German ?—A. I should say 90 per cent.

Q. What per cent. were Irish ?—A. Well, I would say about 9 per cent., and the others scattering

Q. Haven't you a larger per cent. of Germans being naturalized before your court, probably, than before other courts of the city ?—A. Yes, sir ; I think it is probably due to the fact that the clerks are German and I am a German.

Q. Can you give us an estimate ?—A. Our present county clerk, of course he can speak German, but his deputies are not Germans, and of course, I am the only one in office at present who is a German, and who has authority to naturalize foreigners.

Q. What is your estimate of the number of persons naturalized in this city and county per year. Locate it to the year 1888 ?—A. I can form no estimate, because I don't know what the county clerk does or the United States courts. In making that estimate of a thousand to fifteen hundred, I have probably taken a Presidential year, there being a greater number issued.

Q. As a fact but few men are naturalized in the off years ?—A. No, at the beginning of our election laws, that is, about the passage of them and the enforcement of them, the register required the voter to exhibit his papers. My experience has been from that, that a great many people have voted who were not naturalized at all.

Q. A great many people had voted who had not been naturalized ?—A. Who had not been naturalized. Under my observation, a great many of them who I had known from boyhood up, and who I had assumed were citizens, who I know had voted, and who had held office.

Q. After the passage of the law, they had to go and be naturalized ?—A. No, they had to exhibit their papers, and for that reason, came and got naturalized.

Q. What is the law in this State in regard to voting ; does one vote on filing declaration of intention to become a citizen ?—A. No, sir. You can make your declaration of intention at any time. Then, of course, let me put it this way, a man may make his declaration of intention to-day, having been a resident of Ohio for three years. Then to him, are issued his first papers. After the expiration of two years, and he has resided five years within the United States, and one year within the State, upon the testimony of a citizen as to his char-

acter and standing, and as to his qualifications, the second papers are issued, and then he becomes naturalized.

Q. And then, and not until then, he is privileged to vote ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. We have several States, you know, where they are privileged to vote on making their declaration of intention ; my own State, Indiana, for instance ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has there been any trouble in these later years, in regard to or on account of fraudulent naturalizations ?—A. Not to my knowledge. There has been no prosecution that I can now remember, at all, for obtaining papers fraudulently. I know of no case at present. Of course, there has been illegal voting.

Q. It has been suggested by many citizens, and the suggestion is now embodied in a bill known as the Kinsey bill, framed by Congressman Kinsey, of St. Louis, Missouri, requiring the questions heretofore put by the judge to be on a printed affidavit, the answers to be written by the applicant, and the answers of the witness to be written by him, the jurat, and on this the naturalization paper issued, and these papers go on record ?—A. I think that is a very good and wise provision.

Q. That is because of the inability of the prosecuting attorney to make out a case where there is an indictment for fraudulent naturalization. The judge, in most instances, says it is his uniform custom to ask certain questions ; when a witness comes up before him in behalf of an applicant, who is now under indictment he can not tell whether he asked those particular questions from this particular witness or not. Would you now, from your long experience in the matter, feel that such a procedure would add any particular hardship to the person seeking to become a citizen ?—A. I think not, although we have experienced a little difficulty in naturalizing, because the man, probably, could not get a man, a citizen, who had known him long enough, but your question was whether it would be a hardship on the applicant, if he were compelled to answer those questions ?

Q. Get up the proper affidavit ?—A. I think not.

Q. You will observe the answers are to be the same, only they are written in the one case, and oral in the other ?—A. I think not.

Q. Are there any changes you would suggest in the naturalization laws ?—A. I have not given the matter sufficient thought to be able to make any suggestions. My experience is those who have applied to me are of the laboring class, who are not educated, but who make good citizens.

Q. Now, let me ask you, Judge, of the thousand people that you have naturalized in one year, what per cent. of that thousand, as far as your observation goes, is unable to read and write ?—A. I would say 50 per cent.

Q. That one-half of those whom you naturalized last year were unable to either read or write ; do you mean in the English or in their own language ?—A. I am speaking of the English language. I find a great many can write their name alone, in German, and can read. Yes ; I shall probably increase that as far as the English language is concerned—unable to read and write in English.

Q. You put it at 60 per cent. ?—A. I would.

Q. What per cent. of that thousand naturalized in 1888, were unable to read and write their own language ?—A. None, I would put that.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. Let us see whether the judge has the opportunity of knowing

this?—A. They have to sign their applications. I would say hardly five per cent.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Hardly 5 per cent.?—A. Yes, sir; they can always manage to write their name.

Q. Then I understand you to say that you would not regard the affidavit, which I described as provided for in the Kinsey bill, as adding any particular hardship to the applicant?—A. If you mean it is just to be reduced to writing to be signed by the applicant, the questions and answers, and the answers to be signed by the applicant, I would see no hardship in that.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. That is all the bill provides. If the man tells the truth it would not harm him any more than if it was not done in writing. It is to preserve a record to punish those who commit perjury.—A. Well, I believe that it is all right.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. It was suggested over at St. Louis by Mr. Marshall, a witness, that the application should be in the form of a petition to the court, together with an affidavit; that affidavit could be taken any place where the party might be, before any officer authorized to administer an oath; that paper to be filed in court, and then the final application also sworn to, and a transcript of the record transmitted to a certain place, so as to have a full record of all persons, at one place, who were naturalized. What do you think of that?—A. Well, you must bear in mind that the rush for naturalization is just a few days preceding an election.

Q. Do you have a registration law here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long does a party have to be registered before he can vote?—A. The registry board has allowed three or four days within the month for registration.

Q. Before the election?—A. I don't mean three or four days preceding the election; but, say, within thirty days.

Q. A person naturalized would have to be naturalized and get his papers at least thirty days before the election, in this State, wouldn't he?—A. Yes, sir; before he could vote.

Q. Before he could vote at the next succeeding election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that nobody can be naturalized the day before an election and vote at that election?—A. Yes; they permit him to be registered, but mark him "papers to be exhibited," or something, whatever the excuse might be.

The register permits him to be registered—suppose he becomes of age the day preceding the election. Now, he must register before he can vote, but he would not be entitled to his papers until the day before the election. They permit that man to register, but they won't let him vote unless he exhibits his papers on election day. There is where the difficulty would arise if you should complicate matters as you have suggested.

Q. He will register an alien who is entitled to his papers, if he presented them on election day, exhibited them?—A. In other words, they will permit him to vote.

But if you have to go through certain form, which will take time, and take the class of people we have in large cities, who take no interest in elections, and care nothing about that until just a few days before the election, and then leave their work and come there and com-

plain because their wants can not be attended to, you see the difficulty that might arise if you had a complicated way of naturalizing.

Q. Do I understand you to recommend a change in the naturalization law; would the benefits to be derived from these amendments be sufficient to justify us in remodeling the naturalization laws?—A. I don't see how you can improve on it except you make it more binding, and make a record so that a prosecution and conviction can be had where fraud has been perpetrated. Now, if that can be accomplished, it seems to me that is all you could desire.

Q. What is the jurisdiction of your court?—A. It has no criminal jurisdiction. It simply has jurisdiction of probating wills, of assignments, naturalization, and such other incidental powers.

Q. Do you administer upon estates?—A. Yes, sir; it has exclusive jurisdiction in matters of that kind.

Q. It is not a court of record—A. It is a court of record. It is a constitutional court.

Q. Sir?—A. It is a court provided for by our constitution.

Q. The witness of the party desiring to be naturalized is obliged to appear in open court to prove his case. They are all examined by the judge and sworn just in the same manner and with the same solemnity that you would try a case of murder?—A. I would be as careful in matters of that kind as in any other case.

Q. Whether you were trying, judge, a man for his life, his liberty, or his property, you would be just as careful?—A. Yes, sir; I would be just as careful.

Q. And would you not have, under the present law, as much of a record of what was sworn to in that case, as you would have in the case of a trial of a man for larceny, or liberty or life?—A. Under our forms, I think so; yes, sir.

Q. Why would you make it more solemn?—A. I would make it more solemn in this——

Q. How could you make it more solemn?—A. I think there could be no question as to what the witness had said or what the judge had said.

Q. If it was a case of a trial of the title to land or a criminal case, couldn't he be convicted?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why couldn't he be convicted in these cases?—A. Well, there need not be any question about it if you can prove it.

Q. Would there be any question about it if you could prove it in the other case?—A. There would not be if you could prove it. The difficulty, I understood Mr. Owen to say, was that they could not prove it.

Q. Well, Judge, it seems to me in the examination at St. Louis, we examined a prosecuting attorney who believed everybody guilty the very moment the grand jury returned an indictment; you know they get that way?—A. Yes, sir, they do; they get prejudiced in favor of the State.

Q. And that attorney actually went so far after they were acquitted, to say they were guilty yet?—A. Well, I think under the forms we have adopted here, there could be no question as to that, and yet I can see in many of the States, they have no way of doing it. I make a record in book form, that is filed away. In the common pleas, they simply have a slip of paper, and I guess that is filed away. Of course that is a record just the same. There the clerk makes out the application, and sends it up stairs to one of the judges.

Q. That is just as much of a record as any other case that is tried?—A. Oh, yes, just as much of a record.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. As far as the naturalization of citizens in your own city of Cincinnati is concerned, is the condition of affairs here such that a change in the present law is advisable?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is it not a fact that if the judge, the person examining the witnesses, proceeds with due care, he is able to detect a case where false statements are made, and reject the man from naturalization?—A. That would depend a good deal on the ingenuity of the man seeking to accomplish it. The court might be ever so careful and yet be deceived.

Q. You would not consider it proper if they examined both the applicant and witness in one minute, and put through three or four hundred in two or three hours?—A. Oh, no; of course that would be no examination at all.

Q. That has not been done in your city?—A. That would be no examination at all; yet, a judge may be ever so careful and yet be deceived.

Q. I understand from what you have stated here that, while it is not necessary, as far as the practice of naturalization in your own State of Ohio is concerned, you would see no objection to the change, as far as making a record?—A. No, the question was asked me whether it was a hardship, and I should answer that it was no hardship. Whether under our present system here it is advisable, I don't know of any case which calls for the change.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You have had a good deal of experience in this matter, isn't it entirely an *ex-parte* proceeding?—A. It is entirely so.

Q. Did you ever hear of any objection to a witness or to a proceeding?—A. No, sir, not that I have ever known. I have frequently refused to naturalize a man when he would be under the influence of liquor; time and time and again I have done that. Of course, here comes a man who makes application, and who has a witness of some kind, and he is willing to say he has known this man for the last five years; that he has been a resident of Ohio for the past year; that he is a man of good moral character; that he is well disposed to our government; of course when he does that, and answers the questions promptly, there is no objection. It is entirely *ex-parte*, and I am bound to take it.

Q. It is a matter of duty to issue the papers?—A. Oh, I can not interpose any objection. Now, of course he may deceive the court, and yet the court, with all the care that can possibly be taken, can not discover it. But, here comes a man whose appearance is against him. I should probably hesitate. I should want to ask him who he is, where he resides, what is his business, and probably go into a more thorough examination, and if I was satisfied he was not a competent witness, I should refuse the papers, and tell him to bring some one else.

Q. That is nothing more than a conscientious judge, who desires to do his duty, would do, but you have never had any case of any man coming before you, and asking that a man should not be naturalized?—A. No, sir, in all my experience, and in all the men I have naturalized, I have never had an objection.

STATEMENT OF HENRY HAACKE.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your occupation.—A. Editor of the Cincinnati Volks Freund.

Q. How long have you been the editor of this paper?—A. Since 1872.

Q. Your paper is confined entirely to the German language?—A. The German language.

Q. Is it a weekly or daily?—A. A daily and weekly; appears every day, Sundays included.

Q. How many German papers are published in Cincinnati?—A. Five that I know of.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Five daily papers?—A. No; well, yes, they are daily. There are only three that appear in the morning, and the others are afternoon papers.

Q. Are there any other papers printed in the city in any other foreign language?—A. I don't remember any other paper; I don't know of one.

Q. How many foreign-born citizens are residents of Cincinnati?—A. I don't know that.

Q. Do you know how many Germans there are who are foreign born?—A. Well, they are sometimes estimated at about eighty thousand.

Q. Is it your observation that the German immigration is increasing or decreasing?—A. Well, we notice very little about immigration at Cincinnati. In fact, we have no record of immigration to this city.

Q. Is the German population increasing?—A. I think very little; there is some increase, but very little as far as I can judge.

Q. It was stated on the stand a little while ago by some gentleman that about half the land of this county was owned by Germans?—A. I think so. I have been practicing law here and examining titles for some years, and from the examination of the records and plats, I suppose that is true.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you believe it advisable to make any change in our immigration laws?—A. No; I don't know of any change I would recommend.

Q. A question is arising with reference to the capitation—landing tax of 50 cents that is charged purely for administrative purposes, to pay the officers of the law, the rent of the ground, and to provide a fund to provide for immigrants who fall into destitution within one year after landing, and the fund has more than met such expense. Yet the question is raised whether there should be even so much as a landing tax charged, or whether the gates of Castle Garden should not be absolutely free?—A. That tax has been in existence a long time, hasn't it? Do you remember how long?

Q. The 50 cent tax has only been in operation since 1883.—A. Was there any before that?

Q. Yes, sir; the State of New York had had control of immigration until about 1876, and they charged at one time \$2.50, and then they put it down to \$1.50. Action was brought by the commissioners of the State of New York against some

steam-ship line that refused to pay the tax for her passengers. The matter was carried to the supreme court, and it was decided that it was not constitutional; that all the money they had collected was illegal, and that the State had no right to make such charge. From that time there was no landing tax charged until the Federal Government passed the law, and it has been 50 cents since that time.—A. The only advantage has been to raise some revenue to pay the officers; is that it?

Q. No. I presume three-fourths of that money—more than half of it—is used at Ward's Island to care for the immigrants at the hospital there.—A. Well, it is really a charge upon the steam-ship companies?

Q. Well, it is, although, under the law, it is a charge upon the immigrant.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

The question before the committee is this, whether it is desirable or advisable to raise the head-tax in order to make it more difficult for certain classes to land here; some propositions have been \$10 and some have proposed as high as \$50.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. In order to get rid of an undesirable class of immigrants, would you advise such a change as that?—A. No.

Q. In regard to the head-tax, you would make no change?—A. No change.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. It has been suggested by others, again, that each immigrant be compelled to show a certain amount of money, upon landing, as an evidence of his economy, thrift, and ability to take care of himself?—A. I would not recommend that. If a man is able-bodied, he need not have a cent. When I landed here, I had just \$14, and others had about \$1,500, and they staid in New York until it was gone, and I began to work right away; that is the difference.

Q. Another test that has been suggested is what is known as the educational test, that each immigrant over the age of eighteen years must be able to read and write in his own language?—A. Do you want to know if I am in favor of that?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. I am not. I am not in favor of any of these restrictions.

Q. Would you make any change, then, in the present law?—A. No, sir, as I have known a great many persons who could not read and write, that are ten times smarter than others who can read four or five languages.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Have natural ability?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How would such a test as that affect the German people? I don't mean whether it would receive their favor or not.—A. Very little, because nearly every one of them can read and write.

Q. What per cent. of them are unable to read and write?—A. Well, it is a good deal like Judge Goebel said a while ago. His statement was that about 5 per cent. could not read and write their own language.

Q. Is it your understanding that the per cent. of the educated among the Scandinavians is about the same as in the German?—A. Yes; they have a very good education in Scandinavia.

Q. What about the educational standard in Italy?—A. Pretty low, as far as I know.

Q. There are about six thousand Italians in Cincinnati; do you know anything of their standing and character as citizens?—A. Yes, sir I do. I think they are pretty good citizens. They vote evenly with the democrats and Republicans. Most of them, I believe, are Republicans.

Q. Do they engage in the mechanical trades to any extent?—A. I don't think so. They are generally venders of fruit, and have restaurants, cafés, etc.

Q. Is there a tendency of any class of foreigners coming into Cincinnati, to take the place of any class of people that may have had chief control of the unskilled labor about the city, such as street-sweeping, doing excavating, working in all of those unskilled pursuits, or is the class of people doing that work now the same class that have been doing it for years?—A. Just about the same.

Q. We found in New York the Italians were very largely supplanting the Irish?—A. They don't here. We haven't enough Italians here.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Would you advise any change in the present mode of naturalizing citizens?—A. No; I have no suggestion.

Q. Do you think the present law is a good one?—A. I think it is good enough.

Q. And you would advise no change?—A. The judges, probably, ought to be a little more particular. I think the more laws are made, the worse we are.

Q. That has been the general opinion as given by the witnesses; in fact, you are opposed to any change, providing the officers do their duty?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is there any statement you would like to make in addition to what you have said, any views at all on this subject in any way? If so, the committee would like to have them.—A. No, sir; I believe I have said about everything I could say, and answered all the questions as fully as I suppose you wanted them.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Do you think it is unnecessary to change either the immigration or the naturalization law?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You have had no experience in regard to the contract labor law?—A. No, sir.

STATEMENT OF HENRY HOOPER.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your official position, Mr. Hooper?—A. Assistant United States attorney.

Q. I believe you have recently had something to do with an alleged violation of the alien contract labor law?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you just state?—A. On March 17 we commenced an action against Harry L. Laws, of this city, for violating that act. We charged that on the 22d day of July, he knowingly assisted the immigration of one Adolph Seelinger, an alien, then resident of Bremen, Germany. He was to perform labor in New Orleans in a sugar factory. Mr. Laws

agreed to pay him 250 marks a month, and employ him at New Orleans in the sugar factory. We also charged him, in pursuance of said contract and agreement, that Seelinger had migrated from Brunswick to Louisiana, and entered into business for Mr. Laws. We have brought the action against him for the penalty of \$1,000, and the action is now pending.

Q. Mr. Laws is a resident of this city?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is why it was brought here?—A. Yes, sir; I believe they have a sugar factory in New Orleans, or somewhere down there, but he himself is a resident here.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. What did he agree to pay?—A. The expenses, I believe, and five others.

Q. How much did he agree to pay him per month?—A. Two hundred and fifty marks a month.

Q. And how much is that in our money?—A. A mark is about 25 cents.

Q. About \$60 per month, then?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are those the wages that are usually paid here?—A. I don't know as to that. I don't know the usual rate of wages.

Q. What object did he have in getting this man to come over here; was it because he was to be employed in some business—some branch of the work that the people there did not understand?—A. I presume that is so.

Q. If that were so, would that be any violation of the contract labor law?—A. I believe there is an exception made in favor of skilled labor, but from the fact that Mr. Seelinger did not stay with him, I presume he did not consider it skilled labor. Mr. Seelinger requested him to pay his expenses back.

Q. At whose instigation was this suit brought; at Seelinger's?—A. Seelinger complained to the collector of the port of New Orleans, and the assistant district attorney wrote us here about it, requesting us to look over the case, and if it was a violation of the law, to institute proceedings, which we did.

Q. Is Seelinger here in the city?—A. No, he lives on a plantation in Louisiana.

Q. Won't you have to examine him here as a witness?—A. We have served him with notice that we will take his testimony on the 24th of this month. This is the only case we have had. There are a very few cases apparently. I see there is one decided by Judge La Combe, in New York, last November. I think that was the case of a milliner.

Q. Yes, sir; we have that.—A. I saw the case reported.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is there a special agent of the Treasury, charged with the execution of the alien contract labor law, resident here?—A. Not that I know of, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You say this is the only case, and this doesn't arise here at all?—A. Oh, no.

Q. It was a personal action, and the defendant resided here?—A. Resided here; yes, sir.

DETROIT, MICH., *Friday, June 6, 1890.*

The sub-committee met at the Campau Building, in the city of Detroit, at 11 o'clock a. m. Present: Hon. W. D. Owen, chairman; Hon. Herman Lehlbach, Hon. Herman Stump.

STATEMENT OF LYMAN A. BRANT.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you reside?—A. Detroit, Mich.

Q. How long have you been a resident of Detroit?—A. Twenty-two years.

Q. Do you occupy any official position at this place?—A. Not at present; up to within the last three weeks or so, for more than three years, I was connected with the customs force of this city.

Q. What position had you in the customs force?—A. I went in as an inspector on the transfer boats, under Mr. Livingstone, collector. After serving there about four months I took the abstract desk and statistical desk in the custom-house; held that for more than a year, and was then promoted to deputy collector and inspector, having charge of the officers outside of the main office.

Q. When you were inspector, were you inspector of goods and merchandise, or did you have some connection with immigration?—A. Well, by reason of the fact that it was on the railroad transfer boats, which took passengers and freight both from Canada, it was in the nature of an inspection of both immigrants and the regular inspection.

Q. How many immigrants landed at Detroit in the year 1889?—A. Oh, I don't know that. The books, I suppose, of the custom-house would show it.

Q. Can you approximate the number?—A. I should say that over both the roads it would approximate fifty a week for that time, anyway.

Q. What countries did they come from?—A. Many of them from Canada. We have but few foreign immigrants, except those that come in first at the port of New York.

Q. Were these people coming here permanently, to make the United States their home?—A. Many of them were—some of them were just coming over in the spring of the year. It has been a common thing for men to bring over kits of tools—well, frequently when they have been required to make the entry fees on the kits they have stated that they have been in the habit of coming and going back and forth every year for a number of years, and that it was a hardship that they should be required to pay an entrance fee each time. Now, it is a fact that, among the carpenters, the stone-cutters, the brick-layers, the plasterers, and painters there are quite a number coming from Canada each spring and go back when the busy season is over, and return here again to the United States the spring following.

Q. Have you any estimate of the number of those who come over each spring and return each fall?—A. As near as I can judge, I should say that coming over to Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland, there are probably a thousand of the four trades named who come here every spring.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. A thousand of the last?—A. No, a thousand altogether; I don't think there are many more than that. Of course, many come from Port Huron, and of course we have no record of them.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do they bring their families?—A. Just come with their chest of tools; and I should judge by their appearance they are single men, most of them.

Q. State if you know what induces these men to leave Canada and come here for the working season?—A. I suppose they get better wages here.

Q. Do you know the rate of wages in the carpenter's trade here, as compared with Canada?—A. I don't know anything about the rate of carpenter's wages in Canada; all I know is it is exceedingly low here.

Q. Notwithstanding the fact that it is low here, a thousand of those four trades leave Canada and come over here every spring?—A. A good many of them go to Toledo, and it may be well to state in that connection that the officers who have been on the boats as inspectors tell me that fewer carpenters have come from Canada this spring than usual.

Q. Did you make, under the law, what is known as the regular immigration inspection of those people when they came here?—A. We inspected their effects, of course, and if they have simply a chest of tools, we compel an entry fee.

Q. That is the customs inspector's examination; what I have reference to is the immigration examination?—A. When the officers would come across a man with a kit of tools, they would ask him first who he was going to work for, and some of them were stopped a while ago, where they confessed they had already secured positions, but recently, uniformly, they all stated they had no positions secured, but were coming in to look for work.

Q. What I mean is this: at the ports in the East, where the immigrants are coming from across the water, the inspector asks the immigrant questions something like the following:

Your name?

Married or single?

Age?

From what country?

Where are you going?

Have you any money with you?

Have you work?

Are you in sound health?

Those are questions that are asked by the immigration inspectors, and what I mean is, do you put these immigrants through such a questioning as that?—A. Only a few of those questions. We generally ask where they come from, and of course, the entry blank shows their name, and we ask them if they have secured work and where they are going to; now that is about all the questions they have ever been asked here on this border.

Q. Have you any number of persons crossing from Canada at this port every morning?—A. Yes, sir; a good many. I think perhaps that special agent Moore can give more information on that than I can, because he has given some considerable attention to looking that up.

Q. From your long experience in the customs business, you would naturally have some information about that?—A. I know that both at the Windsor ferry and at the one at Walkerville, there are a good many crossing every morning, more at this ferry at the foot of Woodward avenue.

Q. About how many cross to Detroit every morning?—A. On a

rough guess, I would say perhaps a hundred at the Walkerville ferry and five hundred at the Woodward avenue ferry.

Q. What is the business these people are engaged in?—A. A good many are girls, who work in the laboratories and the seed stores; and I think D. M. Ferry & Co. bring quite a number over, and Parke Davis & Co., the manufacturing pharmacists up above, they have quite a good many girls (a good percentage are girls), but there are quite a number of men as well.

Q. Are there carpenters who come over every morning?—A. I presume there are; I know there are printers.

Q. How many printers come over every morning?—A. I should say there were ten or twelve at least.

Q. Who do they work for?—A. They are scattered around at the different offices in the city.

Q. You don't know who they work for?—A. That I don't know.

Q. Do you know of any other besides these you have mentioned?—A. No, sir; I can not specify the trades. The only reason I know they come is from seeing them down at the foot of Woodward avenue, when I would be down there in my line of duty, seeing them come and go, back and forth every day.

Q. Is there a contract labor inspector located here?—A. No, sir; never has been.

Q. Never has been?—A. Never has been.

Q. Do you know whether any complaints have ever been made to the Government with reference to this landing of Canadians here?—A. Now, the only case that was ever pushed to the courts—would you like to know about it?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. It was the case of a man by the name of Craig, who was a ship-builder down here at Wyandotte. About two years ago he brought quite a number of men from Montreal to take the place of striking ship-carpenters, and that case was handed over to the United States district attorney, and, pending the trial, they made a satisfactory settlement of it. That was satisfactory to the strikers and to Mr. Craig, and a nolle was entered and the case dismissed.

Q. Do you know whether or not any labor organization has ever made any complaint to the Government?—A. I have understood that the carpenters, in their recent strike—I don't know this of my personal knowledge, but I understand they waited on the district attorney with reference to certain parties.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Where was that strike?—A. Here in Detroit.

Q. When was it?—A. It commenced on the 1st of May; I understand he thought the evidence was not sufficient to warrant taking the cases into court.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You don't know that; no action has been taken, at least?—A. No, sir; I don't; probably Mr. Abrams, or some other carpenter, can give you more information on that than I can.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You say your estimate is that there are twenty-five hundred going and coming?—A. Each day?

Q. No, each week; fifty a week, you said?—A. Yes, sir; I should say there are fully that number. There are great quantities of lumbermen also that come in here.

Q. Those people who come over and live in Canada, are any of them citizens of the United States; that is, do they merely make Canada their home, but really are citizens of the United States?—A. No, sir; we have a few men here in the city, business men and that class, who live over there in Canada, but not among the working classes.

Q. Any among the mechanics?—A. No, sir; there is no such condition, I don't think; there may be a few cases, but not worth mentioning.

Q. Do you think there are any mechanics here, citizens of the United States, who go over to Canada to work?—A. I guess there are.

Q. What number would you think?—A. Well, I should suppose—just mechanics?

Q. Mechanics, the same as carpenters, masons, or people that work in factories.—A. Oh, there are no very great number, and most of them go over there—you see, there are certain kinds of mechanics they can have done to better advantage by men on this side than they can over there. Now, a good deal of plumbing and gas-fitting is done on this side, that is, by men on this side.

Q. But they go over there?—A. Yes, sir; take their tools over there.

Q. And come back each day?—A. I guess they come back each day and leave their tools there until they get done.

Q. Is that the way the Canadians do when they come here to work, bring their tools in at the beginning of the season and go back and forward during the season?—A. They stay here during the time of the busy season and work.

Q. Is it your opinion that those that come here come under contract in violation of the alien contract labor law?—A. Now about that, I think the stone-cutters who come over here this spring, most of the carpenters, and pretty much of the woodsmen who come in here in the fall of the year, are under contract in advance, but they are so well posted that they won't state that.

Q. Would it be a difficult thing to stop this, or would it be an easy matter?—A. Under the present law I apprehend it would be a very difficult thing to stop it.

Q. Would you suggest any change in the law which would make it more effective, that is, the contract labor law; or haven't you given that matter much attention?—A. Well, no; not very much. I am not sufficiently familiar, either, with the old law to suggest changes. I only know that it is practically inoperative as it stands; that if a man is posted in advance, and states that he has not secured a situation in advance before leaving Canada, but is coming to look for work (and it is a very easy thing to say), why of course there is no doubt that under the law he can not be kept out, nor nobody punished in connection with it.

Q. What is the character of the people coming here—are they people of good moral character?—A. Those that come from Canada are usually a very good class.

Q. A very good class?—A. A very good class.

Q. Do they work for less money than the American mechanics?—A. Well, I think the tendency is "yes," to work for less wages, if they can not get the same; the trouble is, so far as the workmen of this country are concerned, the trouble is, competition comes in generally at just the time they don't want it.

Q. Do these people that come over from Canada here, at times, become a charge upon the people of Detroit, a public charge?—A. Well, that may be the case occasionally; it is not the rule, though, by any means; I think perhaps it may be safely said that they are as free from

that, more free perhaps, than any other class of immigrants that come in here; they generally have a little in their pockets when they come.

Q. Well, there really is no objection to them as far as their moral character, their sobriety is concerned, or becoming a charge, but the objection would be because they displace the American workman?—A. They add to a labor market that is already overcrowded.

Q. Was that so in years gone by?—A. It has been so for the past few years, perhaps.

Q. How was it ten years ago?—A. I think ten years ago the conditions were better; well, I do not know about that either. No, I won't say that. Times have been pretty hard for mechanics, I think, since 1873, or along about there.

Q. How much of that foreign population have you here in Detroit; I mean people who come from Europe and become naturalized citizens?—A. Oh, it is hard to figure that. We have about 5,000 Polish voters for one figure.

Q. Polish?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The population of Detroit is about 270,000?—A. I don't think it is as much as that.

Q. That is what your directory says.—A. I guess 250,000 would cover it.

Q. What percentage of that 250,000 are foreign born?—A. On a guess, I would say 40 percentage of them are.

Q. What percentage?—A. No; that is not so either. I don't know really what those figures are. Well, I guess it is, too.

Q. About 40 per cent.?—A. It is more than 40 per cent., I guess. I would say it is 45 or 50 per cent.

Q. Have you any Italians here?—A. Not a very great many. Most of the Italians that have come into Michigan have gone, I guess, up into the woods and into the western part of the State into railroad building.

Q. What nationality leads?—A. I think the Germans are the greatest in number.

Q. How about the Irish?—A. The immigration from Ireland has not been so great within the last few years.

Q. Do they naturalize as they come in; do they become citizens of the United States and voters?—A. As a rule they do, those that come from Europe.

Q. As a rule?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you notice anything in their condition after they have lived here five or ten years that would show that they were becoming better off financially?—A. Well, I think that is peculiarly true of the Poles. As a rule, I think it is safe to say they come here very much impoverished, with perhaps just barely enough to get here, and frequently, their first year in the city or in the country, they are more or less dependent on charity, but they don't remain here any very great length of time before they accumulate homes.

Q. Not many of the Canadians become naturalized, do they?—A. There are a great many that come here. Now, our city railways, for instance, I guess the force operating those railroads are very largely Canadians, and I think they are all citizens.

Q. Then they become naturalized?—A. Yes, sir, they become naturalized.

Q. Do they become good citizens?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. As far as you have observed, would you be in favor of restricting immigration to this country?—A. Since the products of the manufact-

urer are protected, I think the only logical conclusion is some form of protection to the labor of the working man.

Q. By that do I understand you to say you would be in favor of making the present immigration laws more restrictive in their character?—

A. If the tariff policy is to continue, that is what I mean to say. I have faith enough in American workingmen to think if that is changed they can compete with the world.

Q. Do you believe if we had freer trade it would help the American workman?—A. I do, for a fact; that is just what I believe.

Q. I would like to know, if that is true, how it is that Canadians, to the number of twenty-five hundred, come over here; isn't it because they get better wages here in this country?—A. I presume it is, or they would not come. Of course the industries, the manufacturing industries, of Canada, it being a newer country, are, naturally, not developed as much as they are here, and consequently the labor market is naturally very much greater. In fact, they have not had the push there; wealthy men have not done what they have on this side in the way of establishing manufactories.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. Mr. Brant, there are some persons doing business in Detroit who live in Canada?—A. Engaged in business?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. I don't recollect any; there may be a few, but I guess there are not many.

Q. I understood you to say there are a good many of them.—A. No; I said some of our Detroit people were living over there.

Q. Who?—A. Some of our Detroit people were living over in Canada.

Q. Well, that is the question I asked you. Why do they live over in Canada and do business here?—A. The other side of the river is very pleasant; it is higher than it is here, and that street fronting the river is a very desirable residence street; and then, of course, land is cheaper, and some of those good, comfortable residences down along the river have changed hands at low rates quite recently.

Q. Aren't the necessities of life cheaper in Canada than they are here?—A. Well, no; I don't believe they are.

Q. Just about the same?—A. Well, now, in the matter of potatoes, corn, and wheat (they are certainly three staples)——

Q. Yes, sir?—A. Instead of Canada sending into this country, as a rule we ship large quantities of them over there. Now, the only exception to that since I have been acquainted with the trade between the two countries was two years ago, when the potato crop of Michigan was a failure; large quantities of potatoes, probably 250,000 or 300,000 bushels a month, came into this place from Canadian points. But the year before that they came here invoiced at 60 cents a bushel. The year before that I had seen steamers load here on Lake Michigan at 22 cents a bushel; that, and from that on to 28 cents, is about the ruling market for potatoes in the fall of the year.

Q. Take the other things—hardware, dry goods, and things of that kind?—A. About the only line of goods that come here from Canada come in in women's bustles; what I mean by that is they come in in small lots.

Q. Isn't it cheaper for a man to live in Canada than in Detroit?—A. I think there is no doubt about that.

Q. Wouldn't an American take advantage of that fact and live across the water; that is, keep his family across the water and come here and

take advantage of the high rates of labor and live at the lower cost of living on the other side?—A. I don't know of a single case of that kind; there may be a very few, but there certainly are not many.

Q. Where do those persons who have their houses across the water vote and claim their residence?—A. I don't suppose they vote at all.

Q. You first said that about fifty crossed each way daily to the United States?—A. That was of a certain line of mechanics.

Q. So I understood you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then afterwards you said five hundred crossed daily?—A. At one ferry. Those, I said, were mainly girls and parties employed at these laboratories, tobacco shops, and factories of different kinds, not skilled labor, and that a good many of them were girls.

Q. Haven't you sufficient of that class of labor in Detroit?—A. There is plenty of it.

Q. To do that work without going across the river to hire it?—A. There is plenty of it here.

Q. Why is it they so come?—A. I suppose they get them cheaper; I don't know of any other reason.

Q. Then do you say our girls walk the streets without anything to do?—A. Oh, there are a good many of them at work, but I guess there is no difficulty in getting female help.

Q. Then you say there is plenty of labor for both the Canadian and American girls?—A. Well, no—I say the employers could get plenty of female help. I think there is a surplus of girls that are idle.

Q. Why do they take Canadians instead of Americans?—A. I don't know of any reason, except, possibly, they get them for less money; I don't know whether that is so or not, but presume it is.

Q. Are you connected with any labor organization?—A. Yes, sir; I am connected both with the Printers' Union and the Knights of Labor.

Q. Have they made any recent complaints of the importation of foreigners here?—A. I think not.

Q. Then they can not be interested, can they?—A. They have generally been of the impression it would be so difficult to get evidence that would be satisfactory to the district attorney that they have been rather discouraged in making any effort.

Q. Did you ever make an application to the district attorney?—A. No, sir; I never did in person.

Q. What was the character of the evidence he wanted, and what was done?—A. I think one these of carpenters can give you more information, or some information on a recent case, with regard to that. Now, what I have heard of it is simply hearsay, but I think Mr. Abrams has a document that he will perhaps offer in evidence, and state the facts in the case.

Q. Is that the only case you know of, sir?—A. That is the only case I have heard of recently.

Q. Well, how long prior was the other case?—A. I don't recollect another case now except that one of which I spoke against that ship-builder.

Q. Craig?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many years ago was that?—A. Eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

Q. These are the only two cases then you know of?—A. Those are the only two cases where they have gone to the United States district attorney.

Q. And yet this thing is occurring day after day, and large numbers are coming in?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And those are the only complaints that have been made?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who performs the labor about the city, the streets, grading and cleaning streets, and that class of work; what class of persons?—A. There are a good many Irishmen, and Americans born of Irish parents. There are a good many Germans, and I guess there are more Polocks than any other, though. I mean the labor that the Polish people perform, such as sewer digging and manual labor.

Q. Are they called upon to do that work to the exclusion of American citizens; how do they get employment?—A. I guess, perhaps, they can stand more hard work and longer hours than most any other class of our population.

Q. I thought you said the American workmen, if let alone, could take care of themselves. Now they are let alone here, and it seems to me the foreigners get control of this labor?—A. Well, yes; I said if they were let alone, yes, and the system of trade were changed, that under those conditions, they could take care of themselves. They have to take care of themselves now in competition with all the world, but when they earn their money under the present conditions, and get it together, they are told they can not put it out where they can put it to the best advantage. That is the only thing I find fault in.

Q. Isn't it a fact that these foreigners coming here are willing to take the hard and unskilled work, hard work off of the hands of the American people and by reason of that, our own people are able to get into a higher order of work, into skilled labor?—A. I guess that is so too.

Q. That the coming of the foreigner elevates the American workman?—A. I don't know whether it elevates him or not. The chances are that you can get a skilled laborer for about ordinary wages; for instance, tunnel and sewer digging pays more money.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. What is that?—A. I think tunnel and sewer digging pays more than carpenter work, on an average.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. How is it the Poles will do that and the Americans don't?—A. I guess they can stand longer hours and harder work than the American.

Q. Then isn't it as I suggested to you, that the American can make better wages from a class of work that is not as degrading, and that is less laborious?—A. I don't know about the remuneration. I think the tendency of things is, of course, the more skilled a man, the higher his tastes are, yet it is a safe proposition that he will get just about enough to keep the machine greased anyway. Working at a trade, he won't get much more than enough to live on.

Q. Some classes of work are easier than others?—A. Yes, sir; that is true.

Q. Isn't the work of a carpenter more skilled and less laborious than digging in the ground, or working on the railroads?—A. It certainly is.

Q. In carpenter work you will find Americans employed, and in the heavy labors, you will find the foreigners?—A. Well, there are a good many foreigners in the carpenters' trade too; a good many and—well, I don't know, but I guess the Germans and American born are the principal members of the carpenter trade.

Q. Which are the most desirable of the emigrants you have here?—A. Oh, I don't know, I am inclined to think the German is the most desirable.

Q. And most numerous?—A. Yes, sir, I think they are the more numerous.

Q. Do you find the Scandinavian here?—A. Very few in this Lower Peninsula. There are a good many up above, in the Upper Peninsula, and they are a good class of immigrants, too.

Q. What do you mean by the entrance fee you speak of?—A. It is customs charge for the entry of any free goods. On the entry of any merchandise I believe the rule is here, that goods worth \$10 or more shall pay an entry fee, which amounts to 70 cents.

Q. You say you charge that entry fee on free goods?—A. Dutiable if the amount is more than \$10.

Q. Do you mean to say that a man coming here with a kit of tools, is charged an entrance fee?—A. An entraneer fee of 70 cents, he is charged.

Q. The tools he brings are not dutiable at all?—A. The tools he brings are not dutiable. He subscribes a blank in duplicate and makes oath that they are his tools, are not intended for trade, and some other facts are contained in the oath.

Q. Very frequently are not tools that they bring over here of American manufacture?—A. Under Treasury regulations, tools of American manufacture that have paid a duty going into Canada, are dutiable coming back here.

Q. When they come back again?—A. That is what has been ruled. Now most people taking merchandise over there into Canada, part of which they intend to use, and part of which they will bring back, and are not certain as to the quantity they want, they take an export certificate out in this custom-house, describing the merchandise, and one of the customs officers inspects it as it crosses the border. When it comes back, the export certificate is presented and compared with the copy that is kept in the custom-house, and he gets a certificate over there as to the amount used, and the difference is struck on the balance.

Q. Take an American ax?—A. Say a dozen axes?

Q. Suppose a week afterwards, he wants to bring that ax with him and go up into the forests of Michigan?—A. Things of that kind would, of course, be allowed to come in.

Q. Is there any duty levied on that ax in Canada?—A. Well, yes; they generally levy a duty on most everything over there.

Q. I am speaking of the ax.—A. In the case of a new ax, I would say they would levy a duty on it.

Q. Would you allow that ax, under the ruling of the Treasury Department, to come in here without duty?—A. I don't suppose we could, under the ruling of the Department.

Q. And yet you do it, you say?—A. Perhaps on account of the insignificant quantity of it.

Q. But if it were a dozen axes, you would charge?—A. Yes, sir; I think we would have to charge a duty under the Treasury regulations.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You spoke about carpenters' wages; what does a carpenter receive here per day?—A. There is a big difference in the range of them.

Q. I mean a good carpenter who is a skilled mechanic; what does he get a day, and how many hours does he work?—A. He works about nine hours a day, I guess, and the best of them get about \$2. Now I think they earn from that down to a dollar and a quarter; in fact I had a man who runs a shop here in town, tell me about a year ago, that he could get bench men for a dollar and thirty to a dollar and thirty-five.

Q. Two dollars you say is the highest?—A. I don't think there are any higher than that. I am not certain about that though.

Q. And they earn as low as \$1.25?—A. I think so, some of them.

Q. The reason I asked is that this is considerably lower than what carpenters are getting in other cities. Now you have spoken about printers coming over here; where are they employed, in the newspaper offices?—A. No, sir; I think mainly in the book and job offices; I think altogether.

Q. You have a typographical union here, haven't you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. A very strong organization?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do they tolerate that?—A. Oh, these men are all members of it.

Q. They don't work for less than the rates?—A. No.

Q. Then what objection is there to their coming over?—A. There has never been any objection made, that is, among the printers.

By Mr STUMP:

Q. That is what we are getting at. You receive them into your association just the same as anybody else?—A. Just the same. The only thing that is required is competency, definite term of apprenticeship, and there is no distinction made between them and anybody else.

Q. You require the same thing of the American citizens?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, I ask you what complaints you have?—A. Well, so far as the printers are concerned, we have never had occasion, much occasion, for complaint against men coming out of Canada. I have seen a number of strikes here in the printing-offices, and the rule has been that the supply obtained came from the little towns of Michigan, instead of Canada, to take the places of the strikers.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. If the expense of a mechanic in the maintenance of his family one year in Detroit is \$400, what would be the expense if he maintained his family across the line at Windsor, precisely in the same way?—A. I presume he could perhaps save a \$100 in the expense of living.

Q. Over there?—A. Yes, sir. Now the main items of saving would be in house rent, fuel (that is, wood; wood is very cheap over there; coal of course, costs a little more over there than it does here); in woolen goods and such articles as that; green vegetables are cheaper over there and butter and eggs are cheaper.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Shoes and hats?—A. No, our shoes can be put into any market in the world.

Q. You have got free leather?—A. That is just what they have got, I think perhaps that more shoes go from this side to Canada than come from Canada here, and pay the duties.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The expense of living here is 33 per cent. higher than it is across the river?—A. I should say it was.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Do you mean the expense in Detroit?—A. I mean the expense right here on the border. I was going to say, however, that I think it is—that I think the further you go back into the country, on the other side any way, the living is a little cheaper.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You ought to go back here the same distance and compare; that

is, if you go back here five miles, and go back of Windsor five miles and compare it.

By Mr. LEHLBACH :

Q. I understood you to say that one of the main reasons why the saving was made on the other side was because the rents are cheaper?—A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. Isn't that always the case; for instance, in a city like this, a beautiful city, which has all the conveniences, modern conveniences, that the rents are higher than they would be in a little country village outside?—A. Take a town equal to the size of Windsor, and I think the same statement would hold good. Now, they have been more conservative over there in the matter of making improvements, and the rate of taxation is very much lower, I guess, than it is here.

Q. Have they the improvements there that we have here on this side?—A. Oh, no; they have not.

Q. Take a person living 15 or 20 miles from Detroit, on a farm, and take the same person the same distance away on the other side in Canada; would the cost of living be much different?—A. I should say it would be cheaper in Canada.

Q. It would not make \$100 a year difference, would it?—A. Perhaps not; in the case of a farmer, no; although if you came to figure interest on the value of the two farms I venture to say the difference would go a long way towards making a good slice of that \$100.

Q. Why is the farm more valuable on this side?—A. Because it is more thickly settled, for one reason; and it is more accessible to markets than on the other side.

Q. And gets more money for his produce?—A. I presume that is true, but in the matter of wheat, corn, and potatoes I do not think he gets more than the Canadian farmer does, or as much, perhaps, on an average.

STATEMENT OF JEREMIAH D. LONG.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Please state your residence and occupation.—A. I reside in Detroit, and my occupation is boot and shoe maker.

Q. Are you a manufacturer of boots and shoes?—A. No, sir; I am a salesman at present.

Q. With what firm are you connected?—A. Mabley & Company.

Q. You are a resident of Detroit?—A. I am.

Q. Were you born in the United States?—A. No, sir.

Q. Where were you born?—A. In Ireland.

Q. How long have you lived in this country?—A. Thirty-four years.

Q. Mr. Long, in the employment of your firm are there any of the clerks that live in Canada?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many?—A. I am not certain of the number, but there are quite a few.

Q. Are they men or women?—A. Both.

Q. Both men and women?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you approximate the number?—A. Well, in the shoe department, I presume likely there are thirty or forty. I presume there are likely at least one-third of them.

Q. About one-third of the employes of Mabley are Canadian residents?—A. I think so. Now, I am not giving that exactly.

Q. Do they come over in the morning and return in the evening?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the rate of wages paid the Canadian employés in comparison with the same class of employés who are Americans?—A. There is no way I can answer that question; there is no way of knowing. The wages are paid out in envelopes, and each individual has his own arrangement with his employers, so I can not tell what my neighbor is getting.

Q. How many employés are there in this firm?—A. Well, they have a shoe department and ladies' furnishing department, and I could not give you the number of employés. I don't know what the number is; then on the other side of the street, they have a large clothing store and furnishing store and hat store.

Q. You can give an estimate of the number?—A. I could not and do it justice, but I presume they employ at least from a hundred and fifty to two hundred.

Q. Then that would be fifty from abroad, or do you mean a hundred and fifty Canadians?—A. No, sir; I mean they employ that number altogether and probably one-third of them are Canadians. Not only is that the case with Mr. Mabley's concern, but it is mostly the case with most of the dry goods and furnishing stores in the city.

Q. Most all the dry goods and furnishing stores have one-third of their employés Canadians?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does it extend beyond that into other business?—A. Yes, sir; I think so. The street railway employés, seventy-five per cent. of them are Canadians, and some of the tobacco factories have a larger per cent. than Mr. Mabley, by a great deal. Then there are other institutions. There are pharmacists here, and men that manufacture perfumery and cosmetics of different kinds. They employ a large number from Canada.

Q. Can you give us an estimate of the number of Canadians who are in the different employments in Detroit?—A. Well, I can not give you more than what I consider a liberal estimate. In those institutions that employ Canadian labor, I think it is safe to say one-third, and in many cases it would be more than that. I quoted one instance, that is, the city railway, and some of those large institutions that manufacture drugs.

Q. Why are so many Canadians employed here?—A. Well the reason of it is, as near as I can give it—the presumption is they are employed at a low rate of wages, and I don't think it would be very difficult to prove that. Their industry over there is not so pushing; they have not the industry nor push to start manufactories there that we have here. They come here and when one of them gets in, he will work for his friends, and it is not necessary to advertise always, but they do advertise sometimes. They will put one man in, and they will be able to get twenty men through that medium.

Q. What is the general effect of this importation of Canadian labor on the rate of wages?—A. Well, of course the general tendency would be down. They are so close to us that the fact is continuously hanging over people here, if they ask for better wages, it is just as inevitable as anything can be, that they will go to Canada. There is no difficulty arises between an employer and employé that this is not made use of. Now the barbers wanted to close the shops on Sunday, and the employers told them they could get all the men from Canada they wanted, and they were stopped immediately. That very same threat is used in all other businesses.

Q. Now you have just heard the testimony of the rate of wages paid the carpenters here, which seems to be extremely low. Is it your ob-

servation that this importation of Canadian labor has anything to do with bringing the rate of carpenter's wages down to the present level?—

A. I am candidly of the opinion that it has, and I know he has put the wages at all they can stand. That is not the average rate. The average rate is lower than that. For one man in the carpenter's trade in this city who gets two dollars a day, there are twenty who don't get over a dollar and seventy-five cents.

Q. Do you believe the present alien contract labor law should be amended so as to have a stronger restrictive effect than at present?—

A. I am not much of a legislator, but I believe something ought to be done that would impart some little confidence to the people for whom it was intended. Now I know something of the sentiment of the laboring people of this city.

Q. Are you connected with any of the labor organizations?—A. I have been for years; yes, sir. I know their faith is considerably shaken in the efficacy, and they seem to think there is no absolute desire on the part of the Government to enforce it, whether from lack of ability to enforce it, or from lack of desire, I don't know. There have never been any complaints made except through the labor people themselves. One of these complaints I made myself, in connection with one or two others, and that was in the Craig case, and we had to get the affidavit of the parties that the contract was made in Canada. That was necessary before the prosecutor would take the case. People are warned before they come here, so it is very difficult to get an absolutely bona fide case against them.

Q. Have you ever read the alien contract-labor law?—A. I have; yes, sir.

Q. Are you aware that the law was framed at the solicitation of Mr. Powderly, and Mr. Litchman, and Mr. Leighton, the former being grand master workman of the Knights of Labor, and the latter two having been grand secretaries of the same order?—A. Yes, sir; I have heard something of that.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. And are you also aware that Mr. Powderly and the other gentlemen have been before us, and have failed to make any suggestions as to amending it?—A. I was not; no, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Their only complaint is against its non-enforcement, I believe?—

A. Well, perhaps in this special locality, if the law was looked after by some agent interested in looking after it—I don't mean, now, to have some person who is the pet of some Congressman, who will simply draw his salary and care nothing whether the law is looked after or not—but take some person who is actually interested and who will take note of the facts, and, when it becomes necessary, make a complaint.

Q. Have your labor organizations ever petitioned the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a special person here and detail him to the enforcement of the alien contract-labor law?—A. I don't think so, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been done elsewhere.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Considering this, hasn't it been a very great deal your own fault that it has not been enforced, without any Congressman's pet at all?—

A. I am telling this as straight as I can tell it. I say that as far as that law is concerned the working people of this city are dissatisfied with it. I have given you the reasons and have shown where it works

a great harm to the mechanics of this city. When they endeavor to better their condition the threat goes out to them, "We will get our help from Canada," and they are generally gotten.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Isn't there some division between you labor men on this labor question? For instance, the last witness on the stand expressed really no objections to this importation of labor, and the society to which he belongs even accepts those Canadians as members of the typographical union?—A. Yes, sir; but they have to do that for self protection. My organization has to do the same thing. These men are here, there is no way to keep them out; they are here in competition with us, and we have to use our moral suasion to protect ourselves.

Q. Do you want them kept out if it can be done?—A. Personally, I will answer that question. I would not shut the gates of this country against anybody or anything. I would have the freest kind of immigration and the freest kind of importation.

Q. Then you do not ask any change in the contract-labor law?—A. Personally, I have answered the question, in one way, but I say if you are going to have protection on one side, I say it is only fair to the working people to have it on the other; and the only thing I would suggest would be the fining of men coming in here a hundred or hundred and fifty dollars.

Q. What is that?—A. I say that personally I am so liberal that I would throw the gates of America open to merchandise and men, and put no restrictions on either. I have the utmost faith in the ability of the American business man, farmer, and laborer to compete with any class of Europe.

Q. We understood that; but I thought you made a statement about—
A. I am the freest kind of a free trader. I believe free competition in the whole world is the right of man.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Mr. Long, see whether I understand you and whether you would not draw a distinction. You are in favor of unrestricted immigration to this country?—A. I did not say that, sir, except conditionally.

Q. What are your views in regard to the class of people we call "birds of passage," who come here temporarily to work, and either return to Europe or Canada? And particularly, in reference to that, what are your views in regard to the Canadian who comes here, works all day, and then goes back, and still remains a citizen of Canada?—

A. My views are, that certainly is unjust to the American who resides here.

Q. Whilst you would not restrain the Canadian who comes here to make this country his home and assimilate with the American people, yet I understand you would put restrictions on the man who comes here in the spring, remains during the season—the working season—and goes back in the fall—what we call "birds of passage"?—A. I didn't say that, did I?

Q. I put on the "birds of passage" myself?—A. Well, I say if the present conditions are to remain, as far as the traffic in merchandise is concerned, and if the product of labor is to be protected for the sake of protecting the few engaged in the industries, that some measure should be adopted by which the producer would be protected. At present it is absolutely one-sided.

Q. Now what do you propose to do to protect labor?—A. Well, I have stated the only remedy that suggests itself to me; and while I

suggest that, it is repulsive to me, viz, the fining of every immigrant coming here to such an extent as to make it prohibitory.

Q. Do you mean to apply that to those who come here to make this their home?—A. Certainly not.

Q. You mean to make him pay a fine or a license for the purpose of laboring here—those who come here and labor from day to day; you would compel him to pay a fine or get a license?—A. With the present conditions, yes, sir.

Q. Do you belong to any labor organization?—A. Yes, sir; I do

Q. What is it?—A. Knights of Labor.

Q. And they admit the foreigner or Canadian?—A. They do.

Q. Who comes here day after day?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And treat him the same as an American citizen?—A. Yes, sir; they admit him for the purpose of educating him.

Q. Now, we found among the stone-cutters of Boston and certain special organizations of New York, they have charged a person coming to this country higher fees; would you recommend that?—A. I don't know anything about that, sir; we never make any distinction.

Q. You do not?—A. No, sir.

Q. How would a method of that kind strike you as a way to remedy it?—A. I can not be inconsistent, sir; it would strike me as unjust.

Q. Would it be any more unjust than your license or fine?—A. Well, I said that would be repulsive to me, but as long as the present conditions exist, I say, do that.

Q. Well, taking the present conditions, could not your labor organizations protect themselves by requiring that men coming from Canada here should pay higher initiation fees?—A. I don't know that there would be anything so very unfair about that. If you would admit of a little argument being made in the case?

Q. We are looking for information?—A. It would not be so unjust, under the present condition of affairs.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. It was developed in our examination at Boston that the free stone cutters of England and Scotland got 20 cents an hour. They get 50 cents an hour in Boston. Many of them come over in the spring for the year's work, and go back in the fall; now, as a member of a labor organization, would you believe it was fair to the American laborer to permit this man to come over in the spring, earn this extraordinary wage, pay no taxes here, make no contribution to American life, not become Americanized, and go back with his savings in the fall?—A. I believe the American people ought to be consistent, because I can not see any difference between that way of doing and the Chinese. I don't believe there is anything fair to the American mechanic about that at all. I think that certainly ought to be stopped, of course.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. While the American citizens have to pay these high prices for what they produce and sell, you think labor ought to be protected the same?—A. That is just what I think.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. I understood you to say that one-third of the employés in the different mercantile pursuits in this town were Canadians; is that correct?—A. I made that statement, sir, and I believe it is correct.

Q. Is this strictly a manufacturing town?—A. We manufacture a great deal.

Q. How many of your people go to shops to work?—A. How many of the people of Detroit?

Q. Men, women, and girls?—A. Oh, I could not tell.

Q. Can you form any idea?—A. There is a large proportion of them.

Q. Can you form any idea of about how many? Now, for instance, in Newark, N. J., we have a little over fifty thousand who go to the shops every day to work. Have you any knowledge as to the number that go to the shop here to work?—A. No, sir; but I think it would be more than that.

Q. And your opinion is, of the people who go to the shops to work one-third are Canadians?—A. Well, in some places that is true, while in other places it may not bear out that proportion.

Q. And of your people employed by the horse-car lines one-third of them are Canadians?—A. Yes, sir; I think 75 per cent. of them.

Q. When you say they are Canadians, do I understand you to say that those men were Canadians and have become American citizens, or are they people who live in Canada and go back there?—A. Well, if you refer to the street-car men, I say they are men who are brought here from Canada to the exclusion of the American.

Q. Do they become American citizens?—A. I don't know about that.

Q. Do they go back every evening?—A. Well, some of them are American citizens and remain here.

Q. How many of these Canadians, say this one-third you speak of, go backward and forward every week or every day, or every three or four months and really make their home in Canada?—A. The majority of the people I refer to go back and come here every morning. That is, those employed in the factories. Of course, those employed on the railroads I am not speaking of, because they are here permanently.

Q. If you had 50,000 people in the stores and workshops altogether, one-third would amount to nearly 20,000 people?—A. I did not put it in that way; a good many of these institutions don't employ any Canadians, while quite a number do.

Q. But I understood you to say one-third of the working population are Canadians?—A. No; you misunderstood me.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. I understood you to say, one-third of many institutions?—A. I referred to dry goods, clothing, and drug stores, where they manufacture drugs, large establishments, and places of that kind.

Q. And seed stores?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. How many, in numbers, would you suppose go backward and forward?—A. Oh, I could not give you an estimate. There are two or three different points here where they come and go. While I was down here at the ferry dock in the Government service, there was quite a number used to come over every morning.

Q. Have you enough people here to do the work without their coming over?—A. Plenty; yes, sir.

Q. What do the Americans who are put out of work do?—A. I could not tell you, sir. I know there is not a place held here by a Canadian man or woman that can not be filled by an American man or woman.

Q. Say that ten thousand Canadians come here to work, if you have enough to supply their places, there must be ten thousand people idle?—A. I don't think there are that many who come from Canada in the first

place. While it is possible there are ten thousand people idle in the city of Detroit, I can say this, that where that employment is given to Canadian people Americans people could be gotten to do it. But there is some purpose for employing the others, perhaps, a double purpose.

Q. Do those who are employed in the stores work for less money than what the Americans would work for?—A. That is the impression.

Q. Or are they liked better by the employers on account of their attention to business?—A. I think perhaps one of the reasons why they are opposed to the American is, the American man and woman are imbued with a certain amount of independence that makes them feel like Americans, and while they are good servants and all that, they feel that they are Americans. I don't think that feeling is in the foreigners. I think they are more subservient, more tractable, and the additional reason that they work for less compensation, is the reason they employ them.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. When you receive them into your organization, do you permit them to work for less wages?—A. No, sir; not if we can avoid it. Sometimes there is no way of finding it out.

Q. Will the members of your organization work in establishments where there are non-union men?—A. Oh, yes; sometimes; very frequently.

Q. That is quite unusual, isn't it, in other places?—A. Well, perhaps so, but we believe a good deal in moral suasion. We don't believe in fighting with our neighbors if we can convince them by talking with them.

Q. Do you mean to say a Canadian carpenter can come here and work alongside of a union man in the same building, or on the same building?—A. In very isolated cases he might for a short time, but all the time they would be trying to induce him to join the union, and if he persisted in working out of the union, they would refuse to work with him.

Q. In other words, if there were fifty carpenters at work, forty-nine union men and one non-union man, the forty-nine would go out?—A. Well, after trying to show him that he ought to join the union.

Q. There is another man who ought to be treated fairly, and that is the contractor of the building?—A. They are never abused.

Q. So in that way, you compel the Canadian coming here, to become a member of your union?—A. Well, we don't compel them, except through the moral force.

Q. And is that the reason so many Canadians come here and go into such employments, as clerks in drug stores, etc., where there are no unions?—A. That is probably one of the reasons.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM F. ABRAMS.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Please give us your residence and occupation?—A. I reside at 349 Crogan street, and by occupation I am a carpenter.

Q. Have you any connection with the carpenter's union?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. State it.—A. I belong to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and our organization is connected with the American Federation of Labor.

Q. The question is, have you any position in the organization?—A. I am chairman of the strike committee at the present time.

Q. You have a strike going on at this time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long has the strike been on?—A. We are on the fifth week now.

Q. Are the carpenters all out?—A. Nearly all of them.

Q. Are you having any interference by the importation of carpenters from Canada?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many have been imported, according to the estimates of your organization?—A. We have dealt with possibly sixty to eighty that we have caught. Some we have sent back, some we have sent to other cities, others remained there, and others went back of their own free will.

Q. Did you ascertain that any of them had come over in answer to advertisements of employers here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many of those are at work in the city at this time?—A. Not many of them; we held one man, Mr. Hahn, he came over and our pickets caught him and he came up to headquarters, and he had a letter-head from the Builders' Exchange, sending him to a certain party, and we brought him up to Captain Pratt, and he referred us to the custom house.

Q. Who is Captain Pratt?—A. I understand he is the Government agent.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. He is special agent of the Treasury Department, isn't he?—A. Well, he is here. Now, that young man stated to Captain Pratt in this office here that he came here through an advertisement in the Toronto Mail, and called at the Builders' Exchange. We had at that time a clipping from the Toronto Mail with us, simply stating that carpenters were wanted in Detroit; good wages; apply at Builders' Exchange, etc. That was about all there was of it. Mr. Pratt referred us to the collector of customs. We called there, and he referred us to the district attorney, and we laid the case before the district attorney and he read us the law and said he thought it would be hard for us to bring a case against the Exchange, for the reason they had not hired the man on the other side. So we dropped it for the present; still we paid the man's board and have him yet, unless he has left within the last twenty-four hours.

Q. Is your association aware of the late ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. With reference to those who come in answer to advertisements?—

A. That is, you have reference to the Windom matter?

Q. Yes, sir; what occurred a week since?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any cases where men have come here under direct contract with the carpenters' union, or whatever the association is called?—

A. What do mean by direct contract?

Q. Have they sent their agents across into Canada to solicit men at a given rate of wages, and bring them over here to work?—A. No, sir; not to my knowledge.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Did you take this young man before the district attorney?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he examine him?—A. No sir; he did not. We left the young man sitting in the district attorney's office, and he took the Builders' Exchange letter-head and looked the law over, and decided that he could not prosecute him.

Q. The attorney decided he could not make a successful prosecution?—A. That is it; yes sir.

Q. Have you, since that time, paid any attention to detecting persons who have come over in answer to advertisements?—A. Yes sir, we have them every day.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. What are the wages that a carpenter receives here, and the hours he works?—A. The hours are nine hours a day, that is, in the building season. I am not speaking of car shops. The wages, as Mr. Long stated, are about correct.

Q. You are a carpenter, aren't you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you work at the bench or in the building yourself?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are your wages here, how many hours do you work, and how much per hour?—A. We work nine hours a day, but we have never established a rate of wages in this city. That is what we are striking for now.

Q. What would a skilled carpenter get here under the present condition of affairs?—A. A good mechanic would get \$2 a day, and in some cases, where he had charge of six or eight men, possibly he might get 25 cents more.

Q. What is the nature of the strike now?—A. It is for eight hours per day and 30 cents as a minimum rate of wages; 30 cents per hour.

Q. Eight hours a day and 30 cents per hour?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That would be \$2.40 a day?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You made this demand five weeks ago?—A. Yes, sir; well, we made it the first day of May.

Q. And the bosses would not accede to it?—A. No, sir.

Q. And you have been out on a strike since that time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you tried to compromise by appointing a committee with the bosses?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And haven't up to this time succeeded?—A. No, sir; we proposed a citizens' committee, and sent two letters to the Master Builders' Association, and they refused them both.

Q. The statement has been made here that some carpenters do not receive more than \$1.25 a day. Would you consider such men as skilled carpenters, and would they come under your rule of 30 cents an hour?—A. Yes, sir; a majority of them are; they are men who receive sometimes from a dollar and a quarter to a dollar and sixty cents. They are the men who do the outside work on the building. In the East they call them framers. They put in the joist, attend to the shingling and that class of work. We hold they are worth just as much at that class of work as we would be at finishing; it is harder work, more lost time and more dangerous.

Q. Before you had your strike were many people who belonged to your organization residents of Canada?—A. Belonged to our organization and resided in Canada?

Q. Yes, sir; you have a carpenters' union here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are many members of your organization Canadians?—A. Well, I could not tell you the number, because a man, to join our union, must be a resident of Detroit, and after we find that out we never ask him where he was born, unless it is sometimes that he came over on purpose or something like that.

Q. I mean men who come over here in the morning and go back in the evening, or come over at the beginning of the week and go back at

the end of the week. Have you such men in the organization?—A. They belong to the union at Windsor, but the majority of men who come over that way are not union men, as a rule.

Q. How many carpenters in the city are not?—A. Not union men?

Q. What percentage?—A. There is possibly 20 per cent. now.

Q. That are not union men?—A. Yes; since the strike we have initiated a great many, I believe now there are not 20 per cent. that are not members of the union.

Q. In your judgment, how many carpenters are there doing work in Detroit?—A. Well 2,400 or 2,600.

Q. How many of that 2,400 or 2,600 are now out on this strike?—A. There were 2,200 called out, and then as fast as the contractors signed our schedule we sent our men back to work. Until last evening I presume there were between 450 and 550 working out of the 2,200. Now we have decided to call off a majority of those.

Q. Were they working at the rates you had proposed, 30 cents an hour?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the policy of calling off men where the bosses have agreed to those wages?—A. Well, the factory men, the machine men, are engaged in this strike with us, and the factory men are bringing men here from Canada into this State, who are manufacturing material, and asking our union men to put it up. If we do that, we certainly are not protecting the machine men who are out with us; so all factories, who have signed our schedule, are allowed to work, and our carpenters work union material, but we are not working what is commonly called scab material.

Q. There are now about 1,800 out of work here, out of 2,600?—A. Yes, sir; 2,200.

Q. And if you order out the 400 again at the end of the week you will have 2,200 out of work; doesn't that cripple the building business here a good deal?—A. Well, that is what we are after.

Q. Everything will be at a stand-still?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In your judgment, wouldn't they have considerable difficulty in getting men to replace the 2,200 in case the strike should continue for some time; could they obtain as large a number as that from Canada? A. Yes, sir; I believe it could be done unless there was some protection from it.

Q. What did the bosses do when you made your demand for eight hours' work and 30 cents an hour; did they show any disposition to compromise?—A. No, sir; the arbitration committee waited on them twice, and the last thing they said to them was "We will not do it." The question was "Will you accede to the demands?" and the answer was "No." That is all the reply we got.

Q. Suppose the bosses should get together and say "We are willing to meet a committee of your labor organization," would there be a disposition on the part of your organization to meet them in arbitration?—A. Yes, sir; would be glad to do it.

Q. But that time has not yet arrived?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you think anything could be done to prevent a condition of affairs like that by legislation; don't these strikes have to be settled always by compromise after a certain length of time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And so far as legislation is concerned, an interference in that way does not help matters?—A. Well, with proper legislation, I think strikes could be avoided altogether.

Q. I mean legislation allowing or restricting immigration. I don't mean legislation which would compel arbitration; as far as that is con-

cerned, I am very much in favor of that. I think arbitration ought always to be resorted to, but I mean legislation as far as the restriction of immigration is concerned?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would that have any bearing on a strike of this kind?—A. Yes, sir; if we could have enforced even the spirit of this alien contract-labor law, my opinion is this strike would have been settled three weeks ago. The hope they have of bringing men over gradually, enough to take our places (and they bring just enough of them over to encourage them not to make a proposition of settlement), certainly if they can bring over 400 or 500 men, at least that many, they know very well then the competition would be still keener among carpenters here, and wages would very possibly go still lower.

Q. As far as this committee is concerned, we have been clearly of the opinion that the stone-cutters' case in Boston, and also the case of these carpenters being imported from Canada is a violation of the law, and this committee first called the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury officially, and brought out a letter from him and instructions to the Government officials to prosecute those cases.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And we are of the opinion, that is, I believe the committee is so impressed (I am myself), that it is clearly a violation of the spirit of the law, the letter of the law, for that matter, and we only hope the proof can be made, and the parties that imported this labor, punished. I think if two or three of these contractors were found guilty, it would stop this business.—A. Yes, sir; I guess it would. Before, I testified before the Ford Committee, and spent six weeks on the labor question generally.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say the prices being paid here for carpenters, has been \$2 a day?—A. No, sir; I did not say that. I was asked what a good skilled mechanic would get, and wages would run from \$1.25 to \$2 a day.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You also stated that was for nine hours' work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And now your demand is for eight hours' work and \$2.40.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. A man who would receive \$1.50 a day here as a carpenter, what would that same carpenter receive over in Windsor?—A. I think he would receive about the same in Windsor.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Is yours a national brotherhood?—A. International.

Q. Then you recognize the Brotherhood in Windsor and all the Canadian towns?—A. Yes, sir; that is the agreement of the Brotherhood.

Q. Then why does your particular branch of that Brotherhood say a man would have to reside in Detroit in order to become a member of your organization?—A. That is a constitutional law that we have in the Brotherhood. For instance, a man leaving his district or city, or a man in the central part of the city here joins one union, and if he lives in an outskirt he joins another, and if he lives at Windsor we could not take him in here in Detroit. He would have to join over there.

Q. Having joined in Windsor, why couldn't he come here and work with you, if the organization is international?—A. We are not objecting to that.

Q. Even if he belongs to your Brotherhood and lives in London, Canada?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Suppose he lived in London, England?—A. He could not do it then.

Q. I thought it was international?—A. That is Canada and the United States. We have a treaty with the Amalgamated Society of England, and the United Carpenters of Scotland. There are branches of the Amalgamation here in this country, however.

Q. Suppose they belonged to that Amalgamated Society, and came from Scotland?—A. There was a treaty two years ago that we would exchange cards, but that has been abolished. The trouble was, it was all one-sided.

Q. Why do you now complain if your brethren come from these countries and go to work in Detroit?—A. Why, we complain because the market here is overstocked with labor.

Q. Then it would not be worth while for them to come—they would not come if the market was overstocked, if there was no demand?—A. Well, they do come.

Q. And yet yours is a Brotherhood, which deny them the privileges of the Brotherhood?—A. No, sir; if a Brotherhood man comes from Canada here, he first comes to the union and asks what the wages and hours of labor are.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. And won't work for less?—A. No.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. I am asking you about his working; I am not asking you about his working for less?—A. What you want to get at is, is that kind of an organization a protection to Americans?

Q. No, that might be your inference from my question; I have made no inference from it at all. I only want to learn the fact whether you receive those brethren from foreign countries and allow them to work just the same as your native brethren here, at the same wages and in the same building?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What objection would your organization have to a contractor going to Windsor and employing your brother at the same rate of wages?—A. He could not do that.

Q. Why not?—A. The union men of Canada would not come here during this strike.

Q. No, without a strike; they are willing to pay the same wages. You take the condition of the strike being here, but I am not talking about the strike. Here is one of your brethren over in Windsor, a member of your organization, and I am a boss carpenter—that is, I am a contractor—and for some special reason I want that man to come over here and work for me; what objection would you have, or your organization have, to my going over there and making that contract with him?—A. Well, the objection is this: He is not an American citizen, and we prefer to employ our own men first.

Q. You are speaking as though you were a boss carpenter, a contractor, but I am speaking about that boss contractor with one of your men, your brethren?—A. Certainly, we object to their working here at all, but we have to get them into the organization to protect ourselves.

Q. How many of the Brotherhood, say of Montreal, come here and interfere with you?—A. Very few of the Brotherhood.

Q. I am only speaking of the Brotherhood?—A. Yes, sir; very few.

Q. Suppose I was a contractor and wanted a particular individual of your Brotherhood in Montreal on account of his peculiar skill in doing certain work; now, what would prevent me from going there and bring-

ing that man here to work at your own prices, he being a member of your Brotherhood, and that Brotherhood an international society?—A. The law would prevent that.

Q. Sir?—A. The law would prevent that.

Q. You say that the law should prevent it, but I am speaking of your Brotherhood?—A. Certainly the Brotherhood of Carpenters is subordinate to the United States law.

Q. Then, there is nothing in your organization which would prevent it, and your only protection is under the alien contract labor law, which you would have exercised for the purpose of preventing your own brother from coming here; now, the point is, whether you would have us to go to such an extent as to prevent your own international brotherhood men from coming here to this town and laboring in your profession; that is the point I am getting at?—A. Yes, sir; I would rather see the law of the Government enforced than the Brotherhood. I believe that is all that ails us.

Q. And yet if that man comes here, you would take him into your Brotherhood and give him work?—A. No, sir; we would not.

Q. But he already belongs to it?—A. He belongs to the Brotherhood in Canada.

Q. It is international?—A. I know what you are getting at.

Q. Well, you are making a distinction of your brothers, although the organization is international; you are making a distinction among them as to whether they belong to Canada or whether they belong to this country?—A. No, we don't. The Brotherhood—now, for instance, down at Toronto they are having a strike. The Brotherhood men there won't come to Detroit nor we won't go there. They control us and we control them. We would not go there; it is the men outside the Brotherhood that go there now.

Q. Allow me to tell you that we went to Chicago and examined the men there as we are examining you now, and they asked us not to prosecute those cases, and actually asked us to examine them in private about certain facts and things; that they did not want the facts published; that the persons who came there were their own brothers, and they thought they could arrange the matter themselves, and did not want the alien contract labor law enforced; now, I want to know if that same state of affairs is in existence here?—A. I want it enforced myself.

Q. This alien contract labor law was gotten up by Mr. Powderly and passed during the administration of Mr. Cleveland, probably, and now being enforced by the administration of Mr. Harrison, yet the very men, the Knights of Labor, who have gotten up this law, and who have had it amended two or three times at their suggestion, are the very men that intercede to prevent its enforcement.—A. Yes, sir; I know that.

Q. Isn't that true?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How in the world, if the very promoters of the law, the instigators of it, at whose instance it was enacted, come to the committee, and say "we don't want it enforced," see?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And there are no complaints made except the individual case of Craig?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And may be one case in the last five years; is there such a great outcry against the alien contract labor law as you would have us suppose?—A. Yes, sir; I believe there is.

Q. Although, as I understand, there are from twelve to fifteen hundred cases a day of open violations of the law?

The CHAIRMAN. In Detroit.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. And only two cases in five years brought to prosecution?—A. I found, after that six weeks investigation, there are from four to six hundred men, women, and children coming here every day, and taking all their earnings back to Canada, nearly all. I found there was a wholesale drug firm here hiring a man who was a major in the British army. The employer was paying his men \$1,200 a year, and that major went to work for a thousand. I started the case before Mr. Black, and he advised me that a good deal of the costs, the labor of getting the facts and witnesses rested with us, and finally it was dropped. Still, there was a good case. It was sent to Washington.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. When was that done?—A. In July and August, 1887, I think.

Q. 1887?—A. It has been so long I forget whether it was 1887 or 1888. Now with reference to the people who are thrown out of employment in Detroit the year around, from the fact of this four or five hundred people coming over every year I do not think those people are to blame. They look to the law to protect. I know they are idle and suffering. A good many are idle all the year around. I know, further than that, that a large per cent. of the taxes paid here in Detroit are paid to foreigners, people who are not citizens.

Q. Doing street work, etc.?—A. They seem to be favored.

Q. Who employs them, the authorities direct?—A. No, sir.

Q. The contractors?—A. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF L. W. BOWEN.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your occupation.—A. I am treasurer of D. M. Ferry & Co., seedsmen, of Detroit.

Q. How long have you occupied this position?—A. I have been treasurer of the company a little over two years.

Q. You employ a large number of men and women?—A. A considerable number; yes, sir.

Q. Have you in your employ any men or women who live in Canada?—A. No.

Q. You have none?—A. No, none; our corporation has a Canadian house. We have a branch over there, and of course they have employes who live in Windsor, but I am speaking now of our Detroit house. We have none employed on this side of the river, but we have a branch house in Canada; our operations are not confined to the United States.

Q. Your house located in Detroit has no Canadian employes?—A. None at all.

Q. Do you know whether other houses in this city in mercantile business employ Canadians?—A. I could give you no intelligent answer on the subject.

STATEMENT OF WARREN G. VINTON.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State if you are connected with the Builders' Exchange, and if so, what position you hold in it.—A. I am president of the Builders' Exchange.

Q. What relation does your Exchange hold to the carpenters' asso-

ciation that is now on the strike?—A. The strike on behalf of the carpenter contractors is being handled or managed by a new organization called the Carpenter Contractors' and Manufacturers' Association. In the Builders' Exchange there were but a few carpenters that were members, and it was thought best to have an outside organization, which would be composed entirely of carpenter contractors and manufacturers, machinery men.

Q. Are the members of the Builders' Exchange the employers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are the employers, then, of the carpenters?—A. Those of us that belong to the Exchange. There are not, I don't think, to exceed seven or eight firms that belong to the Builders' Exchange; so, as I said before, they formed an independent organization.

Q. Is your Exchange affected by this strike?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you buildings on which work has been stopped in consequence of the strike?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has your Exchange, or any of the members of it, put advertisements in foreign papers, notifying carpenters that work could be obtained in this city?—A. Well, sir, I could not say; there has been nobody authorized by the Exchange to put in any advertisements of any kind in any foreign paper, but a few days after the 1st of May, the 10th or 15th, perhaps, of May, our secretary called my attention to a large number of letters that were coming from Canada, stating that there was an advertisement, I think, in the Toronto Globe, that carpenters were wanted here, and to apply at the Builders' Exchange, and he asked me "What shall I do with them?" I told him to destroy every one, and put it in the waste basket; don't give one to anybody; and he did so, and he never answered any of those communications. I undertook to find out, and asked several members who put them in, and could not find out whether it was some of our folks or some of the other fellows that put in the advertisements.

Q. You said you made inquiries; what was the result of the inquiries?—A. I have no official knowledge of any official or member of the Builders' Exchange ever having authorized any advertisements to be put in any of the Canadian papers.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You say, official knowledge; have you any information that is not official?—A. No, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have not men reported to your Exchange, asking for employment in obedience to that advertisement?—A. I could not say. Of course I spend but little time at the Exchange myself.

Q. Have you any knowledge of anything of the kind?—A. Well, there is not a single case that I know of. I presume, likely, there may have been, but I think the large majority of those letters inquiring about wages, and many of them were inquiring about the price of board, and house rent, etc., and —

Q. The question is, have you any information of any one calling at your exchange office and saying they came in answer to that advertisement?—A. No, sir; I don't know as I ever happened in there when there was one.

Q. What wages are paid by your exchange to carpenters?—A. Well, the wages paid by the leading builders, as far as I know, are ranging from \$1.70 to \$2.50. There is a class of men which we calculate about two grades above a laborer, who gets lower wages. Then there is a

medium class that get the building ready for the plasterers, and then the finishers are better workmen. They get from \$2.10 to \$2.50 per day.

Q. You haven't then, an established scale of wages, for instance a finisher \$1.25 or \$2.25 a day?—A. No, sir; I will tell you why: some men are worth a great deal more to us than others. Two men may have learned the trade together; one may understand the business equally as well as the other, and one man do 25 per cent. more work than the other.

Q. But you are aware, aren't you, that usually in cities wages are uniform for certain departments of work?—A. This is a sort of a country village you know, and we haven't the city ideas, but as I say, if one man earns 25 or 20 per cent. more than another, he ought to be paid more money.

Q. How many carpenters are there at work in this city whose homes are in Canada?—A. I have no information.

Q. Can you give an estimate?—A. Oh, I don't think—I am giving what I believe to be the case—I don't believe there are fifty whose homes are in Canada. I don't think we have got—we employ more men than anybody else in our line, and I don't think we have got any that live in Canada. There was a man came around to us the other day who is at work, who had been living in Canada. I said to him, "My friend, we could not hire you; you are living in Canada, and it is exactly against the law." "Well," he said, "I have moved over here; I thought I would move first and then look for work." I said, "All right," and he is at work. Of course, I don't know every man. My son has charge of the men.

Q. How many men have your firm employed now?—A. That is rather a leading question; the men are on a strike.

Q. You had just stated that you are recognized as the largest employers in the city?—A. If you will let me qualify it, on the 1st day of May we had two hundred and twenty-five men, but they are now on a strike and have been since the 1st day of May.

Q. Is it not a fact that quite a number of carpenters move over here in the spring time, work through the season, and then go back across the line in the fall?—A. I never heard of one in my life. There has never one come to my personal knowledge in my life. I heard a gentleman make that statement here this morning, but I never knew of a case of that kind coming to my knowledge.

Q. Did you ever hear of any one, who lived in Canada, coming across the river to the city here and having work of any kind?—A. Well, before this law, it was a common thing, but I haven't paid any attention to it since.

Q. The law has been in operation since 1885?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have never heard of anybody at all, of any sort or description or trade, coming across from Canada to work, since that time?—A. I have read articles in newspapers, but have never had one to come to my personal knowledge.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Speaking of carpenter's wages, do the carpenters ask those wages now of the contractors who are hiring them?—A. Those are the wages we pay the carpenters.

Q. How is that?—A. Those are the wages the contractors pay the carpenters.

Q. You are a contractor?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do they ask; what demand did they make of you?—A. Well, I will tell you what demand they made of us. The first demand was, after the first day of May, eight hours should be a day's labor.

Q. What had it been previously?—A. Nine hours. Four years ago we went onto the nine hour rule. Then the second demand was, the minimum wage should be 30 cents an hour.

Q. What had they been?—A. They had been—we hadn't employed by the hour; they had been from \$1.70 to \$2.50.

Q. According to the skill of the workman?—A. Yes, sir; and then their third demand was that we recognize their union; that is, run our shops as union shops.

Q. And you have declined to do that?—A. We have declined; yes, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Is there practically much difference between you and the men in relation to wages?—A. Oh, if there had been nothing but the question of wages, we would have settled that in two minutes. Of course, they would not get that, nor would not ask it. No contractor can do business without having a large number of contracts on hand, employing a large number of men. Contracts taken last year at a very low figure; after the first of July, from that on to the first of November, contracts were taken here without any margin. I don't believe in 10 per cent. of the contracts let after that time there was any margin at all. As I say, if there was nothing but a question of wages, I have no doubt the thing would have been settled in a very short time.

Q. If it is not so much a question of wages, what difficulty is there in settling a strike of this kind? Is it the question of hours?—A. Well, sir, the question—the long and short of it—is, the contractors of the city of Detroit want to do business personally with their workmen, not through any union. They don't want to run their shops as union shops. They want to be able to employ who they see fit and discharge who they see fit, have as many apprentices as they see fit, and not have a sort of a steward come into the shop and say, "If you want to employ men or discharge men, you must consult me," and all that kind of thing. Probably that is done in eastern cities more or less, but as I say, Detroit is rather an overgrown village as yet, and we have not got into that way yet, and we shall not at present.

Q. This union did exist here—this carpenter's union?—A. It existed but we never—

Q. You never recognized it. Was there such a thing known as a union shop, where none but union men were employed?—A. No, sir; not in the carpenter business.

Q. And this association is now trying to force the shops to become union shops?—A. That is one of their demands.

Q. Isn't it a fact that the same trouble exists in Chicago?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there a movement along the whole line, among the bosses throughout this country, to shake off the regulations of organized labor—that is, as far as they control and interfere with the business?—A. Oh, they have as much right to organize as we. We feel, however, that we should manage our own business. I think where most of the strikes are at the present time, so far as I know, that is one of the issues; that and the eight-hour movement.

Q. The issue is the eight-hour movement. Your association, and these associations, think this is the proper time to break down the

demands of this organized labor, and to say to them, "We will run the business as we choose?"—A. Run our own business.

Q. So the wage question is practically not the one between you?—A. I will say this, that previous to the 1st of May (I am, perhaps, as old a builder in the carpenter line—I have been here in business for thirty-five years, and have avoided strikes) I met the committee, and said to the committee, "we are willing to talk this over and see if we can not avoid this strike." We made a proposition to come to eight hours a day on the 1st day of July, providing they could get all the carpenters in the city into line, and those that compete against us in what they call "special finish." Then we said to them, of course if they could not, we would work nine hours a day, but when there was a majority of the cities in the union in favor of eight hours—but they are not in favor of that. To my knowledge there are not over eight cities in the United States working eight hours a day.

Q. I want to bring out definitely now this point. If the only difference between your organizations was a question of wages, the thing would be very easily adjusted, would it not?—A. I should think so; yes, sir. It would be adjusted by the workmen coming back to work themselves.

Q. Adjusted in some way?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are in exactly the same position as the Stone Cutters' Association, of Boston. They came before our committee and said that there it was practically a lockout. They demanded there eight hours' work and 45 or 47 cents per hour. There was no difference of wages at all between them, but they said they had determined to break up the union; that is, the control of the union. They didn't object to having the union men work for them, but they would not recognize them as a union, and that is practically your position here to-day?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is not a difference of opinion as to wages; that, you think, could be easily settled?—A. I think that could be easily settled.

Q. But you desire to break up the union, as far as dictating to you in your business?—A. In other words, we don't propose they shall enlarge their powers. They never have, so far, in this city, the carpenters never have controlled the carpenter contractors; here we have been doing business in our own peculiar way, dealing directly with our workmen. We supposed they are still intelligent enough to do business with us. If they have any grievances or want more wages or anything of that kind, they know enough to let us know and we can arrange these matters.

STATEMENT OF JAMES H. STONE.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your name and occupation.—A. James H. Stone; editor of the Tribune, and also collector of internal revenue here.

Q. How long have you been a citizen of Detroit?—A. Nearly all the time for twenty years.

Q. Do you know, Mr. Stone, anything of large numbers of Canadians crossing the river and coming to Detroit for their daily labor?—A. I have no personal knowledge of it whatever.

Q. What seems to be the common understanding of it in the community?—A. Well, I don't know, Mr. Chairman, whether I could have definite knowledge enough of what the impression is. I was rather surprised to hear one of the witnesses say this morning he thought there

were some six or eight hundred. I had not supposed there was any such number. I have known of a few cases, of men living in Canada, who were employed on this side, but I did not suppose there was any such number as that, although I don't get up quite early enough in the morning to see them come over, and I have other business when they go back. I have heard of some printers—I don't know of any in our office, I don't think there is any, but I have heard there are some, particularly on the afternoon papers. The morning papers, I don't think, would be as likely to employ them.

Q. Do you know anything of any immigrants entering the United States by way of this port? I don't mean, understand, these people coming across for their daily work, but do you know anything of any immigrants making their first landing here at Detroit, otherwise than just crossing the border?—A. No, sir, I don't. I have no exceptional opportunities for that other than any other citizen.

Q. Have you had any recent troubles here in connection with naturalization, charges of fraudulent naturalization?—A. Well, I have given considerable attention to the question of fraudulent voting, in connection with my newspaper work, and in the line of certain legislation I have tried to bring about through our State legislature, and of course have given the subject some thought and some investigation, and I presume it was a conversation, an accidental conversation, I had with Mr. Ricketts, the clerk of the committee, this morning, that suggested calling me as a witness. I don't know as anything I have is of nature specific enough to be of any particular value, or perhaps it is without the purview of this committee's work. I have investigated to some extent the condition and effect of our State law. Michigan is one of the minority of States that permits a man to vote before he becomes a citizen, simply on his declaration of intention.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. First papers?—A. Yes, sir; first papers. Our State law permits a man to vote if he has declared his intention six months before the election, and has lived in the State two years and six months before the election; and it was with a view of getting a constitutional amendment requiring full citizenship before voting, that I looked into this. It was part of certain election reforms, like the various measures that are proposed for the good of State government, some favoring the Australian and other systems. The investigation that I have made, while I could not undertake to quote exact figures—I think there has not been an election in the city of Detroit for many years in which there have not hundreds of men voted who had no right to vote, even under our State law; that the permission to vote before full citizenship is an incentive to fraud, and that a majority of these men are innocent violators of the law. That is, hundreds of men come here during the interim of the six months previous to election, or take out their papers, make their declaration within that time. Of course they are not qualified to vote under our law, but they are ignorant, don't speak the language, many of them, and the fact that they have the declaration or paper, which they have in their possession, they regard that as entitling them to vote, and in many cases, in perfectly good faith undoubtedly, attempt to vote. Some considerable investigation was made in some election contests in this State, in the neighboring county of St. Clair, before the State legislature, and quite a number of cases were found where deputy county clerks antedated papers. There was something of that kind done also in this county, I think, some years ago.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. What do you mean by antedating?—A. For instance, a man would make his declaration, well, say the six months would expire before the 6th day of May, and he would not make his declaration before or until June; they would be dated back.

Q. Through mistake or otherwise?—A. Through intent.

Q. On whose part?—A. On the part of the officials, the deputy county clerks in St. Clair County. There was quite a number of those cases.

Q. What was done to the clerk?—A. Nothing.

Q. Any attempt to punish him for his illegal act?—A. The grand jury made certain investigations here, the Federal grand jury, but the State courts have taken no cognizance of it.

Q. All this matter in relation to voting is a State regulation?—A. Certainly, that is what I said, and why I did not suppose any evidence I could give would have any bearing.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Have you a State registration?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are the requirements as to when a man must be registered?—A. Generally about ten days. The last day of registration is about ten days before the election.

Q. But no alien could vote unless he had taken out his papers six months before?—A. Theoretically he could not, but actually he could.

Q. Legitimately, I mean?—A. Legitimately he could not.

Q. Why is he denied the right to register up to that time, and the citizen here has the right to register up to within ten days?—A. He can register, but he is not a bona fide citizen.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. How long have you resided in Detroit?—A. Well, with some little intermission, about twenty-five years.

Q. How much naturalized population have you here?—A. I don't know. It would be mere guess-work, but I suppose probably in excess of 50 per cent. of our voting population are foreign born.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you mean to say foreign born?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Do the foreign born and children of foreign born naturalized citizens outnumber the native population here in Detroit?—A. Oh, yes; I think there is no doubt about that; taking the second generation, certainly.

Q. Have you noticed the effect of immigration on this community? Has it been beneficial to have this large number of immigrants settle here?—A. I think the bulk of our immigrants have made good citizens, and tended to build up and develop the prosperity of the city and community.

Q. Have you any undesirable elements of immigration here in this city?—A. Not as classes; I should say only as individuals.

Q. In view of the experience that you have had here as a resident and citizen of Detroit, would you advise a change in the present immigration laws, making them more restrictive in their character?—A. Yes, sir; I think it is easier to criticise than it is to suggest the character of improvement. I think the ignorant and illiterate man in the community is, to a certain extent, always a dangerous element.

Q. There are several bills before this committee on which we have to take action, and this investigation has been instituted on the part of Congress to see whether action is desirable or not. One of the bills calls for an educational test, some going so far as compelling the immigrant to read and write the English language, and expound the Constitution of the United States before he is admitted. Others are more moderate in their demands, and require the immigrant to be able to read and write in his own language. Would you recommend such a provision in the immigration law, and do you think it would be desirable?—A. Well, a test of intelligence to a certain extent. I should not think it necessary for a man to read and write English to become a resident. I do believe there should be an educational qualification for citizenship, but for a man to come here——.

Q. I am speaking now of an immigrant coming here.—A. As immigrants—it seems to me the restriction should go so far as to exclude paupers, criminals, and those who are likely to become a charge on the community, such as the present laws do provide for.

Q. That is the present law?—A. Yes sir, I understand that; to go further and comprehend some intelligent understanding of our system of government to a certain extent, it is hard to define. I don't know myself, just how far it ought to go. It takes a great deal of wisdom.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. In five years after he lands here, wouldn't he learn sufficient to become a good citizen?—A. In some cases he would, and in some cases he would not.

Q. I asked you, from your experience as a resident of Detroit, whether the immigration to this place had been beneficial or not, and I understood you to say, as far as your judgment went, the immigration that had come to this place was beneficial?—A. As a whole; yes, sir.

Q. There might, of course, be individual cases, no doubt there are, that are very undesirable, and ought to be kept out, but whether these cases have been so numerous as to require a change in the present law, which, if properly executed on the part of the officials, excludes the pauper, the insane, the idiot, and the criminal classes; now, whether you would require an educational test, whether you would require a money qualification, that is, that the immigrant should be possessed of a certain amount of money before being allowed to land—all of these questions have come before the committee, and we desire to get the opinion of different sections on those points?—A. I do not think any property qualification should be required, beyond what is contemplated by what I understand the existing laws to mean; that is, not liable to become a charge on the public.

Q. That is, if he had two good arms, he would not be liable if he had not a cent in his pocket?

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. If he came here without a cent in his pocket but was apparently a good, healthy, able-bodied man, and you could tell by his appearance he was able to take care of himself, would you think he ought to be excluded?—A. No sir, not if he came here as a good American citizen, to obey the laws of this country, and with some general comprehension of the nature of our Government. I don't mean the clearly-defined powers of the federal, state and municipal governments, but I mean a certain regard for the rights of others, and obedience to proper authority.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. Suppose he came here to work a year and then go back to the old country ?—A. I don't believe he ought to be permitted to do that, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH :

Q. In relation to the naturalization laws; would you change them in any respect ?—A. Yes. I think the interests of this country and of all parts of it, render a uniformity of naturalization law desirable. But I understand that power belongs to the state governments. Will you permit me to give an illustration of the anomalous condition of affairs that prevailed here. Suppose my friend Robinson, here, and myself, are brothers. We live in Canada or Germany. We come here together, we make our declaration of intention to become citizens. He goes on and perfects his citizenship, I have contented myself with my first declaration; by perfecting his citizenship, he actually surrenders rights and privileges which I possess. I have more privileges than he has.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. What are they ?—A. One that occurs to me is this—well, possibly it is the only one that I know of. If Mr. Robinson, having become a citizen, stubs his toe on the sidewalk, he can not bring suit against the city of Detroit except in the local courts. If I do it, not having perfected my citizenship, I have my election whether I shall begin in the Federal courts, where the measure of damages is supposed to be more liberal than in the local courts. I can vote as well as he can. In time of war, I suppose I would be liable to duty just as he would. That question has never been clearly determined, as I understand it, except by pressing them in in the latter years of the late war. I have all the privileges that my colleague has. I can vote, and if I want to claim my rights as an alien, I can still do it. Under this law, I have no doubt no question, myself, but that the gentleman whom I have named, was defeated for Congress by votes of men who were not citizens of the United States, that enough aliens voted for his opponent to secure his election.

By Mr. LEHLBACH :

Q. That is a State law. What we seek now is information in relation to changing the naturalization laws, whether, in the first place, you would require a man, when he makes his application, or perfects his naturalization, should be compelled to read and write the English language, and, whether you would extend the time, instead of making it five years, make it ten. The other is a State measure. You can change that in the next legislature if you want to ?—A. Yes, sir; we can not reach it by Congressional enactment, I know. When you come to the matter of naturalization, I think there ought to be some test of intelligence or education.

Q. How far would you go ?—A. I think they ought to be able to read and write for full citizenship, fixing a day in the future sufficient to qualify any one now here.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Do you mean in the English language ?—A. Well, in the mere matter of naturalization, acquiring citizen's rights, aside from the franchise, I don't believe that would be necessary. I think a man may have all the intelligence that is necessary to make him a good citizen, without being able, perhaps, to read and write in English. I have con-

sidered the matter more with reference to the exercise of the elective franchise than anything else.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. That is a State matter entirely; but many people seem to think that is the most important thing, that a man should become naturalized and vote. When we naturalize a man he becomes a citizen and is entitled to the protection of this country?—A. I don't think it necessarily follows that he should be able to read and write English. I think it would be a hardship on a very desirable class of immigrants. They can come here and engage in business, and hold property, and have the rights of citizenship in regard to law and every other respect?

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. See whether I understand you. I understood you to say it is better for a man to be an alien than a citizen in this country, if he has the right to vote?—A. I gave you one instance where he had certain privileges that a citizen did not have.

Q. We don't care about one instance. We are asking you in general, whether the rights of an American citizen are of any value in your estimation?—A. I think they are, but I am speaking of the anomaly that exists.

Q. Are you a lawyer?—A. No, sir.

Q. How do you know that that exists?—A. Because I see it referred to out here in the courts.

Q. If you will tell me of a case of that kind, I would like to look at it?—A. No sir, I can not give you a specific case. I think I could find cases.

Q. Can you give it to me by to-morrow?—A. I will endeavor to find cases of that kind.

Q. If the rights of citizenship in this country are so small, what could induce an immigrant if he came here say, fifty or sixty years of age, uneducated—what would induce him to be educated so as to be able to read and write in his own language or in the English language; what inducement would he, or could he have, at that age, to acquire the English language?—A. I think many of them could not, and that is the reason why I said it would be a hardship.

Q. Those certain privileges are matters of State rights, and there are only three or four States in the Union that have laws like Michigan?—A. There are more than that; but I don't know how many there are.

Q. Which State has a law like Michigan?—A. I can not say now, but I know there are quite a number.

Q. That require a residence of two years and a half after taking out the first papers; has Illinois such a law?—A. I can not give you that. I can get the information for you.

Q. Still it is your view in regard to naturalization laws that you would not permit any man to become naturalized unless he could read and write in his own language?—A. I hardly think I would admit them to full citizenship.

Q. What would be the use of admitting them to half citizenship?—A. Well, there is an incentive to perfect themselves in intelligence.

Q. Take a man who is poor; he has come over here at the age I speak of; he has to work for his living, and you would require him to go to school, would you?—A. Not necessarily.

Q. Don't you think it would be a great hardship, even on a young

man?—A. A thing that don't cost anything I don't think is very highly priced or valued.

Q. Your educational institutions are free?—A. Yes, sir; they are.

Q. Is that what you mean?—A. I mean the educational institutions do cost a good deal, and each man has to contribute towards it in a certain way. As a native, under the operation of our State law I can not become a citizen, I can not even reach the age of twenty-one, without being educated to a certain extent, because we have compulsory education.

Q. But a negro from the South can come here and vote without any education?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that don't work?—A. It don't work as I think it ought to.

Q. And then you would not allow a healthy, able-bodied immigrant to become a citizen because he could not read and write in his own language?—A. I would not allow him citizenship with the rights of franchise accompanying it.

Q. Can an alien in this State hold property?—A. Oh, yes, sir; I think he can.

Q. Under what circumstances and how long?—A. I can not say as to that.

Q. I mean real estate.—A. I can not say as to the rights of aliens in that respect.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. As to the matter of education, Mr. Stone, do you think we have a sufficient number of uneducated enfranchised citizens without enlarging the quantity?—A. Yes, sir; I think we have.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You would require an educational test for naturalization?—A. If the spirit of the present law was carried out, as far as our local situation here is concerned, we would have no trouble at all, sir.

STATEMENT OF JOHN DEVLIN.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your residence.—A. I am a resident of Windsor, Ontario, at the present time.

Q. You may state your official position.—A. I am a member of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor and United States consul at Windsor.

Q. Where is your home?—A. My home is in Detroit. My family are residing at the present time at Windsor.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You are United States consul?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How long have you been United States consul at Windsor?—A. It was four years last July since I was appointed to the position.

Q. As consul has it fallen under your observation that any large number of Canadians come over to Detroit or vicinity for employment?—A. Yes, sir; I have made considerable investigation in my own way in that matter. I am satisfied there are from five hundred to seven hundred and fifty people living in Windsor that are working here in Detroit. As to just what proportion of those are aliens I am not able to

say. There are quite a number of people that are working in Detroit that are citizens of the United States.

Q. And are now living in Windsor?—A. Yes, sir; on account of its convenience.

Q. Having lived in Windsor these four or five years, and having lived in Detroit, what do you think about the wages in the same trades?—A. The rates of wages between Detroit and Windsor are relatively the same. There is very little difference in the rates of wages in the two places.

Q. Have you examined into carpenters' wages?—A. Not particularly, but the carpenters in Windsor and Walkerville are getting nearly the same wages they are in the city of Detroit.

Q. If the wages are substantially the same, how does it come that so many people come from Windsor across the river to Detroit for employment?—A. The field of operations, that is, for employment, is much larger in Detroit. There are comparatively few industrial establishments that employ a large number of men in Windsor, and there is not enough to support the population.

Q. How many inhabitants has Windsor?—A. Perhaps between 10,000 and 12,000.

Q. Ten or twelve thousand?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many inhabitants has Detroit?—A. They are claiming at the present time, I believe, 250,000 or 260,000 people.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. If Windsor has but 10,000 or 12,000 inhabitants, and from 500 to 700 of that population has to cross the river to find employment in Detroit, isn't that a very remarkable thing, that one-twentieth of the population should every morning have to leave their homes and cross into another country to find employment?—A. No, sir; I don't think it is remarkable.

Q. And isn't it more remarkable that they should do that with the rate of wages at their home the same as it is across the river?—A. No, sir; I don't think there is anything remarkable about that when you understand the situation. The relative situation of the cities of Windsor and Detroit is about the same as Camden and Philadelphia.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Or Jersey City and New York, or Covington and Cincinnati.

The WITNESS. The position is relatively the same. There is an imaginary line that runs through the river. The people are practically the same people. The opportunities of employment in Detroit and the lack of industry in Windsor will account for the flow of people living in Windsor to Detroit. Then another reason, too, is that a large portion of the people of Windsor are closer to the industrial establishments than the working people in the city of Detroit are.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How do you account for the lower rate of wages in the carpenter's trade in Detroit than in the carpenter's trade throughout the other cities in the United States?—A. Well, I account for that through lack of organization in the city of Detroit in the carpenter's trade. Until recently, and from a long line of conservatism that has existed in Detroit in relation to the industrial establishments, etc., our people here have not been as aggressive as they are in the other cities. The working-men of the city of Detroit are not as intelligently organized as they are in the other States, and that is the reason of the difference between the rate of wages here and other large cities, so far as I have been able to observe.

By Mr. LEHLBACH :

Q. How many of that five hundred to seven hundred and fifty people who come over to Detroit every morning and go back at night would you think are American citizens?—A. When I said from five hundred to seven hundred and fifty, that would relate to the different seasons of the year. Now take it, for instance, when there is an average of five hundred people coming; I should say out of that five hundred there might be a hundred and fifty or two hundred and fifty that were citizens of the United States.

Q. And they reside there on account of the convenience of the place?—A. Yes; and some on account of their families. Some portions of the family, the young ones, have come over and become citizens, and then their families are residing in Windsor on account of the convenience.

Q. Are there any of that hundred and fifty or two hundred who are native-born American citizens?—A. I do not think there are any.

Q. They are mostly Canadians?—A. Mostly Canadians.

Q. Who have become naturalized here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And who live over there on account of being nearer to their business?—A. For one reason and another.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. There are a great many Americans going over to make purchases?—A. Not so much as there used to be.

Q. It has fallen off somewhat?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well aren't a great many Americans living over there because living is cheaper?—A. Possibly that is true in relation to rent. Living is not cheaper in Windsor, that is, for the family.

Q. It is not?—A. I am speaking now of the family. There are some lines, for instance produce, the product of the farm or garden, is cheaper than what it is here, that is, some lines of it, but the great bulk of the commodity with which to supply a family is higher over there than in Detroit. My experience as a resident of both places lead me to conclude that I can live cheaper in Detroit than in Windsor. In Windsor groceries are 20 to 30 per cent. higher than in Detroit.

By Mr. LEHLBACH :

Q. That is just as it is in my State. If you will go into a village or a town of a thousand people, your groceries will be higher in price and not of as good a quality as in New York, for instance.—A. Well that, and then the system of tariffs on both sides of the river has something to do with it. There are a number of grocers in Windsor that come over here and buy groceries and take them to Windsor and pay the duty, and of course they must necessarily be higher over there than here.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. What duty, say, on coffee and sugar?—A. It is relatively the same as the American duty.

Q. We have no duty on coffee?—A. I don't think any of the merchants over there come to America to buy coffee.

Q. What do they come here to buy?

By Mr. LEHLBACH :

Q. Canned goods?—A. Canned goods; yes.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. There is no duty on canned goods?—A. Yes, sir; there is a Canadian duty.

Q. Don't they make canned goods in Canada?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't they raise tomatoes, etc., over there and can them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Not enough to supply the people?—A. I don't know about that.

Q. I suppose they have to buy them here to supply the people over there?—A. Well, I take it that a merchant will some time run out of a line of goods; he would have to send to Montreal or Toronto for his goods, and to supply his temporary want he would come to Detroit.

Q. And it is only a temporary want?—A. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF JOHN ATKINSON.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your residence and occupation.—A. I live in Detroit and am a lawyer. In the summer time I live on the Canada side.

Q. Are you a native American?—A. I am a native of Canada.

Q. How long have you lived in Detroit?—A. I have lived in Detroit for twenty years and in Michigan about twenty-seven years.

Q. And you have interests in Canada and live over there during the summer time?—A. I own a small island that is on the Canada side of the channel, where I live in the summer.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You are a citizen of the United States?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State, Mr. Atkinson, if you know anything of residents of Canada crossing the river and having employment in Detroit or in the United States?—A. Personally I have very little knowledge of persons coming over. I know that some do come and get employment here, but I have very imperfect knowledge of the numbers.

Q. Do you know anything of the Italians and their work in Canada?—A. I do not.

Q. Do you know anything of the Canadians and their work in the United States?—A. I know we are receiving quite a number of them into the upper peninsula of this State.

Q. What sort of work do they follow up there?—A. Mostly mining and railroad building.

Q. How long since they have begun to come in?—A. I have known of large numbers of them working in the upper peninsula for three or four years; probably four years now.

Q. How many of them are working there at this time?—A. I would not be able to even approximate the number, but I have known as many as fifteen hundred to be working on one enterprise.

Q. What was that?—A. That was building a branch of the railroad from Nastoria to the Ontonagon River westward in 1887 and 1888.

Q. Do you know whether there were any Americans working with the Italians?—A. Working with them?

Q. Yes, sir; I mean as common laborers?—A. There were very few. The Americans did most of the chopping and that kind of work, while the Italians did the grading—work with the spade and pick, etc.

Q. Do you know where that fifteen hundred came from?—A. I think they came from New York.

Q. You don't know that they were brought direct from Italy on purpose for this work?—A. No; they were not in that instance, because I know the trouble they had in obtaining them.

Q. Do you know how it was they obtained them in New York?—A. They obtained them through labor agents in New York.

Q. Do you know the names of those labor agents?—A. I do not. Mr. Oliver W. Barnes, who was at that time one of the aqueduct commissioners and civil engineer, made the arrangements by which they were obtained.

Q. Did he have an interest in that contract?—A. He had an interest in this contract at that time.

Q. And it was through Mr. Barnes that those men were secured and brought out here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether those men are still at work up there?—A. I do not know what became of them after that road was completed.

Q. State if you know the wages those men received per day?—A. They received \$1.50 a day for the first few months of their service, and it was afterwards increased to \$1.75.

Q. Do you know the wages the choppers received?—A. The choppers received \$2 a day. In fact, all the other laborers than the Italians received a uniform rate of 25 cents above the Italians.

Q. State if you know why so good a wage was paid up there?—A. Well, the work was exceedingly difficult; it was commenced in mid-winter when the snow was very deep, between 4 and 5 feet deep. They had to live in temporary camps, which they erected themselves, and getting provisions was sometimes quite difficult, so that the men were not always supplied as they ought to have been, and I allow it was a very unfavorable place to get men into.

Q. Now how many men, if you know, were in the mines up there?—A. I don't know the number. I have seen car-loads of Italians arrive at different points in the upper peninsula and go directly into the mines.

Q. Are the Italians used there chiefly as common laborers in the mines?—A. They are comparatively few as compared with the Norwegians and others from the north of Europe, though there are still a good many of them there.

Q. The north of Europe predominates?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. What kind of mines are they?—A. Chiefly iron mines. There are some copper mines. I don't know, however, that the Italians are working in the copper mines.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How many Italians live in Detroit?—A. I could not approximate the number; they have been increasing here quite rapidly, and I have no idea of the number.

Q. What pursuit do they follow here?—A. They sell bananas, do gardening and various kinds of work.

Q. They haven't yet got to working on the streets, or have not been employed on the public works of the city?—A. Well, I don't think they have, sir.

Q. What nationality is usually employed in the public work here, the sweeping of the streets and like work?—A. Well, I would be unable to state. I don't know enough of it, although I think the majority would be Polanders.

Q. Do you know of any number of residents of Detroit who cross the river to find employment in Canada?—A. I never heard of such a case.

Q. Do you know the number of Canadians who cross from Canada to

Detroit?—A. I could not give the numbers. I know there are people crossing.

Q. You have just heard it stated that from five hundred to seven hundred and fifty come over. Would you believe that to be something like a correct number?—A. I should think that would not be far from a fair estimate of those coming. When I say no one goes to Canada, I should except from that domestic servants who sometimes go with families from here for the summer.

Q. Occasionally a bank cashier?—A. Yes, sir; they sometimes go.

Q. Do you believe this influx of Canadian laborers to Detroit has any effect on the rate of wages paid here?—A. I do not.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. You have resided here quite a number of years. Do you consider the immigration to this country has been a benefit to the city of Detroit?—A. I do; yes, sir.

Q. Would you advise making the present immigration laws more restrictive in their character?—A. As far as the European races are concerned, I would not.

Q. Take the Canadian?—A. I think the Canadian immigration to the United States is beneficial.

Q. Is what?—A. Is beneficial; I would not, in any way, restrict it if I had the power.

Q. As far as the European immigration is concerned, you would advise what?—A. I would advise no further restriction.

Q. And as far as the Canadians are concerned?—A. I would not advise any change as to that. I speak of the Canadians as a European race.

Q. Have you given the matter of the naturalization any consideration. Would you advise any change in the present naturalization law, especially requiring an educational qualification?—A. I see no advantage in requiring an educational qualification. My experience with immigration for the last few years is that there is comparatively little illiteracy among the immigrants.

Q. There is very little among some of them; the most deficient are the Italians?—A. I come very little in personal contact with them.

Q. There is a question about the illiteracy of the Poles?—A. And the Canadians, the English, the Irish, and Scotch immigrants.

Q. And Scandinavians?—A. I understand the Scandinavians are a pretty fairly lettered people; I think an educational qualification would exclude very few of the immigrants we are getting now.

Q. And as far as your judgment is concerned you would not advise any change in the immigration or naturalization laws?—A. None occur to me.

STATEMENT OF HENRY A. ROBINSON.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am a lawyer.

Q. Where do you live?—A. Detroit, Mich.

Q. How long have you resided here?—A. I came here before the war and have been here ever since.

Q. Were you born in the United States?—A. No, sir; I was born in the Province of New Brunswick, but my parents emigrated to the United States, that is, to Maine, when I was about five years old; so, I was about as well as born here. I don't know any country but the United States.

Q. How many foreign-born citizens have you in Detroit?—A. Well, of course I never counted them, but it is my opinion that perhaps 50 per cent., or probably over, as has been stated, would be a fair figure. We have a great number here.

Q. I asked you that again because I thought probably the former witness was mistaken; you don't mean there are 50 per cent. foreign born?—A. Foreigners and born of foreign parents. When he answered that question, it was the first time I ever heard it put in that way, but I have heard estimates made, based on the number of votes in the city, and we can poll in this city, I think, thirty-five or forty thousand votes, and a very large proportion of that vote is foreign, especially within the last eight or ten years when we have been getting a large Polish population.

Q. What per cent. of your foreign-born citizens are German?—A. I could not give you any positive answer, based upon percentages. I should say at least 25 per cent. of them are Germans.

Q. What per cent. of them are Irish?—A. A less number of them are Irish here, I think, than Germans. I class the Germans and Bohemians, and others of northern Europe somewhat together in that respect. We have a very large and intelligent Bohemian population here. Then, in the city of Detroit, now, there must be a population of ten or twelve thousand Polish people, perhaps more, and making the usual, we may have five, six, seven, or eight thousand Polish voters. They are not always gotten out to the polls at once, though.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Is it your observation, as a citizen of Detroit, that the immigration is on the increase?—A. Immigration is on the increase.

Q. Is the immigration beneficial or injurious to your city?—A. Speaking in a general way, immigration is beneficial.

Q. Do you think it advisable to recommend any modification or alteration in the present immigration laws, which would have a tendency to make the law more restrictive in its character?—A. During the last eight or ten years I have been growing very liberal in relation to these matters. Of course I would quarantine against moral leprosy as much as I would against physical; I mean the undesirable population you will find anywhere; but I am not inclined to think that at present the large masses of people (who are the working people in every country) should seek amelioration or reform in their suffering in the direction of further restriction. Take the masses of the population of Europe, I think we have room for them, if you will take away some of the laws that you are giving certain Yankee gentlemen over others here——

Q. If you had fifty thousand able-bodied immigrants settle here next year, do you think it would be an advantage to you?—A. No, sir. If you assemble fifty thousand saints here to-morrow, providing they had to go to Mr. Vinton and others here, it would break down the labor market. If you would put a tax on vacant lots the same as you do buildings——

Q. Don't the people who put up large manufacturing establishments go to the place where they can get the labor to do their work?—A. Labor is one of the elements, I think, that attracts capital that seeks investment in manufactories. Another thing that induces capital to enter a village or town is the juxtaposition of capital there, the especial low taxes, and——

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. And plenty of labor?—A. They are always after plenty of labor where it is cheap labor.

By Mr. LEHLBACH :

Q. In Cincinnati and St. Louis the people complained that they did not have enough immigration.—A. I will state this: The labor people who, from an economic view, are not in favor of a too-great immigration under the present conditions—I think their views in that respect are pretty well founded, but I do not like to encourage men into thinking we should keep out good immigration from Europe when we have so much room for it, but rather look to other directions for a cure of the complaints that are causing so much trouble at present. I like foreigners if they are well-behaved and——

Q. In regard to the naturalization, would you suggest any alteration?—

A. Well, the present naturalization law requires five years' residence for a citizen. If I were going to alter it at all, it would be in the direction of extending the time, but I fluctuate a good deal in thinking over that. Of course it would be too tedious a thing to indicate my reasons. I am rather inclined to be liberal. I am rather inclined to permit the honest, intelligent man who comes here with the bona fide intention of becoming a citizen, and begins to acquire property and the other relationships of citizenship, to have a control over himself through having voice in making the laws at as early a date as possible.

Q. What do you think of five years?—A. Five years is a pretty good time; it would take forty-five years to educate some, and I think it would take a hundred years to educate some Americans as well as foreigners.

Q. Would you favor an educational test?—A. That is the only test I would favor, but inasmuch as I am not prepared to say what is the best test, I would not like to tamper with it. The fact of whether——

Q. Sometimes a man who is not able to read and write——A. Yes, sir; my friend Stone and Colonel Atkinson differ from me very much on these economic questions—just as much as if we were all decidedly ignorant. As far as reading and writing connected with voting is concerned my idea is this: A foreigner, with the same knowledge of an American, arriving in this country and unacquainted with our language, might be controlled by a cunning and shrewd specimen of his own race, because he can not learn from residents directly. He must receive all his information, in the case of a German, from German men and papers; in the case of a Pole, from Polish men or newspapers, and I have seen here in this city certain shrewd fellows who came here and were gobbled up for their influence in telling their own people how to vote; so I say, if you had an English educational qualification, so they could read English papers, it might be of some benefit. I would not go any further in that direction. I think the average immigrant, so far as I have been able to study him, is a man of good intentions, of good sound mind, and his object is to learn as rapidly as possible.

Q. Then, in effect, you would be in favor of making no change in either of the laws?—A. If I were to decide it this moment I would not favor a change, because I have not reflected.

Q. Certainly if the condition of affairs here was so deplorable as some seem to fear, through the introduction of certain bills before Congress, you would have some well-defined views on the subject of a change; but you believe the condition here is such that a change is not necessary. Do you want to be understood that way?—A. Oh, I would suggest here that I would be willing to stand my share of the evils that result from dangerous voting, if you will give us the Australian system, or some restriction of that kind. You are after information as to remedies of certain evils.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Voting is a State matter.—A. I understood it has recently been made a national matter?

Q. They won't do that, sir?—A. They won't do it? Well, the bill favors it; I see they have struck out the Australian system so as to permit the negro to vote. I will say this: if I were to suggest any test, it would be an educational test. It would not be merely a residential test.

STATEMENT OF CURT. HOFFMAN.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am editor of the German paper, the Abend Post.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. How long have you resided in Detroit?—A. Nineteen years.

Q. Are you a naturalized citizen?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been a citizen of the United States?—A. It was not quite three months before I got my first papers.

Q. So you have been here about twenty years?—A. Yes, sir; I went to Chicago first, and left Chicago and came down here.

Q. How much of a foreign-born population would you judge you have in Detroit?—A. I should say about fifty thousand.

Q. And a large number of that fifty thousand are Germans, are they not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. About half?—A. About forty thousand out of a hundred.

Q. Is it your experience in this city that after becoming citizens here they are occupying a better position? Do they take a higher stand than they did when they first came here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do they acquire property?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many German papers have you here?—A. Five; three daily.

Q. Are they well patronized?—A. Yes, sir; pretty well.

Q. Isn't it a fact that many Germans who are residents of your city and who take your German papers also take and read the English papers?—A. Oh, yes; a great many.

Q. Has your paper as much circulation, in proportion, as the English papers?—A. I think it has, fully.

Q. So that the German patronizes the newspapers in his own language fully equal to the American population here, and besides that also subscribes to the American papers?—A. Yes, sir; a great many Germans subscribe to both papers, English as well as German.

Q. Now, do you recommend any change in the immigration laws?—A. I would not as a foreigner myself, because I take in all the benefits of the lenient laws, the liberal laws.

Q. We want to get your views. Now, some of the German editors in Chicago and other places recommended an educational qualification. I want to get your views on that question.—A. No, sir; neither would I exclude a man on account of his principles.

Q. You consider that the present immigration laws, which exclude the idiot, the insane, the criminal, and the pauper, those likely to become a public charge, are sufficient, and you would not recommend any change at all?—A. I think they are fully sufficient to protect the country.

Q. Well, now, what are your views in regard to the naturalization laws? An educational qualification has been suggested there; what do you think about that?—A. Well, more so.

Q. Well, now, Mr. Hoffman, I did not mean "more so". Your words will have great effect with the committee, and great effect if they are read in Congress. Would you advise an educational qualification; that is, when a man takes out his second papers would you advise that he should be able to read and write?—A. No, sir; I would not, and if you will permit I will state my reasons. Since the native-born citizen does not have to pass an educational test I don't see why a foreign-born should. But I would be in favor of an educational test for all voters.

Q. That is a State matter again, that we have nothing to do with, of course. As far as the naturalization laws are concerned you would make no change, either in extending the time or in requiring the educational test which some have proposed?—A. I would not, sir.

Q. You have already stated you are not in favor of any change in the immigration law, but I desire to get your views on one point in particular, because it has been touched upon in other parts of the country. There has been a bill proposed, which would require any person desiring to emigrate to this land to appear before the United States consul at his home and make a declaration there, and the consul would have to inquire into his character, etc. I desire to get your opinion of that point. Would you advise action of that kind?—A. I would not, sir.

Q. You would not?—A. No, sir.

Q. Now, I would like to have you briefly state your reason why?—A. Because I think the American States, individually, are fully capable of regulating those elements that do not belong here. I know this suggestion has been made only for the so-called socialist or anarchist. Now, the United States are fully capable of coping with them.

Q. Now let me give you a suggestion, because I think we agree on that point, and I would like to get it down in the evidence. Wouldn't there be this objection to having a consular inspection; that the desirable immigrants would be put to so much annoyance that many would be prevented from coming, and that we would exclude the most desirable immigrants by having a consular examination?—A. Yes, sir; that has just occurred to me.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do I understand you to say you would have or would not have the educational test on the immigrant landing in this country?—A. I would not.

Q. It has been suggested that every one over eighteen years of age be compelled to be able to read and write in their own language; no further education than that.—A. Well, I would not make the test on the immigrant landing here.

Q. We have had such suggestions proposed as that they should be able to read and write in the English language, but these suggestions are rather, and would of course be, practically prohibitory of immigration. Now, do I understand you to say you are opposed to any educational test at all in connection with naturalization?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You would not require that a person should be able to read and write in any language at all, even their own?—A. No, sir.

Q. An amendment to the naturalization law which shall say that no person shall become a citizen of the United States until they are able to read and write in some language, presumably their own, German, Italian, French, Polish, or whatever it might be—you would not be in favor of?—A. No, sir; for the simple reason there are millions and millions of native-born citizens who can not read and write.

At 5 o'clock p. m. the committee adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

DETROIT, MICH., *Saturday Morning, June 7, 1890.*

The subcommittee met at 11 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. Present: Hon. W. D. Owen, chairman, Hon. Herman Lehlbach, Hon. Herman Stump.

STATEMENT OF JOHN F. FINERTY.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Deputy collector and inspector.

Q. How long have you been deputy collector and inspector?—A. Since the 15th of May, 1888.

Q. You mean deputy collector and inspector at the port of Detroit?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where are you assigned in your duties?—A. At the foot of Woodward avenue, at the ferry dock.

Q. What are your duties there?—A. To take charge of the men in the office; see they do their duty, and attend to everything connected with the office.

Q. Do you have anything to do with the inspection of persons or baggage coming over from Canada.—A. Yes, sir; sometimes.

Q. Sometimes?—A. I am generally inside, while the others are inspecting; I have to inspect them, however, if they are not there; sometimes the inspectors have to go and meet boats, and when I am alone I inspect.

Q. Being superintendent, you have all the men there who are inspectors under your charge?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it is your duty to see that they discharge their duties faithfully?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you see that they make an inspection of every person who comes over from Canada?—A. I do, sir.

Q. Is it the custom of your office to pay any attention to persons who are Canadians, not residents of the United States, and are therefore examined under the law?—A. If they have baggage or are bringing anything into the country, of course we have; but if they have nothing of course we have nothing to do with them.

Q. If they have no baggage you pay no attention to them?—A. No, sir.

Q. That is a customs inspection; you are not charged with any immigration inspection, then?—A. No, sir.

Q. Has the collector of the port ever given you any instructions in regard to the inspection of immigrants?—A. No, sir.

Q. That is, the present collector?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did the previous collector ever give you any instructions?—A. No, sir.

Q. So then the port is without any instructions whatever from the collector of customs on matters of immigration?—Yes, sir.

Q. About how many Canadians cross over to Detroit each morning at your ferry?—A. I think there passes, from about half past 6 and half past 8, about five hundred. I think that would be an average. The reason I give that is, I base it on this: Last fall we got instructions from Mr. Christiancy—

Q. Who was he?—A. He was the special deputy in whose place Mr. Tillman is now. He gave instructions to count the people coming on the ferry from half past 6 to half past 8 for two mornings in succession. Those two mornings were the day before the municipal election last

November, and the day of the election. The first morning there came over 504 between these hours, and the next morning 471. The discrepancy between the two mornings I took it for granted was on account of the factories being closed on account of the election.

Q. State if you know for what purpose these Canadians come over here every morning?—A. I think they come here to work, sir; that is my opinion.

Q. You have been there a long time; do you notice some persons coming over every morning?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever had any conversation with any of them so as to know from their own statements that they were engaged on this side at work?—A. I have not, sir.

Q. You have noticed about the same persons coming over during these years that you have been there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And how long do you say you have been there?—A. I have been in charge of that office since May 20, a year ago, 1889, but I was there before that as one of the inspectors.

Q. Has there ever been a United States inspector of immigration or special inspector detailed for service under the alien-contract labor law at your office, for the purpose of examining any of these people?—A. No, sir; there has not.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Do many people crossing from Canada have the appearance of being paupers?—A. No, sir.

Q. If such did attempt to come across, would they be stopped?—A. We would stop them; we have got that order.

Q. And examine them?—A. Yes, sir; and let in no paupers if they appear to be such.

Q. You don't keep any record and don't examine any persons even if they have the appearance of being immigrants coming in?—A. No, sir.

Q. You do not question them as to their health?—A. No, sir.

Q. Most all the people who come over are people who merely make Windsor a place of residence; is not that so?—A. Yes, sir, that is so.

Q. Are there many Americans who live over there as a matter of convenience?—A. I can not answer that; I don't know, sir.

Q. You don't know that?—A. I do not; no, sir.

Q. Do you know whether there are any who live over there during the summer, and in the city here in the winter time?—A. I can not say.

STATEMENT OF ORSON B. CURTIS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Deputy collector and inspector of customs.

Q. Where are you located?—A. At the present time at what is known as the Walkerville Ferry.

Q. At Detroit?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is the same place Mr. Finerty is located?—A. No, sir; 2 miles above.

Q. How long have you been stationed there?—A. A week; less than a week.

Q. Where were you before that time?—A. At the foot of Woodward avenue at the Windsor Ferry.

Q. During the week's time that you have been at the Walkerville

Ferry, how many people have you noticed coming over between the hours of 6 and 9 in the morning?—A. Not any, from the fact I have not been on duty there between those hours.

Q. How many have you observed returning between the hours of 5 and 7 in the evening?—A. Oh, perhaps twenty-five or thirty.

Q. Your ferry then has but little of the tide of business between Detroit and Windsor?—A. Not nearly so much as the Windsor Ferry.

Q. How long were you located at the Windsor Ferry?—A. Ten years.

Q. What were your hours of work there?—A. The first four years in the afternoon and evening. The last six years, from 6 o'clock at night until 8 o'clock in the morning.

Q. About how many persons have you observed coming over, regularly every morning?—A. About five hundred.

Q. Are they usually the same people?—A. Generally working people, clerks, some of them apparently; most all of them laboring people by appearance.

Q. The same persons you have noticed from time to time for months, coming over every morning?—A. Oh, about the same in number, and faces familiar; about the same.

Q. What I mean is, it is substantially the same crowd that comes every morning.—A. Yes, sir; that is right.

Q. What per cent. of them are men and boys?—A. I have never made any calculation, but I believe that 95 per cent. of them are.

Q. Ninety-five per cent. of them are men?—A. I believe so; yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever lived on the Windsor side?—A. Never.

Q. Do you know anything about the expense of living over there?—A. No; I know nothing about that.

Q. Did you ever go over there and buy a suit of clothes?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Those boats that come over in the morning, apparently bring over the men who work in Detroit, don't they?—A. The boats?

Q. The people who come over in the morning between 5 and 8 o'clock?—A. The people?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do the boats go back empty?—A. No, sir.

Q. What do the people do who go back from here?—A. They are apparently working people, the same class.

Q. Do the boats go back to Windsor?—A. Immediately.

Q. Do they go back with as many passengers as come from the other side?—A. No, sir; they do not.

Q. About how many would go back to Windsor?—A. About 20 per cent. of those that come over.

Q. There is about 20 per cent.?—A. I should judge.

Q. About one-fifth as many go from Detroit to the other side as come to this side?—A. I should judge so.

Q. And they apparently go over there for the purpose of working, do they?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do those people buy tickets every day or do they buy tickets by the year?—A. I don't know, only I know they have tickets for sale by the month; that is a question the ferry company could answer. It was not among my duties to know about that.

Q. I didn't know but what you might know that. Do you think that any of the five hundred people who come from Windsor over here are really Americans who live over there as a matter of convenience?—A. A small percentage of them would probably be American citizens. I gather

that only from occasional talks with some of them, not in any particular conversation with them, but it has come out in the course of my long experience there; but the vast majority of them are undoubtedly Canadians.

Q. But the number who come over on all those ferries in comparison with the number of people who work here is very small, isn't it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many people would you say were engaged in the stores as clerks here and in the factories filling positions for hire or on a salary?—A. The question previous to this perhaps I misanswered.

Q. Make your statement?—A. I am not posted as to the number of clerks, wage people, etc., engaged in Detroit.

Q. You said there were about five hundred who came over, as I understood you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is a very small percentage of the people engaged here in those pursuits?—A. Oh, yes, sir; that is correct certainly.

Q. And certainly the five hundred who do come over here, if there are as many as that, would have no effect on the wages of fifty thousand?—A. Well, it would be a small effect; a very small effect.

Q. Do you think that those people who are over there make a contract with their employers on this side?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you at your office take any note of people who land on the river except at the station where you are located?—A. No, sir.

Q. So, if the twenty carpenters that came over here yesterday from Canada, up the river saw fit to come over in small boats, as it is supposed they did, and did not land at your station, you would take no notice of them?—A. Unless we first knew the fact that they had come; otherwise we should certainly take notice of them.

Q. Do you exercise any detective interest up and down the river outside of the wharf?—A. Within our sight, we do. If we know of anything going on in violation of the customs, it is our duty at any and all times to look after it.

Q. Do you know that twenty carpenters came over from Canada yesterday, and landed out in your vicinity?—A. I did not.

STATEMENT OF T. F. SHEPARD.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you reside?—A. Bay City, Mich.

Q. What official position, if any, do you hold?—A. District attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Michigan.

Q. How long have you been district attorney, Mr. Shepard?—A. Since the 1st of February last.

Q. Have you, as district attorney, been given any information, or called upon to prosecute any violations of the alien contract-labor law?—A. One suit has been commenced against a man at Saginaw. My office, since I came in, has commenced one suit against a man at Saginaw, for violation of the contract-labor law. I have one case pending, declaration filed and plea.

Q. You have simply filed the plea; you haven't entered into the case yet?—A. The case has not yet been tried. The evidence has been produced in the office.

Q. Have any complaints been laid before you by the carpenters or

other laboring men within your district as to violations—A. Not to myself, but I understand my assistant, Mr. Finney, who I have here at present in the room, has been consulted some by them, but I have had no personal consultation in regard to the matter, and no connection with it other than the little he has informed me of it.

Q. You have heard, Mr. Shepard, two witnesses on the stand state that five hundred persons, Canadians, cross from Windsor to Detroit every morning, returning in the evening. The rational conclusion is that they come over here for work. It was stated they were working people; evidently they are coming each morning under contract. Have you entered a prosecution against any of those people, or their employers?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why not?—A. No complaint has been made to my office which has called for any such prosecution, to my knowledge.

Q. When now, five hundred people thus cross every day, which, if it be a violation of the law, is open and notorious, are you compelled to wait on some one to file a complaint before you proceed with an action?—

A. Well, I am so recently in the office that it can hardly be said that I have yet had an opportunity to take it up. Neither do I understand that it is the practice for the office to go hunting around and make inquiries on a personal investigation, with a view of commencing prosecutions of that kind. I am of the opinion, from what I have seen, that it is the custom of that office to take cognizance of all complaints that come to the office, and give them due consideration, from all the various departments of the Government, and also, when a case may seem to call for it, to take cognizance of it without such.

Q. Have you ever examined the alien contract-labor law so as to see whether a prosecution would lie in such cases as we now have under consideration?—A. I have examined it in connection with the case that I now have, the one that is pending.

Q. Have you examined it with reference to the five hundred persons, we are now considering, crossing from Windsor?—A. No, sir; I have not. Of course, those cases would have to come under the well-defined provisions of that law, and, of course, I need not discuss or comment on the state of facts sufficient and required to sustain a prosecution in such a case. It must be a contract express or implied.

Q. Let me ask you, Mr. Shepard, if there are any other points under your jurisdiction, than Detroit, where persons come over from Canada?—A. My jurisdiction is the eastern half of Michigan, the entire eastern shore; Port Huron.

Q. Possibly I am not as well up in geography as I ought to be; you will have to inform me.—A. Port Huron is a point about 60 miles north of here, and has immediate connection with Canada across the St. Clair River. These two points are the only two direct communications. Of course, they can cross the river at Alpena and Sault Ste. Marie.

Q. What do you know about a number of persons crossing at Port Huron?—A. My residence is on Saginaw Bay, and some may come across at that point probably; it is about a hundred miles from here.

Q. I will read you the first section of the alien-contract labor law:

That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation, or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its territories, or the District of Columbia, under contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States, its territories, or the District of Columbia.

Now, here are five hundred people crossing from Canada into the United States every morning. It was testified by several witnesses on yesterday, and presumptively by two witnesses this morning, that they are coming here under a continuous contract, being clerks, carpenters, other mechanics, and engaged in various employments. Whether or not this law applies to a continuous contract we simply present to you for your attention.—A. Well, in order to make a case in court your committee is well aware that certain facts have to be proven. If a prosecution were begun, in the first instance, it would have to be proven that they were not citizens of the United States. From the testimony I have heard here this morning, it appears a certain per cent. of them are; that testimony would have to be forthcoming; one of the things to be proven would be that they were aliens.

Q. You would doubtless have easy sailing as to the matter of citizenship?—A. The next thing would be to prove where the contract was made, and what the arrangement was; next would have to be shown the guilty knowledge of the employer, knowledge of the residence of the employé, etc. You see there is a considerable amount of proof.

Q. Let me make this statement: A gentleman on the stand here yesterday, employed by a firm called Mabley & Company here in Detroit, testified that one-third of the employés of that firm were residents of Canada, crossing here from there every morning. It would not be fair to presume that so eminent and respectable citizens as the proprietors of that firm would deny the existence of contracts with their clerks, that they pay them so much per month, and that they do not enter into a fresh contract with them every morning when they come to work?—A. Well, I did not mean to suggest that, but even in their case, it would be necessary to have proof of their residence, nationality, and time, place, and circumstances under which the contract was made.

Q. We will just say, if Mabley & Company are not possessed of that information, just call their clerk, Mr. Long, who seems to be a competent witness in the case.—A. Very well.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES R. DANIELS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where do you reside?—A. Three hundred and seventy-five Cass avenue, Detroit.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Live-stock inspector for the United States Government.

Q. Under the collector of customs?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been so engaged?—A. About nine years.

Q. Where are you stationed?—A. At the foot of Woodward avenue I make my headquarters, but I have to go to all the depots where stock comes in; some crosses at Woodward avenue on the ferry, and other of it comes across on the cars.

STATEMENT OF JARED W. FINNEY.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Assistant United States attorney.

Q. How long have you been assistant United States attorney?—A. Since the first of April.

Q. The first of last April?—A. Yes, sir; and formerly about twelve years.

Q. You were formerly in this position?—A. Before the Cleveland administration. I was out about three years and a half.

Q. State if any complaint has been made to you charging a violation of the alien-contract labor law?—A. About four weeks ago Mr. Abrams came into the district attorney's office with a gentleman whom he stated came from Toronto—a carpenter. He had with him an advertisement consisting of about three lines, to the effect that carpenters were wanted in the city of Detroit; I believe that advertisement was signed "Builders' Exchange," or "Contractors' Association," or something of that sort, and he wishes a prosecution or suit begun against some one here in Detroit for inducing that man he had with him to come over here, by reason of that advertisement he had in the paper. The man he had with him I questioned very closely as to whether or not he was induced to come over here by reason of that advertisement, and he did not want to answer the question. Then Mr. Abrams wanted a suit begun against the "Builders' Exchange" for placing that advertisement in a Toronto paper, under the alien-contract labor act, and I told him that the mere fact that the advertisement was in the paper would not be proof in court upon the trial that the Builders' Association caused it to be put there, and that if he would bring proof that would connect the Builders' Association here with that advertisement, and consequently if he would bring proof that any one was induced to come here by reason of that advertisement, I would begin suit. He went out to get that proof and I have not heard from him since.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Is that the only case that has been brought to your knowledge?—A. That is the only case that has been reported to the office.

Q. It has been stated here, that for years Canadians have been in the habit of coming over here to work in stores and in factories?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And no complaint has ever been made to your department since you have been connected with it?—A. When I was assistant district attorney before, complaints were made, notably in the Craig case, for the importation from New Foundland, I think, of ship carpenters, and suit was brought against him on that; also, against the Mills Brothers, and this Port Huron suit now pending, which will probably be tried next week.

Q. The first case?—A. The Craig case.

Q. Was that brought to conclusion in the court?—A. No, sir; the pleadings were all filed, and Mr. Craig made an application, under the statute, for a remission or mitigation of the penalty imposed by the statute, and offered, I think, \$100, which was accepted, and we were directed to discontinue the suit on the payment of that \$100.

Q. And the other case is pending?—A. Yes, sir; and ready for trial as soon as the judge will give us a jury.

Q. In this case, where the compromise was made, was the contract proven?—A. Well, we never reached that. While the case was pending, they made their offer to compromise, and the secretary directed its acceptance, and the suit was discontinued. I do not think any case under the alien contract labor law has ever been tried in this district.

Q. These people who come over here every morning, wouldn't there be great difficulty in proving a contract? I will put a case: Suppose a man comes over from the other side and makes application for work; we

will say he is a mechanic; the employer looks at him and sees that he is a stout man, and doubtless has good qualifications, and takes him, without knowing where he comes from. You could not prosecute such a case?—A. No, sir; you could not.

Q. The chances are, in the bulk of these cases, the employer does not know where the man comes from?—A. No, sir; the Government in many of the cases would be out the expenses of the suit.

Q. I doubt whether nine-tenths of the people here in Detroit can tell where their servants live. They are sent to them often, without any recommendation, and they know nothing about them. They leave the house, and they don't know where they go?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. From your experience, can you suggest a change or alteration in the law, which would make it easier to procure convictions?—A. Well, I don't know how the law could be changed, and the prosecution raised upon the contract made abroad or previous to migration, how we could make that proof very easily, because, you know, we have no process in court that will reach a witness on the other side, and any law that was passed on a contract or agreement made previous to importation would be a difficult one to enforce.

Q. The act itself declares the contract which is to be performed within our borders utterly null and void?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. We have the power to punish our own citizens for having made that contract?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You, then, have no suggestions to make of a change which would aid or assist you in the prosecution of the present law?—A. No, sir; I think it would be very difficult to draw a law that would not be difficult to enforce.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. State how long you have been a resident of Detroit?—A. I was born here, sir, about forty-five years ago.

Q. Are you able to tell this committee whether, since the enactment of the alien contract labor law, the immigration of people from the other side has increased or diminished?—A. I don't think it has affected it at all.

Q. It has not affected it?—A. I think not.

Q. As far as the Canadians coming over here to work are concerned, the law has not either increased or diminished it?—A. I think not.

Q. And it has had no effect on that class of labor in Detroit?—A. I think not, as far as I can remember and observe.

STATEMENT OF S. W. DAY.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your business?—A. Special inspector of customs.

Q. Where are you located, Mr. Day?—A. Port Huron, Mich.

Q. You are a special inspector; just make the answer a little fuller, please; you are special inspector of the United States Treasury Department?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been inspector?—A. Since 1887.

Q. What are your duties as inspector?—A. My duties as inspector are in relation to frauds perpetrated upon the United States Treasury Department; to report any frauds or illegalities against the United States Treasury Department.

Q. Does the investigation or examination of immigrants from foreign countries into this country fall within your duties?—A. Yes, sir; the alien contract labor law. I have to work some under that.

Q. Have you found any violations of that law?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where?—A. I have reported cases of it. The first case that I reported in Michigan was the case against the Mills Brothers at Marysville, Mich.

Q. The case that was referred to by the attorney just now?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That, I believe, was settled?—A. No, sir; it is pending. It has not been tried; it is pending in the courts now.

Q. Have you found any other charges of violation than in the Mills case?—A. Yes, sir; I preferred charges against a Mr. Oglesby, of Madison, Wis., in a case from Glasgow, Scotland, which, if the committee wishes to see, I can show you my report to the Department, and the facts in the case, which I have copies of, and the disposition of the case.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Just state the facts?—A. Well, will you let me look at my books?
Mr. LEHLBACH. Certainly.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. How long ago was that, Mr. Day?—A. It was in October, 1889.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Was that the case of a single individual?—A. Yes, sir; a single individual with his family, under contract from Glasgow, Scotland. I reported the case to the Department, and they instructed me to go to Madison, Wis., and prosecute Mr. Oglesby.

Q. Give us the case as briefly as possible?—A. Mr. Oglesby is an importer of horses from Scotland. He has a gentleman in Scotland who buys those horses for him. He wrote over to the gentleman (which letter I produced), to employ for him a farm man, a man to take charge of his farm. He employed a man by the name of—well I can't just think of his name now, I can turn to it if it is desirable, and he employed this man, stated the price he was to receive, and that if he would come on to Glasgow, that he would be shipped over with the horses, getting free passage to Montreal as an attendant with the horses. His wife and children were furnished transportation through to Madison, Wis. On the arrival of the horses at Montreal, this man had no transportation; that is, he wanted to stay over in Montreal for a day or two, and the horses were shipped on to Port Huron. On the arrival of the car at Port Huron, I was present and noticed a large trunk in the car. The inspector inspected the horses and I says to him after we got out of the car, "What about this trunk?" "Oh," he says, "I forgot the trunk," and the man in charge of the horses says, "This trunk belongs to a man (naming him) and he is on his way over to work for Oglesby; he is coming up on the passenger train and is to go with me in the horse car from here." He says "I will break the trunk open if you want to inspect it." I told him to put the trunk out and leave it if he went away before this man arrived. So the horses were inspected and the train was made up, and he went away before this man arrived with his family. So I visited the next train to inspect it, and observed a man sitting in a seat, and I says to him "Your name is" so and so, and he replied "Yes." I says "You are going to Oglesby to work; have you a passport?" and he says "Yes, sir," and he hauled out a letter addressed to Mr. Oglesby, opened it up, and I read it. Then this man, of course, had no transpor-

tation, the horse car had gone, and his wife was ticketed through to Madison, Wis. I then telegraphed to Mr. Oglesby, saying "so and so, on his way to work for you, is left. Will you pay fare to Madison, Wis.?" He answers back, "Pay fare for Mr. so and so; draw on me." Well, then I advised this man to write Oglesby and tell him he was detained by the customs officers on account of a violation of the contract-labor law. I presented these facts to the Treasury Department, and they ordered me to prosecute him. This man was ordered back to Canada (the collector of customs returned him to Canada) and what disposition the Department made of it I have never known.

Q. What has become of the man now?—A. I could not say; he was sent back to Canada; I don't know whether he is in Canada or Scotland or where he is. Then I have other cases.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. You have other cases?—A. Yes, sir. They are not cases that have been brought up to be prosecuted but they are cases that I have presented to the collector of customs, and he has returned them to Canada. One case was a case of four tailors employed in Port Huron. In 1886 there was a complaint filed with the collector of customs, and never any attention paid to it. There was a case filed then, I think, in March, and presented to me. I met the tailors at the ferry, and told them it was a violation of the contract-labor law, and advised them they had better return to Canada. They went before the collector, I stated the case to him, that they were residents of Canada, and that they were coming over to work for Mr. Norris each day; that they were hired by the week at so much per week, and every night they returned to Canada, and every morning came back. The collector told them it was a violation of the alien-contract labor law, and advised them to go back to Canada and remain there. These people have since made an entry at the custom-house, as becoming residents of the United States, and are now living in Port Huron, working for the same firm.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Now let me ask you right there, Mr. Day, whether your investigation of this question has led you into the opinion that the law has caused any Canadians to move into this country?—A. Yes, sir; I can give you several cases. There were four in that case I just mentioned. I can give you the names of those persons. We find also in the Captain's Association (an association called the Captain's Association, a steam-boat association—they are captains of vessels, and they formed an association). In conversation with them they have said: "Here, we have several masters sailing American vessels that we are satisfied are not American citizens, and still they are receiving papers as masters of our vessels." Well, I said to them: "If you have any real violations of the law, and will give me the names of these people—these captains, these engineers, or mates—I will look into it and see what there is of it." So they gave me the names of several engineers, and I made some investigation right there in that vicinity. I could give you the names and dates of naturalization that I found. In one case a man gave his residence as Marine City, and still, with the exception of while he lived on the boat that he was running, he has not been a resident of the United States in eighteen years; I think it is eighteen years, but I will not now be positive as to the number of years. Still that man lives in Canada. In getting his naturalization papers he swore that he lived at some place, I think it was Cleveland, and I asked him who he resided with there, and it was figured out that he was really employed on the boat as one

of the crew; but still he has got his naturalization papers. Another case, wherein a man moved here; now, there is a case I would just like to refer to to get some information. It might make some little difference. Now, this is a case against D. M. Foster, reported by the Engineers' Association as an alien and holding United States engineers' papers. I investigated the case and found that Mr. Foster had moved over here in April, 1887; that is, he ran a steam-boat at Marine City. He came here in October, 1888, made application to become a citizen of the United States in April, 1887, and he is holding engineer's papers on that application, swearing he was a citizen of the United States, as every engineer has to, and that he was a resident of Marine City, while in fact, at the time he received those papers, he was a resident of Canada. He is now holding engineer's papers on that application to become a citizen of the United States.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Did he swear he was a naturalized citizen?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why didn't you proceed against him?

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Let us see whether it is a case to be proceeded against. He was not a citizen?—A. No, sir. I say in 1887 he made his application to be a citizen of the United States.

Q. And then took out his engineer's papers on that?—A. As I understand the law in Michigan, it is five years.

Q. That has not expired?—A. In the Steam-boat Laws and Regulations, whereby a man makes application to become a citizen of the United States, he can obtain engineer's papers.

Q. Well, then, where is there a case here?—A. There is a case that came up here in the way of the Engineers' Association. Now, that man swears he was a resident of the United States, and at the time of taking that oath he was a resident of Canada. He came over here with this steam-boat.

Q. You will have to get some better cases than that.—A. Well, that is a case.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Wasn't he a resident at times of the United States? Now all these engineers stop off a day on one side, and off another day on the other side?—A. He swore he was a resident of the United States, then, in that oath he took to become naturalized?

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Do you tell me they have to take an oath to take out their first papers?—A. Yes.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Day, you will state is Sarnia in Canada?—A. Yes, sir; it is.

Q. State whether or not, on the passage of the alien contract labor law, the employers directed or suggested to some of their employés the propriety of moving over into the United States, say at Port Huron, to avoid a possible violation of that law.—A. The only thing I could state of that is what I saw in the papers. I could not state that the Grand Trunk positively issued such an order, but it was so understood there among the people that they had; and I understood, not knowing myself that there were several parties moved over from Point Edward to Fort Gratiot—that is the crossing place—that several of the people moved over that were then living at Point Edward and working in the shops

at Fort Gratiot, Mich., in anticipation that this law would be enforced.

Q. What do you know about a petition numerously signed by workmen or residents of Port Huron with reference to supposed violations of this labor law?—A. That was sometime in April, I think.

Q. Of the present year?—A. Yes, sir. There was a petition presented to me one day with something like seven hundred names attached to it (the man presenting the petition said there were seven hundred names to it), and I looked it over, and there was quite a large number of them.

Q. What was the petition?—A. The petition was asking that the contract labor law be put in force, and stating there were a great many persons who were residing in Canada and working for the Grand Trunk and for the elevator companies, and unloading boats that landed from Duluth, and that they lived in Canada, and giving the names of some six or seven, and stating that there was upwards of seventy people that crossed there daily that worked for this elevator company or for the Grand Trunk.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. Was there a strike on hand at that time?—A. No, sir; there was no strike.

Q. What is the population of Port Huron?—A. Well, I am not a resident of Port Huron, but I think about eleven or twelve thousand.

Q. How many persons pass backwards and forwards daily on that ferry coming from Canada to labor?—A. I can not answer that, to be positive about it.

Q. How many years have you been stationed there?—A. Since the 1st of May, last year.

Q. Can't you approximate the number coming?—A. No, sir; I could not; I never paid any special attention to them. I have been working on other cases and have only taken hold of such cases as would come under my observation, you know.

Q. Has any person ever asked you to give that matter special attention?—A. No, sir; I was instructed by the Department last fall to give this matter my special attention in regard to contract laborers crossing there into the woods, and I did, and all those cases I took right before the collector, and the collector returned them to the United States or to Canada. I could give you quite a list of those if I had my book here.

By Mr. LEHLBACH :

Q. You prevented them from landing?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many?—A. One day I remember five; I have those cases on file; that is, taking their names along as we could. We would take them before the collector and he would return them to Canada.

By Mr. STUMP :

Q. Yes, sir; but I would like to have you confine yourself to answering my question, as to the persons crossing there backwards and forwards from Port Huron to the Canada side daily, laborers?—A. Well, now, I can't answer that question.

Q. There was sufficient objection in Port Huron to this class of persons coming over there to call your attention to the fact to observe whether there were anybody doing it or not?—A. There was no case brought to my observation.

Q. I understood you to say the Secretary of the Treasury directed you to take the cases under your observation?—A. Yes; he did, sir.

Q. After you had entered into the discharge of that duty, wasn't there sufficient objection by the people of Port Huron, or the evil so great, as to call your attention to it, with a view to ascertaining how many people were passing backwards and forwards?—A. No, sir; there was not.

Q. Then it is absolutely quiet up there, and no objection made?—A. Except this petition, sir, from Fort Gratiot. Of course they were perfect strangers to me.

Q. Were there any complaints in former years; you say this petition was gotten up last July?—A. No, sir; last April.

Q. Very well; prior to that time?—A. No, sir.

Q. Since that time has there been?—A. No, sir.

Q. What has become of the petition?—A. The petition was presented to General Spaulding that day; he was there.

Q. Who is he?—A. He is special agent in charge of this district; he was visiting Port Huron that day, and I had heard of this petition, and I sent word to the men who had the petition in charge: "I hear you are going to present a petition in relation to violations of the alien contract labor law; if that is the case, I wish you would present it to-day so I can call General Spaulding's attention to it." He came in with the petition and General Spaulding looked it over and says "Now, here, you name these men here" (five or six men you know that he had named as having evidence on which he could prove a violation of the alien contract labor law). Now, he says, give these men instructions to make the complaint, furnish you with the evidence in these cases, etc. So I instructed the man; I says "Here, you make your complaint" (showed him how to draw up his complaint) and bring your evidence in the case, and I will forward it to the district attorney and do the best I know how," and the man says: "I can get a lot more names, and I want this petition, and I will bring it back to you in a day or two." I never have seen the man since. Yesterday, on the receipt of your telegram, I sent out for this man. I wanted the petition. The word came back that he had been sent to Chicago, and that he had taken the petition with him. I then went up to the Grand Trunk and called on a man by the name of Hurd, of whom I had heard, as being one of the men on this petition. He had talked with him about this petition some days before. I said to him: "Now, if you have any complaints to make, I want you to make them now; I want you to furnish me with the names of these people that are coming here from Canada. You are interested in the protection of labor here. Now, if you know of anybody, I want you to furnish me with their names." He says, "I will send you a list to-night." I says, "You mail it to me at No. 15 Campau Building, Detroit, Mich., to morrow; that is, a list of the men living in Canada and working here," and he says, "I will." I left home last night about 8 and have not received the letter yet.

Q. The petition is gone?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the man did not furnish the special agent of the Treasury with the information?—A. No, sir.

Q. Nor you?—A. Nor me.

Q. The petition is lost?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Gone to Chicago?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The men who were making the complaints were invited to furnish the names to you and they failed to do it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, tell me, what the outcry is in the country?—A. Well, as I tell you, I have not given it my special attention.

Q. You were directed to do it. I don't want to have you prose-

cuted?—A. I could only give it such attention as I could from my other business.

Q. Hasn't somebody up there gotten up a tempest in a tea-pot?—A. Yes, sir; that is my impression.

Q. And the only case you can tell of positively was a man who was brought over to take care of some horses in Madison, Wis.?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, in all this time you have only gone for a man who employed a stableman to bring over some horses for him?—A. No, I would like to be placed right in that, if you will allow me.

Q. I understand after he came over with the horses he was to remain?—A. No, I wish to correct that; the man had nothing to do.

Q. You heard nothing after it was submitted to the Treasury Department?—A. That is it.

Q. He was brought over with the horses. Well now, let me ask you something about Detroit; have you had occasion to do anything in Detroit?—A. No, sir; I have had very little work in Detroit.

Q. Has any violation come to your knowledge here?—A. No, sir; nothing in Detroit.

By the DISTRICT ATTORNEY:

Q. Has any case or complaint ever been taken to the district attorney's office, that you know of, that has not had attention paid to it, during the last two years, or since you know anything about it?—A. The only case I have presented to the district attorney was the Mills case. The Oglesby case, I consulted the district attorney in regard to it, and that was all. There was never any complaint made here except the Mills case.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is there anything further in connection with your duties, or supposed violations of the law, that you would like to lay before the committee, Mr. Day?—A. There are no cases; that is, they would all be similar cases to the ones I have already referred to.

STATEMENT OF H. A. MOORE.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How long have you been special agent of the Treasury Department, Mr. Moore?—A. Several years.

Q. How many years?—A. About five, I think. I forget; I have my commission.

Q. Where are you located?—A. I am now stationed at Ogdensburgh, N. Y. I was in charge of this district for a year and a half, I think.

Q. How long since you were in charge of this district?—A. The 17th of March I was transferred to Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

Q. Have you had any charges of violations of the contract labor law during your administration?—A. Yes, sir; I have had one or two complaints brought to my notice, but the information was very vague, and I could not get at the evidence very well. Before I proceed any further, I will state to the committee that the special agents and inspectors are particularly instructed to look after the irregularities in the customs service, and the alien contract-labor law is only incidental, and we can only pay but little attention to it, and that is when cases are brought to our attention.

Q. You will state if, in this section here, there is any special agent especially detailed to look after the alien contract-labor law?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. The facts are that the customs duties are your chief care?—A. It takes all of our time.

Q. You pay only incidental attention to the contract-labor law or immigration matters?—A. The customs work takes up all of our time, in fact, more than we have to spare, and frequently we have to travel night and day. It is only when we have these cases brought to our notice, and I was going to say when these two cases were brought to me and I was trying to get the evidence, it occurred to me, instead of wasting our time trying to get the evidence in one or two cases, to do some wholesale work. I called at the district attorney's office and asked them if it wasn't their opinion that these people coming across here from Canada were not violating the law. They gave it as their opinion it was a clear violation. I then went to the deputy collector's office and talked with him about it, and there was a count made here and it was found that about five hundred and fifty people came across every day. Then I got several names, and some little evidence, and some few witnesses, and about that time I had some other matters of importance to look after, and I did not press the cases, but I still have the cases, as we say, in hand; they are not fully completed, and I found I would have to do all the work myself (the collector having given no instructions to any of his officers to stop or restrict this business at all), and before I went any further I sent for Mr. Long and Mr. Brant, who were on the stand yesterday, and both of whom, I was told, were head officers in the Knights of Labor organization. I did not tell them what evidence I had, and I catechised them in the office, and Mr. Long said he had a hundred or two cases perhaps on their books. I asked him if he would furnish me with the evidence to present to the district attorney. He said he would, which he never did, however. Before he went out I asked him why it was that the trades organizations had not prosecuted these matters themselves; "Well," he says, "we don't want to make ourselves obnoxious." I thought it was a very funny remark, but that was the remark he made, and Captain Pratt, my inspector, who was in the room, I asked him to remember that remark. I thought under those circumstances we could not very well furnish our time. When we go after evidence of that kind, we have to go after it blindly. If you will look at the city directory, you will find many cases where the residence is put down at Windsor, Ontario. Most of them are probably Canadians; may be a few Americans, living there and claiming their residence as Windsor, but the current of feeling here is that there are many Canadians at work in all the avenues of trade and labor, in the shape of stone-cutters, salesmen, saleswomen, cashiers in stores, heads of departments, stenographers, nearly all the walks of life; masons, carpenters.

Q. Any reporters?—A. I don't know whether I have got any reporters down on my list or not.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Are there any mechanics?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. In your examination, Mr. Moore, how many cases did you find, which, in your judgment, were cases of violation?—A. From a hundred to a hundred and fifty.

Q. Do I understand you entered these cases upon your books, found the witnesses, etc., and then, with the change of administration, you dropped the matter?—A. I did not drop the matter. Special Agent Spaulding, who was in charge of the district when I was transferred, was going to Washington on a special mission, and he stated to me he would try and have an alien contract labor inspector detailed here. Up to this time, however, I have not heard of him coming here, so my cases are still waiting for him.

Q. Your cases are simply waiting?—A. Yes, sir; a couple of salesmen, traveling agents, stenographers, book-keepers, etc., I have here.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Take the first case there.—A. It is E. A. Armstrong; he has a store here that furnishes Grand Army and Masonic regalia and uniforms.

Q. He is a merchant here?—A. Yes, sir; doing business on Woodward avenue.

Q. In investigating that case, do you know whether that man is a native of the United States or a native of Canada?—A. The man employed by Mr. Armstrong? I am speaking of the proprietor of the store.

Q. How many are employed there?—A. I have only two. I understand there are more. H. W. Smith is in the Grand Army department, and J. D. Morgan is the traveling agent.

Q. Do you know whether these men are natives of Canada or the United States?—A. Here is a witness who will be able to testify to that fact.

Q. How will he testify; have you interviewed him?—A. No, sir; I have not. I got this from another party entirely. None of the gentlemen immediately connected with the store know I have been investigating these cases at all.

Q. As far as that case is concerned, would you think you have enough information to commence a suit against Mr. Armstrong, and put him to the trouble and expense of a defense, when you have not even investigated whether those people are American citizens?—A. I have simply investigated the matter as far as that they were living in Canada. You will understand this investigation is not complete. I went as far as I could with my limited time, and with the evidence that I could get. If I had attempted to go into one of those stores to get that evidence, I would have had a job on my hands. Now, you see, here I have a record of the case of that British colonel or major you have heard testified about here. He took the place of a fourteen hundred dollar man at a thousand dollars a year. It is very difficult to get the evidence in these cases, but we can get it if we have time to do it. Should an alien contract-labor inspector be sent here, he could do it.

Q. You will state if the British colonel, whom you have referred to, is still in the employ of that firm?—A. I understand, since I commenced to make this investigation, that he has gone into business for himself.

Q. Have you informed the Treasury Department how far you have proceeded in these investigations?—A. I made a general report to the Secretary, and he directed me to report any cases that I supposed were good cases. Of course he don't want me to report every hearsay case, and I don't feel like reporting them until I get more investigation.

Q. Of the examinations you have made, give your estimate as to how many residents of Canada are employed in Detroit.—A. Well, I imagine, five hundred, at least, of the number that come over. There is a very small percentage of them Americans, in my opinion.

Q. Do you know of any place else where this same thing is practiced?—A. Do you mean to the extent that it is here?

Q. No, sir; if it is practiced at all?—A. It is practiced all along the frontier. They use every evasion to get over on this side. In Ogdensburgh, the other day, the alien contract labor inspector turned back several—two that were going up into the Adirondacks to work there; but there are only a few cases, and no comparison to what it is here in Detroit. I think you can hardly find a store or factory here that you won't find Canadians; that is particularly true with reference to the street-car lines.

Q. Have you investigated far enough to warrant an assertion on your part that the employers—the people who are doing business here—have employed these people in violation of the law? Now, for instance, you take a man who is doing contract-work, where he takes men, or uses men, who go to work with pick and shovel, is it customary for the boss to inquire about the man's residence? Aren't they often engaged and not known by any name even, except such as John, Joe, Jim, Tom, Mike, etc., and paid off at the end of the week and nothing more known of them?—A. That I can not tell you, at all, for the reason that my investigation has been connected more with the stores and factories.

Q. In the case of the stores, do you believe the contracts are made in such a way that it would be proper to institute a suit against the people here?—A. I have been told, confidentially, by a merchant in this city that there is hardly a store here but what has a record of the residences of all their employes. It would be necessary to know that in case of sickness, or anything of that kind, or in case they might some time want to find them outside of business hours.

Q. Whether the contract was made here or on the other side, whether it could be reached by law?—A. No more than the former district attorney said, if they were employed along by the day or week or month, and went back and forth, it was a contract. That was their opinion of the law, and I took the law officer's opinion of the case.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. These cases have not been reported to the Treasury Department?—A. No, sir; for the reason they have not been entirely completed; I have not had the time to do it.

Q. You have been removed from this field of labor?—A. No, sir; I was removed to Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

Q. How long have you been a special agent?—A. About five years.

Q. You are ready and willing to turn over all your information?—A. Certainly.

Q. And desire that there should come here a special agent to investigate these matters?—A. Yes, sir; I think it would be to the interest of the law and service both.

Q. Do you know of any Americans going from this side to Canada?—A. No, sir; only what I have heard in the testimony here. Of course, that would make no difference to us; we would pay no attention to that.

Q. You speak of the street-railway service here. Isn't the capital invested in that enterprise in this city foreign capital?—A. That I could not tell you, sir.

Q. Aren't they Canadians from Hamilton and London, Canada, who own most all the stock?—A. No, sir; I don't know about that; the only information I have in connection with the street-railway company is,

that an employé came to me and complained that there were so many Canadians employed on the street railroads, even buying their clothing in Canada. I took a great deal of interest in the case; it was directly in my line of duty. I tried to get the evidence, but could not. In those cases it is very difficult to get the evidence.

Q. Is there any change you would suggest in the law?—A. Only a strict enforcement of it.

Q. No change, but an enforcement of it?—A. Only an enforcement of it. You have heard the testimony of a couple of inspectors stationed down here who stated they have had no instructions from the collector.

Before I forget it, I would like to call your attention to this record I have here; it is entered up in this way; this is the case of a floor-walker for a firm up here; there are the names of all the parties, the employers, the employé, and the witnesses. I haven't said a word to any of them; they don't know I am investigating the matter at all; it would not have done for them to have found that out, or the case would have been spoiled. Now, that man, as stated in the directory, lives in Canada and works at Mabley's; these people here who I want to use as witnesses do not know that I have them; a further investigation would develop it all, because there is evidence to do it if you could get them on the stand. They know the people and all about it. If you refer to the testimony of Mr. Goodfellow, you will see that he stated he employed Canadians because it was to his interest to do so.

STATEMENT OF AMOS FAYRAM.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am secretary and treasurer of the Detroit, Windsor and Belle Isle Ferry Company.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. How long have you been in their employment?—A. I have been with them now nearly two years, sir.

Q. What is your business in connection with your employment; have you anything to do with the issuing of tickets?—A. I am secretary and treasurer, and of course have general charge of the issuing of tickets through my subordinates.

Q. What character of tickets do you have; how many characters of tickets?—A. We have a coupon ticket sold in slips of ten; 25 cents for the ten, and every time a passenger crosses he drops one in the box as his fare. We have also what we call commutation tickets, issued monthly, some of them at a dollar and a half apiece, which permit the parties to go across at any time.

Q. As often a day as they please?—A. Yes, sir, as often as you like; and another class of tickets, a dollar per month, which limits them to pass as often as they like within certain hours; that is, from 6 in the morning until 8 at night; on the other class, a dollar and a half, of course, they can pass up to midnight.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is the volume of business there on each class of tickets? A. The dollar and a half we average about twenty-five or thirty a month, and those for a dollar we will average from three hundred and fifty to four hundred. They vary somewhat, of course, with the several months.

Q. From your sale of tickets, and your knowledge of the business, can you give this committee any information as to how many people are passing from Windsor to the United States, and from the United States to Windsor of a morning?—A. I could not give you any definite information nor reliable opinion as to the number that pass over here from Canada, or from here to Canada; all I could tell would be the number of passages that are made, say on a given day or for a month; now, for instance, some of these parties having these monthly tickets will pass three or four or five or six times a day on the same ticket, in which case their passage is counted as a passage, but you see, it is one man passing all the time.

Q. Are there many persons who pass that come over here in the morning, go back at noon, come back here in the afternoon, and return at night?—A. Oh, there is quite a number that do that, go for their meals to and from, you know, and then some come after business hours and attend the theaters, concerts, etc.

Q. Now, can you give me any estimate of how many of the tickets sold by your company are sold to the working class of people, whose employments are on this side?—A. I could not tell you definitely, because I don't keep track of them. We simply have the names, which we put on the ticket; where they reside, where they are employed, we don't know as a rule. Of course, in some few cases, we know where they are.

Q. We don't expect you to give this accurately, but having seen these persons from day to day, and having been in that business connection for that length of time, can you not estimate the number of working people and pleasure-going people?—A. Well, as I stated, I am simply in charge of the office, and they are distributed through my subordinates. I could not answer your question definitely, but I can say this generally, that quite a large number of the tickets that are issued here are issued to working people; some that live here and work there, and others that live there and work over here.

Q. Would you say one-half of the tickets that are issued?—A. Well, I could not tell you that, because I have no personal knowledge; some of my subordinates might have, but I have not.

Q. Can you give us about the proportion of the men going from here to work in Canada, and coming from Canada to work here?—A. That I could not say; I am not in position to know the men that do pass.

Q. You do know it to be a fact, however, that a considerable number come from Canada here to work?—A. That I could not tell you exactly; I know they do that to a certain extent.

Q. But you don't know the proportion?—A. No, sir.

By. Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. These monthly tickets that you sell, they have, of course, the name of the person, and no one is allowed to ride on that ticket except the person who is authorized to ride on it?—A. That is it; yes, sir.

Q. Where are those tickets sold?—A. They are sold from the general office of the company.

Q. Where is that general office located?—A. At the foot of Woodward avenue, on this side.

Q. On this side?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There are none sold on the other side?—A. No, sir; not the monthly tickets.

Q. How about the trip tickets?—A. They are sold on both sides. That is, the strip of tickets with ten tickets, good for ten rides, they are sold on both sides of the river; that is the ticket for 25 cents.

Q. Are they sold in equal quantities on both sides?—A. Yes, sir; the tickets costing $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents each, I should judge, would be about equal on each side of the river. I could not tell that exactly, but I should judge it would be about equal.

Q. So if a person started out, say from Canada, he would naturally buy his ticket on the Canada side, and would use it until used up, and a man starting out on this side of the river, would buy here?—A. Sometimes a man might find himself in Canada and get out of tickets and buy his tickets there, or *vice versa*.

Q. Certainly, and the number you think would be about equal?—A. Yes, sir; that is my opinion.

Q. Do you notice the boats as they go out and come in during the morning, say between 6 and 8 o'clock; have you ever noticed the boats?—

A. I am not there until 9 o'clock in the morning, so I have no means of knowing that.

Q. Take the afternoon between 5 and 7 o'clock, have you noticed that the boats are fuller going one way than the other?—A. I generally leave business about 5 o'clock. If it is desirable for you to have this information, I think I can send our superintendent up who can give you the information. You see, I have no knowledge, personally on these points, for I am not there to see. If you want to have that information, though, I can get it for you.

Q. Aren't there a great many people coming from Windsor to Detroit for the purpose of making purchases here?—A. I have reason to believe that it is largely done, very largely done.

Q. Women and children come and buy things they are not able to get in a small town like Windsor?—A. I have no doubt about that, sir.

Q. The reason I asked is, yesterday on the ferry I noticed quite a number of people going to the other side, and almost every one seemed to have a bundle with them?—A. There is no doubt that is done very largely; there is no doubt about it, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. You could not give us any idea then of the people who come here for labor, as distinguished from those who come here to make their purchases?—A. No, sir, I could not, for the reason that I am not there early in the morning and leave in the middle of the day and then again in the evening about 5 o'clock; but judging from the sale of monthly tickets which goes on under me through my subordinates, the majority of tickets are sold to working people, clerks, mechanics, etc., but to what extent they live in Canada or on this side I could not say. We have the names in every case though.

STATEMENT OF JOHN H. FRY.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State your residence and occupation.—A. I live in Detroit and am manager of the Detroit City Railway.

Q. How many men has the railway company in employment?—A. I would have to estimate that, as I haven't counted them up lately. I should say about six hundred, exclusive of trackmen. They are employed only for a certain season of the year and vary from time to time. If we are building new lines we may have several hundred, but if we

are not building any we have a few. About six hundred would cover our drivers, conductors, and stablemen.

Q. What is the nativity of your employés?—A. Well, they are from all countries.

Q. What per cent. of them are native Americans?—A. I should say native born.

Q. Native born?—A. Native born, I would put the estimate at one-half.

Q. What per cent. are born in Canada?—A. Well, the other half is so widely divided that I could not make any definite estimate as to that. We gather them from every one, Germans, Irish, English, and Canadians.

Q. About what per cent. of those employés are citizens of the United States?—A. Two years ago this same question was up; I then took the trouble to have every man interviewed, and found that at that time we had in our employ (we were then not operating as many lines as we are now) something over 400 men; I think about 450. All of those men were citizens of the United States with the exception of about 10 per cent., and all were residents of Michigan; they have to be.

Q. It has been stated here on the witness stand recently that 50 per cent. of your employés were Canadians, not residents of the United States?—A. I don't think we have a man employed but what lives in the city. I haven't a knowledge of a single instance. As I tell you, they are required to be early at their work, and it would be utterly impossible for a man to live on the other side and be in attendance on his duties here. I don't know of a single instance of a man working for us and living on the other side; there may be, but I do not know of an instance.

Q. What per cent. of those had their homes formerly in Canada and came across here and went into your employment and then took up their residence here?—A. A very small per cent. indeed, a very small per cent.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. A man working for you in repairing tracks and laying new ones, if you were building a new line or extension, was not required to come over here earlier, if they did live on the other side, than 7 o'clock?—A. No, sir; they would not be required to be here earlier than 7 o'clock.

Q. But all the conductors and drivers who took the early line would they have to be on hand before they could get passage on the ferry-boat?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And if they went on late they would have to work later, so late that they would not be able to go on the other side, and consequently they all have to be residents, at least, of Detroit?—A. Yes, sir; you see the ferry-boat lands here at the foot of Woodward avenue. Now, nearly every barn of ours is at the outward terminus. The first car goes out at 5.30 in the morning, so it would be almost an impossibility for a man to live in Canada and work for us as conductor, driver, or barn hand.

Q. Now, these laborers, track laborers, what number of men have you employed in that department, making repairs, etc.?—A. As I say, that varies from time to time.

Q. Say now, what would you think?—A. There may be fifty men.

Q. How many of those fifty men live on the other side?—A. That I could not say, sir; I have nothing to do with them; I never hire them.

Q. In the employment of men who do that kind of work would your superintendent of track laborers be likely to inquire where men live?—A. I don't think he would.

Q. They merely ask their names, find out their capacity, give them a trial for a day, pay them off the end of the week, and in many instances they don't even know his name?—A. No, sir; just the same as in ordinary laboring work. It is something like sewer building or work of that nature, of that class.

Q. Does your company operate all the roads in the city?—A. No, sir; there are two other companies, the Fort Wayne and Elmwood Company and Grand River Street Railroad Company.

Q. You have no knowledge of them?—A. I have nothing to do with them in any way whatever.

STATEMENT OF A. C. TILLMAN.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What official position do you hold?—A. Special deputy collector of customs, Detroit.

Q. How long have you been so employed?—A. Since the 1st of February.

Q. As special deputy collector of customs what are your duties?—A. The general charge, under the collector, of all persons employed in the customs district at Detroit. The special agent of the Treasury and two inspectors attached to his office are not under our direction. They are under the direct supervision of the Treasury Department at Washington; but all the other employés are under my direction, that is, subject to the collector. I have understood in the matter of Chinese immigration and labor immigration that they were specially charged to look after that.

Q. Does your office have any connection at all with immigration?—A. Yes, sir; cases that are brought to our knowledge of course in so far as we can we have to look after all violations of the law.

Q. Do you have anybody down here at Woodward avenue?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you have anybody down there whose duty it is to look out for possible violations of the immigration law?—A. They are all instructed; no immigrant is admitted unless he takes the oath that is required, that he is an actual, bona fide immigrant.

Q. But you don't call the people coming from Windsor over here, immigrants?—A. We do not.

Q. Where does a man have to live in Canada to be an immigrant if he comes over here?—A. Those people that come and go every day it has been impossible for us, with the force we have had, to find out or to follow up the cases, to find out whether they are here to do labor, or whether they are citizens of Canada or citizens of the United States. There are a great many people, citizens of the United States, who live in Canada, and yet work here.

Q. Yet I would like to find out where a man becomes an immigrant?—A. When he comes here, and says he is going to stay here permanently and takes the oath required.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. What oath is required?—A. If he brings anything with him—of course if a man comes across on the ferry without anything, we have no knowledge whether he is an ordinary passenger or an immigrant.

Q. Suppose a man wanted to come in here as an immigrant, he could avoid your question by having his baggage left on the other side, and

having it sent here later on?—A. Well, there has got to be an entry made of that baggage and he has to take the oath required, in order to get the baggage.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. What is that oath?—A. The regular form of oath in which he swears it is his intention, and has come here to reside on this side.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Every man who comes here and is an immigrant, you administer an oath to him?—A. If he brings in goods, any household goods or effects or teams, or anything of that kind.

Q. Is that a customs or immigration regulation?—A. A customs regulation. They are entitled to bring in certain household effects and certain teams as an immigrant.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Free of duty?—A. Yes, sir. If they came without anything we would not stop them any more than we would stop the passengers on the railroad trains that come through Canada and ask them, each one of them, whether they were coming here to live, or whether they were immigrants.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Would you put that oath to a man without his claiming an exemption on account of being an immigrant?—A. He has to make an oath the same, if he brings in any goods with him.

Q. Suppose I should go to Windsor to-day and purchase goods and attempt to land here?—A. If you purchased those goods there, and if they were dutiable goods, you would have to make an entry and pay the duty on those goods, and that requires an oath.

Q. If I would say, "Here, I have got these goods; here is my money; take out the duty?"—A. Well, then we don't ask you if you are an immigrant.

Q. Well, then what oath must I take?—A. The oath required on the entry of the goods. Either the goods may be on the free list or on the dutiable list.

Q. What is that for? "Here are the goods; here is the money; take out the duty." Now, what business have you to present to me any oath?—A. As to the price you paid for those goods over there if you don't bring an invoice as to the valuation.

Q. As to the value of the goods?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But that has nothing to do with immigration?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then why do I have to make that oath?—A. That is a different oath; the immigrant comes in here, and in order to get his goods in free of duty he declares he is an immigrant, and that entitles him to bring in goods free that he could not otherwise do.

Q. That is the way you find out an immigrant?—A. That is the way.

Q. When a man goes before a customs officer and says, "I am coming to the United States to live, and want to make an affidavit that will admit these goods in free of duty because I propose to become a resident"?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is the only way, it is the man's volition, it is his suggestion, it is his claim of privilege that informs you of what your duty is?—A. So far as to whether he is an immigrant.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. So far as your port is concerned, then, any number of immigrants

can come here, provided they say nothing and submit to your customs inspection and pay the duty; you never detect the man as an immigrant unless he comes up and says he wants to claim the privilege you have referred to?—A. So far as I know; yes, sir. They used to have an immigration inspector, who was specially instructed. We keep no record of immigrants at this port at all.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. For instance, a man would come across the border here who had the appearance of a man who was not able to take care of himself, by his personal appearance, and had no baggage with him, could he come right through, or would he be stopped?—A. If the customs officer had reason to believe he was coming here to stay, he would be stopped.

Q. Well, suppose he was coming here to stay or not, doesn't the inspection occur as the people walk through when the ferry-boat lands here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If a man does not carry anything in his hand he is not stopped?—A. No, sir.

Q. And a pauper could come in here, and many of them do, no doubt?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And become a charge upon this community in violation of the law, because there is no one there to detect him?—A. You see we do the best we can with the force we have.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. And the very fact he has nothing is the very fact that lets him through, and that is one of the interdicted classes?—A. Yes; boats carry from twenty-five to several hundred people. All the officers we can allow on duty there is two. Unless you stopped each person at the gate, it would be an absolute impossibility to know.

Q. This applies also to railway trains coming in?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that everybody coming here, under the laws we now speak of—
A. I want to say one thing in relation to the inspection on railroad trains; the inspectors are on the boats; we have so many inspectors here, and we have to assign them to duty at what is absolutely necessary the best we can. The Government refuses us the number of inspectors we should have in order to enforce this immigration law and Chinese exclusion law. The first three months of this year, in freight cars alone there were a 125,000 freight cars transferred across the river. Those cars have to be all inspected. Those that come from points on the eastern border line of Canada, we have to examine as to seals, manifests, etc., and cars going, we have to look after them. We have about 32 inspectors for that duty. When a passenger train comes across, the baggage on that train has to be all inspected. That is done while the train is crossing the river on the boat. Now, if the inspectors (and the inspectors that come from the civil list are not always men who could put questions and decide readily as to who should be stopped and who ought not to be stopped under the immigration law) if we were to attempt to put authority in the hands of those inspectors on the boats to stop anybody who, in their opinion, came within the provision of being a pauper, we might make some great mistakes.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. How could you make a mistake?—A. You can not always tell a man by his clothes or personal appearance.

Q. No; but you can put him through an examination?—A. Very well, and then shall we take his word? If we accept his statement we are no

better off than we were before, for no man, if he wants to get into this country will admit that he is a pauper.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Do you make any examination with regard to insanity, whether a man's mind is sound?—A. We have not the facilities for doing that; no, sir; we do not.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. The present immigration law excludes the pauper, the insane, the idiot, and the criminal?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of course the criminal is hard to detect, but as far as that law is concerned, can not these classes that are prohibited by law from coming here land if they were determined to do so?—A. Without any question, they could come. Now, we have 22 miles of river frontage, and I will give you one case. We have had a little trouble this spring with Chinese; they came over from Canada. I have made arrangements with the train conductors to let us know when they have Chinamen on their trains. Now, we can not send an officer over into Canada from our own customs force (the special agent or special inspectors can go over there) without the collector paying out of his own pocket any expenses the customs officer is liable to incur. In two instances since Mr. Pratt has been here (I don't know the other gentleman's name; I believe it is Mr. Baby; I don't know whether he has ever done any work or not) but I have sent these men over there to meet the trains and watch the Chinamen; the only thing to do is to go on the train over in Canada, and stay on the train with them; and in every instance we have sent them back simply by fighting them back. We had no power, no right over there. Now, two of them cross in a small boat to the island; there is a bridge connecting the island with the American shore. They came over at 7 o'clock in the morning, and came across the bridge. The police informed me of the fact afterwards, but we could not find them; he said afterwards he thought they were Japanese; but I don't think a Japanese would come over at that time because they could come over at any time; they are allowed admission. Then, in the case of the Chinese, we can not incur any expense in the matter; if they get on the ferry-boat we can say, "You can't land." Then, if he has no certificate, he can't get back into Canada. We had a case of that kind where they were riding back and forth all day; and I guess they finally let them off over there.

Q. How many Chinamen do you estimate come in?—A. Since the 1st of February, I think possibly two have come in. I suppose probably between twenty and thirty have made the attempt to come. It is entirely through the courtesy of the railroad that we are able to keep them out.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What are the regulations of the Treasury Department, where there are no agents of immigration, or of the contract-labor bureau; the collector of customs has charge of the enforcement of the immigration law, hasn't he?—A. Yes, sir; and to the best of the facilities that are at our command, we do that.

Q. Now, I understand you to say you have sufficient force to attend to the customs duties of your office, but not sufficient to look after immigration?—A. I do not. It depends. I have not felt that we have had enough to attend to customs matters, that is, if they expect us to watch this entire river front.

Q. Has your office ever taken into consideration the coming in of the Canadians from the other side of the river here, whom you have heard testified about here to day, as a possible violation of the labor law?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What has been the decision of the collector of the port on that?—A. In every case—there is one or two—for instance, the carpenters, that have been mentioned; a carpenter said there were twenty men Wednesday night, seven Thursday, and twenty last night. I said if they could in any way tell us the name or where the tools were taken, and give us any clew, that we would trace it as far as we could. When people have spoken about it we have asked for names, or anything we could make a case on. We haven't the men and can not send all over the city to ascertain whether a man is an American citizen; if they are American citizens and live in Canada, I believe they have a right to work on this side. In one or two cases we have found they were American citizens, but we have not the men. We say if they will bring any case, give us the name of anybody they want us to inquire into that is charged with coming in in violation of the law, we will take the necessary steps.

Q. In this agitation that has arisen by reason of these men coming here in different employments, has your office presented the case to the Secretary of the Treasury and asked for his decision?—A. We have had no definite case to present.

Q. There seems to be a condition of affairs existing here that your office might present in a general way; has your office ever presented that?—A. No, sir; the Department, as I understand, will not give any decision of hypothetical cases; they require an actual case.

Q. A hypothetical decision was made last week by the Secretary of the Treasury; you didn't see it perhaps?—A. Well, I read his letter; I have understood and our office has understood that this matter of immigration was a matter that the special agent's office had been especially charged with.

Q. You desire to go on the record that the present force of your office is not sufficient to discharge the duties with which it is charged?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What course does the Department pursue in ports where there are no special inspectors located?—A. The collector of customs and his force are to look after it.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. Who owns the street railroad company here?—A. Almost, I should say, 90 per cent. is owned by citizens of Detroit.

Q. Ninety per cent.?—A. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES O. PRATT.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What official position do you hold?—A. Special inspector of the United States Treasury Department.

Q. How long have you been inspector of customs here?—A. A year the 1st of June.

Q. What are the special duties of your office?—A. Well, looking after the smuggling; everything connected with that line of the Government.

Q. The irregularities of the customs?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you charged in any way with the violations of the alien contract-labor law?—A. Well, yes, sir; in so far as I can find out anything in that line. The instructions from the Department to us are to be very vigilant in that respect.

Q. How can you be vigilant in that respect? Is it your duty to go down here to the wharf and make a personal inspection as men come across?—A. Well, no, sir; I think not.

Q. Did you ever do that?—A. I go down there frequently to see about the number of people that come across on the boats in the morning and return at night, and in the past week I have done that several times, and I have found out that between 6 o'clock in the morning and half past 8 o'clock or 9 they range from four hundred and fifty to five hundred people coming from Canada over here every morning.

Q. Did you make any examination of any of those people as to whether they were coming over here under a contract previously made?—A. Well, no, sir; I have not.

Q. You are well aware of the condition of things existing here, that five hundred people, on the average, cross from Canada to Detroit every day for work?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Did the witness say for work?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I say the statement has been made here. You have heard that statement on the stand, I suppose.—A. Well, no; I have not heard it, but that was my impression. It was my impression they came here for work, because they were coming every morning and going back every night.

Q. Have you stated this general condition of affairs to the Secretary of the Treasury and asked a decision from him?—A. No, sir.

Q. As to whether these persons should be permitted to land here or not?—A. No, sir; I have not. The strike that is now on in the city—the secretary, Mr. Abrams, I think his name is, has been up in my office once or twice, and brought with him some gentleman connected with the strike, and one day he brought an advertisement, a small advertisement taken from a Canadian paper, and said that under that a man had applied for work here and obtained a situation; I told him I would go with him to the district attorney, to whom we reported these cases, and that I thought it would be better for him to have the paper instead of this mere notice. He said he would obtain for me the paper, the entire paper; but he never did. I never saw him since.

Q. You never heard anything further in the matter?—A. No, sir. And also there were two other carpenters who came to my office and said there were some men working on the Government annex who were from Canada, but that they were not sure that they had come under contract, or whether they had just come here and hired out.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Mr. Pratt, you spoke of going to the ferry to see the people who were going backwards and forwards across from and to Windsor?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they composed of men, women, and children coming here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were the children under contract?—A. I don't know. They had dinner pails.

Q. Were the women under contract?—A. I don't know; but I understand a great many of them—

Q. Were the men under contract?—A. I can not tell.

Q. How many of the five hundred that you saw do you think were under contract?—A. I can not answer that question; I don't know.

Q. How many were working people and how many were well-to-do and in good circumstances?—A. Of the number that came over from 6 o'clock in the morning until a quarter past, 7 most of them appeared like laboring men—what you call laboring men—in the street.

Q. How many of the five hundred came over in those hours?—A. About a hundred and fifty to a hundred and ninety.

Q. Well, then, from your judgment you would say there were a hundred and fifty working people coming from Canada here every morning?—A. I should say so.

Q. And not five hundred?—A. Not during those hours.

Q. What class of people came during the later hours?—A. They were well-to-do looking persons, like clerks, I should judge; in fact I saw one bank clerk living over there and coming here in the morning, that I knew.

Q. A very few of the people coming later were laboring people?—A. A few, apparently, from their looks.

Q. During that time how many were crossing from Detroit to Windsor?—A. I counted a hundred and forty laboring men going from Detroit to Windsor.

Q. That would be about an equal division?—A. Yes, sir; about an equal divide.

Q. Then later going over?—A. From that time on to 9 o'clock there were comparatively few.

Q. Were the persons coming over in the later hours persons coming here probably to make purchases or to see friends?—A. I think not.

Q. What were they coming for; who were they?—A. You mean until 9 o'clock?

Q. Yes.—A. Composed of clerks and well-to-do young men in business here, bank clerks, etc., girls working in stores; at least that is what I supposed; I am not positive in regard to it. It is only my supposition.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You heard the testimony of Mr. Moore, who was your predecessor, I believe, as inspector here?—A. He was special agent here.

Q. As to an interview he had with Mr. Long?—A. I did not hear his testimony.

Q. He stated he had had an interview with Mr. Long, who had come to file certain charges concerning violations of the contract-labor law?—A. I remember of that circumstance. In fact, I think I asked Mr. Long to come up here and see Mr. Moore. He said he would be glad to give any information, and that he could give him plenty of it, as to people working in the factories, stores, etc., that the Knights of Labor knew of.

Q. Did he give Mr. Moore any information?—A. I don't think he did. He said, as I understand it, Mr. Moore asked him why they did not prosecute the matter themselves, knowing these facts, and he said they didn't because it would make them obnoxious to the community and people they wanted to join their society.

Q. That was the reason he alleged for not filing charges and prosecuting the cases?—A. Yes, sir

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. This bank clerk you speak of you know him personally, and he lives in Canada?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether he is a native-born American or a native-born Canadian?—A. He is a Canadian.

Q. He is a Canadian?—A. He is either a Canadian or Englishman. I am positive he is not an American.

Q. Don't many people living on the other side come over here to purchase articles and do their banking business on this side?—A. That I don't know.

Q. Sir?—A. I suppose they do; I am not positive about it.

Q. Isn't it natural to suppose that people living on the other side, where they can come over for 2 or 3 cents or 5 cents ferriage, do their shopping in a place where the city is as large as this?—A. It is a well-known fact that they do a great deal of their shopping here.

Q. If the ferry company was merely dependent on the comparatively few people who come here to do work, they could not run their boats all day at a profit?—A. Oh, no, sir; and then there are a great many people who use the ferry-boats in the summer time as boats for excursions.

Q. Do you believe there are any Americans, citizens of this country, that go over there and live on the other side?—A. I think there are quite a number.

Q. Because they can find a residence there closer to their place of business or workshop than they can here?—A. There are some living over there.

Q. Do you think the alien contract labor law has deterred people from coming over here to work during the last three or four years?—A. Well, no; I don't believe it has. I have been in the city only a year, you know.

STATEMENT OF ORSON B. CURTIS—Recalled.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. There was some statement, I believe, you wanted to make, Mr. Curtis?—A. Mr. Finerty, who preceded me as a witness, has been in charge about a year at the Windsor Ferry. I have been there as second in charge for about six years, and have been in the office for ten years. You asked him the question if any instructions had been received from the collector of customs, regarding turning back Canadian people, laborers.

Q. Yes, sir.—A. He answered "no." He answered what he believed to be the truth because he is an honest man, and as a fact, he did answer to what was the truth with him, but as a matter of fact the answer was misleading. Written instructions are on file in the office to-day, from Mr. Campau, or his deputy collector, I believe over a year ago, before Mr. Finerty came there, of which he probably knows nothing, as far as he has received instructions from me, for whatever he knows there I was his school-master. I told him about this Canadian matter, that we should turn them back, and that has been the practice as a matter of fact. I will illustrate with a tool-chest; if a man came over with a tool-chest—we have been very vigilant ever since those instructions came there, and are at the present time—he takes not only the oath that he bona fide intends to become a citizen of the United States, but that his goods are old and have been in use and are not for sale.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. What right have you to put them under oath and make the immigrants swear they are going to become citizens of the United States?—

A. The oath is printed.

Q. I didn't think the oath would say that; that is when he makes his voluntary——A. Well this is the examination; they state this because they want to avoid the duty. Now, I make them take (and we usually do down there) an additional oath that they are not under contract to do labor in this country, and if we get by indirection, or in any way out of them, that they are hired out, or have secured a job anywhere, we won't allow them to come in at all, under any circumstances.

Q. How many have you turned back?—A. Well, I don't know exactly, but I presume I have turned back twenty in a year; as regards Chinamen, we know by their face what they are, and we don't let them come in, no matter what they have got. I turned back one about ten days ago. Now those having tools, if they declare they have already gotten a job, we detain their tools and send them right back.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Suppose a man comes in without tools?—A. If we know anything or have a hint as to their coming in here under contract, we would turn them back, but it is an utter impossibility, the way the force is now, to make that examination.

Q. Have you received any instructions, oral or printed, from the collector of customs, to make examination of people coming over here, as to whether they are coming in violation of the contract-labor law or not?—A. Why, all that have baggage that come over, we make it on them.

Q. You make no examination unless they have baggage?—A. Unless they have baggage, no. This committee might go over there, dressed in disguise in some way; we would pay no attention to you, unless you had the characteristics of a Chinaman. If you will station yourself there to-night at about 6 o'clock, you can determine for yourselves the proportion of laboring people that go over between 6 and 7. If you will stay from 7 to 9, you will find a thousand people come from Windsor, and go out to do their marketing. I won't state that as a thousand positively, either, but it will be from seven hundred to a thousand.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Thursday, June 19, 1890.*

The Committee on Immigration of the United States Senate and the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives met in joint session in the committee-room of the former at 10.30 a. m.

Present: Senators Chandler (chairman) and Squire, of the Senate committee; Representatives Owen (chairman) and Stump, of the House committee.

STATEMENT OF PAUL WOLFF.

By the CHAIRMAN (Senator Chandler):

Q. Give your full name and address?—A. Paul Wolff; I am the correspondent of the New York Staats-Zeitung.

Q. Where is your residence?—A. I am a resident of Washington.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am the correspondent of the New York Staats-Zeitung and about twelve other papers—German papers—all over the country; in Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, etc.

Q. What is your age and your nativity?—A. I was born and bred in Germany. I am forty-five years of age.

Q. Have you views on the subject of immigration which you desire to submit to the committee?—A. Yes; I have been a writer on economic subjects for the past fifteen years. I was editorial writer on my paper before I came here, especially on economic questions, and therefore I can say I have made a study of these questions.

Q. Have you observed, in a general way, the testimony which has been taken by this committee on the subject of immigration?—A. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed, according to your own discretion, and give any facts and opinions which you desire to submit.

Mr. WOLFF. I wish to say, in the beginning, that the committee has received a good many protests from German societies, and I suppose from individuals, too, against any change in the present law.

These protests came here, I may say now, under a false impression. We had not great confidence in Congress doing the "fair thing;" I must say now that this idea has changed, that the people have become more confident, and therefore I shall not criticise the proposed legislation, but simply make a few suggestions in regard to what should be done. In the first place, the contract labor law, as it stands to-day, is not what it ought to be. It does not restrict the immigration of undesirable people, while it restricts the immigration of people that ought to be admitted. I believe that we all agree that we should not admit two or three hundred laborers that are brought over by contract here to take the places of strikers in any factory; but if a law against such immigration excludes, for instance, the preacher of a church (as the case was in New York), we go too far.

I am not a lawyer, and I know that you could make the law much better than I could; I mean in regard to the wording of it. The law should only exclude those people that are brought over here in competition, or to take the places of striking workmen.

The law to-day admits people that are brought over to labor in new industries. If some new industry is started, you don't want to give one man the monopoly of it. Supposing another man wants to start a factory of the same kind. He can not get the workmen here in the United States, and, consequently, he has to send over to Europe or somewhere to get them. He has to make a contract for them. Under the present law he would be prohibited from bringing in those men, because it would be said that they were not to be employed in a new industry.

The regulations of the Treasury Department show that we leave too much to the discretion of the officers. I think that the contract-labor law ought to be reconstructed, and the definition should be more clearly made, so as to define the power of the inspector and give him not as much discretion as he has to-day.

The same is true of the laws in regard to general immigration. I have here the law that was proposed by Mr. Guenther in the last Congress—the minority report on the Ford bill. I will take it up, because it touches all the questions that are really involved.

The general law provides for the exclusion of men "legally convicted of felony, infamous crimes," etc.

Then we come to anarchists, and socialists, and nihilists. Everybody that has read Mr. Kennan's description of Siberia will find that a

nihilist over in Russia may be a very good citizen in the United States. He may not advocate the use of dynamite or anything else. He simply may be a man that wants a constitutional government. To exclude such a man would certainly be unjust. Therefore, we have proposed to say (I had a little to do with this bill) "or a person seeking to change or overthrow our political, economic, or social system by forcible means."

I think if you were to adopt something similar to this it would admit everybody who has good intentions; and I know that a good many socialists have become very good citizens here, and have entirely given up their ideas. I know also of a good many anarchists who have done the same; in fact, if you go down to the very foundation, a socialist is only a Republican who went to the extreme, and an anarchist is only a Democrat who went to the extreme. A socialist concentrates everything in the State, and an anarchist believes in self-government down to the very individual. But these people, when they come here, change their theoretical ideas to something more practical.

Then comes up the question of prepaid tickets. All laws have a clause in regard to prepaid tickets. Speaking in a general way—no, I can not say in a general way, but speaking of my own people, the Germans, I think that those Germans that come over here on prepaid tickets are the most desirable that we can have, because, as Mr. Owen found out in his investigation, these people have the money sent from their relations here. For instance, a man comes over and starts a little grocery store on the corner. He wants some help, and he sends over money to bring his nephew or some young boy. That young boy is started right away; he is no trouble to anybody, and in a short time will become a good citizen and business man himself. So, in that respect, this provision would be very carefully guarded.

There is some provision now in the law allowing those people to come over. But I think that if you go over that provision more carefully you will find there is occasion to change it. A proposition has been made that vessels should carry over only a certain number of passengers. The general navigation law has made provision for that. This provision would bring down the number of passengers that a vessel should carry to about one-half of what it is allowed now by law to bring. This is simply cutting down the number of immigrants that can be brought to the United States.

I do not believe that anybody will now propose to cut down the number simply. What you want and what everybody else wants, is to raise the character of the immigration and not to cut down the numbers. The question now is, how can we raise the character of the immigration. It has been proposed to make an educational test. This educational test, as it is proposed in this bill, is as well as it possibly can be. It only asks that a person over fifteen years of age should be able to answer a few questions that have been put to him in writing. He simply writes down "yes" or "no," upon the blanks which are furnished him; his age and his name. It is provided, that if a family comes over the husband can do that for the wife, the wife for the husband, and one of the children can do it for the parents. So, that by this proviso the whole family would not be closed out by the illiteracy of one. A good many objections have been made against this test, principally because it was un-American. As far as that is concerned, I think the public school is the most American institution that we have, and, therefore, an educational test ought to be the most American test that we could think of. But, the question is as to how it works. I asked Mr. Harris, the Commissioner of Education, to give me data of

the illiteracy in Europe which would show how this test would work. I find that in Prussia amongst the army recruits, young men in the twenties, the illiterates are six-tenths of 1 per cent. So you would exclude of Prussians that come over about one in two hundred. In Bulgaria, we find 85 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. Between what ages?

Mr. WOLFF. I think they are taken from about ten years up.

Mr. OWEN. You do not mean to say that 85 per cent. of the population are illiterates?

Mr. WOLFF. Illiterates. Can't read nor write.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that include infants?

Mr. WOLFF. No.

The CHAIRMAN. The whole population above ten years of age?

Mr. WOLFF. I am not sure about the limit they have. I know that in some states of Europe they take six years of age and in others they take ten years of age.

The CHAIRMAN. But in all cases of these statistics of illiteracy the infants are excluded?

Mr. WOLFF. Oh, yes; the infants are excluded. Now we will go on. In Saxony you will find two-tenths of 1 per cent. of the army recruits; in Wurtemberg you will find the same; in Bavaria we find four-tenths of 1 per cent. of illiterates; so that, taking all Germany together, you would exclude, as I have said before, about one in two hundred immigrants by an educational test. In Denmark, Sweden, and Norway—we have a large immigration from Sweden and Norway, and a very desirable one—the percentage is less than 1 per cent. of the army recruits, and I wish to say here that all the recruits that come in the army who can not read and write go out with a good education. They receive evening instruction in all branches, just as they would receive instruction here at school. So that really, I might say, the percentage amongst the immigrants coming here would be less, because most of these men have gone through the army. In Switzerland—the immigration is not so large, but, still it is a valuable one—we have two and five-tenths per cent. of the population above ten years of age who can not read or write. I might say that this higher percentage comes from the French and Italian population in the southern parts of Switzerland.

The CHAIRMAN. Not from the German?

Mr. WOLFF. Not from the German. In England and Wales we have 9 per cent. There were 8 per cent. males and 9 per cent. females who signed by their marks in the marriage register. Ireland has 21 per cent. of illiterates. This is a question that has probably some political significance. There seems to be a little discrimination against the Irish. I would like to say that in Ireland we have no immigration societies. As far as we know there is no such organized effort to bring Irishmen over as there is in Italy. Therefore only the better class of Irish tenants and Irishmen in the cities can come over. They are not assisted in the way the Italian is by the padroni. I think that among the Irish immigrants the percentage of illiterates would be smaller, because the poorest class of people do not come over from Ireland. I do not believe they do, because they have not got the means.

Mr. OWEN. I will say that John Scanlon, of Chicago, who perhaps is an authority upon the Irish people, being one of the best informed Irishmen in America, especially in the matters of his own nationality, says that he thinks that less than 2 per cent. of the Irishmen coming into this country are unable to read and write.

Mr. WOLFF. Well, that is what I—

Mr. OWEN. That confirms what you believe?

Mr. WOLFF. That proves it. From France we have small immigration. France has 11 per cent. This is even larger than in Ireland; but the immigration from France has never been very large, and I believe that the illiteracy is principally amongst the rural population, and they do not emigrate at all. What we get here from France are the mechanics, artists, cooks, dress-makers, and such people, and certainly all of them can read and write. In Belgium it is 15 per cent., and so it goes on. When we come to Hungary we find 43 per cent.; in Italy, 48 per cent.

Mr. OWEN. Do you know whether that estimate is based upon northern or southern Italy or the entire country?

Mr. WOLFF. No; I am coming to that just now. From upper Italy we do not get much; the percentage there is 40, and in lower Italy, where we get all our immigration from, or nearly all of it, it is 79 per cent. I might say that, amongst those immigrants that come over from there, the percentage will be much larger; so that while we exclude by this educational test one in two hundred from Germany—that is the average—we exclude by the same process about eighty in a hundred—

The CHAIRMAN. From lower Italy?

Mr. WOLFF. From lower Italy. And we exclude more than one-half of the Hungarians, because we only get the lowest class of Hungarians in existence. The figures about Russia include Poland, where we get a good many immigrants from. In Russia it is 80 per cent. So you would exclude eighty out of every one hundred Poles that come over here. I think, generally speaking, that the other countries are of no account as far as the immigration question is concerned. Roumania foots up 82 and Servia 80 per cent. We do not receive many immigrants from there.

No matter whether we have any doubts as to the principle, these figures show that the educational test is a very practical measure, and the only practical means that I have seen as far as I have studied the question. It excludes just those people we do not want.

Mr. OWEN. Well, do we understand you, Mr. Wolff, to say that you would recommend an educational test?

Mr. WOLFF. I am for the educational test, I think; as I said before it is the only practical means. I have not heard of any other means of excluding those people. You can not exclude a nation as we did in respect to the Chinese; and the Chinese are the only exception to the rule, because every Chinaman that comes over here can read and write. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. Chinese exclusion is not put upon the ground of inability to read and write, or upon the ground of a certain amount of intelligence. It is put upon the ground of habits and customs of the race. They do not come here to become citizens, and they do not come with their families. They do not come under conditions which tend to citizenship. Therefore we do not want them.

Mr. WOLFF. We fought this question of the exclusion of the Chinese because we thought it would open the way for the exclusion of other nations; but I think it has been conceded that you can not go any further in that direction. Therefore the educational test would be about the best that I could think of.

Mr. OWEN. Now, Mr. Wolff, what do you think about the matter of education in reference to the Italians, Hungarians, and Poles? I believe you put the rate of illiteracy at 80 per cent. in those countries?

Mr. WOLFF. Yes.

Mr. OWEN. Do you think they are desirable citizens? Do they assimilate and learn the English language?

Mr. WOLFF. As far as I have studied the question, and I have recently spent some weeks in Pennsylvania studying the question of Hungarian and Italian labor there, I find that the Hungarians as well as the Italians are clannish. They will keep together; they will not mingle with other people; they do not learn our language; they will never read an American newspaper. For instance, among the large number of Italians that we have now in the country we have only in the country about four or five, not more than five, Italian newspapers. We have over eight hundred German newspapers. The German press and all the foreign press is a means of instructing these people and circulating American views in respect to American institutions, etc. We find that these people, as soon as they learn the English language, drift away from us. All editors know that. The second generation certainly will. They may keep a German newspaper or any other foreign newspaper to get some special news from their homes, but you will find that every man who has been in the country for ten years and is a citizen and in business keeps an American newspaper—an English newspaper. He keeps the other newspaper outside of that. An Italian and Hungarian newspaper can not live, simply because the people can not read or write. I do not think they are desirable as citizens. They are even less desirable as citizens than they are when not becoming citizens; because, when they become citizens they are simply driven to the polls by some padroni, some boss that has learned to speak a little English and makes a “dicker” with somebody and sells them for so much per head. I do not believe they are desirable.

There are a good many well-educated Italians; I do not know of any Hungarians; but there are a good many well-educated Italians in this country, and I have found out in conversation with them that they deplore this immigration more than anybody else, and find it as undesirable as does anybody else. I have found in the coal mines in Pennsylvania that these Hungarians and Poles have driven out not only every American, every Welshman (we had a good many Welshman), every German, but all of the better class of immigrants. You only find those people as foremen there; but the common labor is all done by the Hungarians and Italians.

What I want to speak on next is the question of inspection of immigration. Everybody concedes that inspection should commence abroad. It should not commence here. It has been proposed to hand it over to the consuls of the United States. I believe that anybody that has looked at the consular map the State Department has issued will concede that it is absolutely impossible, for instance, for one consul in Moscow, who has a country behind him of 15,000,000 square miles larger than the United States, to inspect the immigrants that come from this large country. It is simply ridiculous; but this is actually what is proposed when you demand consular inspection.

We have thought that perhaps it would be advisable to place this in the hands of the steam-boat agent and make the steam-boat companies themselves responsible. You will say that it is in the interest of the steam-boat agent to send over as many people as he possibly can, so it is in the interest of the steam-ship company. I admit that; but under some provisions I think we can avoid all difficulty. In the first place, it is advisable to place it in the hands of the steam-boat agent, because the steam-boat companies have agents in every little village. Those agents are always respectable people. Certainly, a company would not

make any man that they could not trust the agent of their company. Say they take, for instance (it is hard for an American to understand), the inn-keeper. The inn-keeper of a little town is a man of the greatest importance. They take a man who keeps a store of general merchandise, or some man like him. He certainly knows the people who live around him. He knows their character; he knows everybody in that little district; while the consul certainly can not know anything about it. The agent can not plead ignorance and say, "I did not know the man." Therefore, when he gives a certificate, his certificate must be of greater value than the certificate of a consul.

It is not proposed to give it entirely into the hands of the steam-boat agents, but we want to put the steam-boat agent under the control of the consul. There is a possibility that the consul may control the steam-boat agents in his district; he certainly can not control all the emigrants. It is proposed that the steam-boat agent, before he transacts any business, must apply to the consul of the United States for a certificate that he is an authorized agent. He must furnish every immigrant who comes to him and applies for a ticket a set of questions which shall be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury. The applicant makes declaration that he does not come under any of the laws prohibiting his immigration. This certificate shall then go to the consul of the district through the steam-boat agent who signs it. Then with this certificate the immigrant comes over here. It is an educational test in itself, because he has to write the answers himself and sign his own name. He hands this to the inspector of immigration. If the inspector has any doubts about any question he can detain the man. If it is found out that this particular agent has knowingly issued a false certificate, then the power of issuing any more certificates shall be taken away from him. And this would close up this particular agency in Europe.

Besides that it would be advisable—it is not in this bill, but I think it would be a good idea—to provide that to every consul-general's office in Europe, wherever it is desirable, there should be attached an immigration inspector; that is, a man who has nothing to do but investigate different cases. If, for instance, a consul receives in a certain part of Italy two or three hundred applications for immigration in a week or so from one agent, he might have a doubt as to whether everything was all right. There must be something working there to induce people to leave. Let the United States consul then make a report to the consul-general, and let the consul-general send this immigration inspector into that locality and find out whether there is any agent from the United States from corporations there trying to bring the people over. This would be another check on any undesirable immigration.

I would like you to ask me any questions you desire to ask on this subject, because I think it is, next to the educational test, a very important one.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to ask you to what extent the views you have expressed as to this method of excluding immigrants who are within the excluded classes is shared in by others who have given the subject study.

Mr. WOLFF. Well, I am willing to say that about nine-tenths, I think more, of all the German editors of this country are for this proposition. As far as I know every German immigration society is for it, and a good many other societies.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you represent any one, Mr. Wolff, but yourself at this hearing?

Mr. WOLFF. I represent myself.

The CHAIRMAN. You are aware that when this committee commenced its inquiries several German speakers and writers appeared before it and opposed, I think, any change whatever in the immigration laws.

Mr. WOLFF. I said that in the beginning. In fact, I had a little to do with those protests that came in. As I said before, I am writing for about a dozen or more papers; and I am the correspondent of the New York Staats Zeitung, which is the largest German paper in this country.

(Mrs. Charlotte Smith, president of the Woman's National Industrial League, who was present for the purpose of submitting some views relative to immigration, stated that she would like to ask Mr. Wolff what provision he would make for female immigrants.)

Mr. OWEN. Let him complete his answer, if you please, Mrs. Smith.

Mr. WOLFF. I said in the beginning of my testimony that on account of the legislation proposed I thought it would be a good plan to protest against such immigration legislation. But I found that a great majority of the people, and of the editors, came to the conclusion that it would be better if they did that, for fear that if anything would be done it would be for the worse.

The CHAIRMAN. Extreme.

Mr. WOLFF. They were afraid of extreme legislation; but, as I said before, I think that this feeling has worn out. Your committee in its investigations and during its travels in the country has shown a great deal of fairness; and we are confident that you would not recommend any unfair or extreme legislation.

Mr. STUMP. Do you think the Italian editors would join in your view?

Mr. WOLFF. It would harm them but very little; because those that can not read and write do not take the papers.

Mr. STUMP. You would then exclude any able-bodied man who is able to take care of himself, and work and develop our country, because he could not read or write?

Mr. WOLFF. Well, as I have said before, I believe that the majority of the people have come to the conclusion that something ought to be done. I do not say that in theory this test is correct; I say practically it works no injustice and it does what we are trying to do.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state again how you propose to deal with a family which has more or less illiterates. You stated distinctly that you would not be in favor of excluding one member of the family who could not read and write and let the rest of the family come in. Now, state more clearly how you would deal with a family of that sort?

Mr. WOLFF. Well, when a family of that sort comes to the agent they will receive this blank, furnished by the United States Government; and if the father signed for the wife, or the wife signed for the father, or if any of the children signed for the whole family that would bring in the whole family. That is as liberal as it can be.

Mr. STUMP. How far would you extend the family—to cousins, and uncles, and aunts?

Mr. WOLFF. No, I would not; because then you might take the whole county.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean only those persons whom it would not be wise to separate.

Mr. WOLFF. Yes, sir.

Mr. STUMP. How would the consul or agent know that these people actually belonged to this family?

Mr. WOLFF. Well, the steam-boat agent, as I have stated before, is the man who knows all about the people around him.

Mr. STUMP. In making an exception of a family where one of the family has signed for the rest it seems to me your educational provision would be entirely useless.

Mr. WOLFF. No. Statistics show why we have——

Mr. STUMP. I mean in enforcement.

Mr. WOLFF. Well, but we bring over but very few children amongst immigrants. There are not half as many children brought over amongst immigrants as there are in the United States to the same number of grown people. This shows that the number of families is small.

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Smith, what question did you want to ask?

Mrs. SMITH. I wanted to ask Mr. Wolff what provision he would make for the inspector. I understand from your remarks he is to be entirely in the hands of the steam-boat agent and consul. What provision is to be made for female immigrants? Are female inspectors to be appointed, or are they to be entirely in the hands of the steam-boat agent and consul?

Mr. WOLFF. Well, I do not think it necessary to employ any female inspector.

Mrs. SMITH. As to character, whether there is a class of women that ought to be encouraged or sent here.

The CHAIRMAN. A man can find that out as well as——

Mrs. SMITH. I want to show what the man can find out.

The CHAIRMAN. The laws are to be administered by men.

Mrs. SMITH. I rule to the contrary; that men are failures in all of these respects.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything more to state, Mr. Wolff?

Mr. WOLFF. I only want to say one word in respect to the head-tax. I think it is disgraceful, in the first place, to tax a future American citizen just as you would tax cattle in coming in; and I believe the United States is rich enough and derives benefits enough from immigration to pay these taxes, or the amount necessary to carry on the inspection business. You might say that the removal of the tax would only benefit the steam-boat companies who pay the tax now out of their own pocket; but you might just as well argue against cheap steel rails, and say cheap rails only benefit the railroad company, not the passengers. But if you come to the conclusion that you do not feel justified in striking out this tax, I would call your attention to the fact that it might be better to create a kind of insurance which would take away the disagreeable side of this head-tax. For instance, if you would start an immigration insurance fund in the Treasury Department, and say that every man that comes over here shall pay in, say \$2—even \$1—and shall be insured for a certain number of years. In New York we give them five years and a right to come back to Ward's Island, and so on. I think that would be a much better plan. It would give the man a better standing.

Mr. OWEN. Well, the Government has been carrying that idea out.

The CHAIRMAN. Insurance against what?

Mr. WOLFF. Insurance against sickness, etc., so that they can go to the hospital.

Mr. STUMP. A fund is used for that purpose.

Mr. WOLFF. It is used for that purpose; that is, where great numbers of immigrants come, you will find immigrant hospitals. If they are near New York—and I don't believe there is another place but New York or Philadelphia; I don't know that there is even a place in Phila-

delphia—they can go to the immigrant hospital, or they can go to the immigrant station on Ward's Island, and stay there a few months till they find work. If an immigrant is out in Illinois, who has no family to take care of him, he falls back on the poor-house.

Mr. STUMP. We found in our travels out West that the immigrant is taken care of. I have no doubt if it is ascertained that the immigrant arrived on a certain ship at a certain time in port, by the consul sending a requisition on the Treasury, he is paid out of that fund. We found ourselves a whole family that was before the commissioners that was sent down from Massachusetts by the Secretary of the Treasury, and I understand——

Mr. WOLFF. I did not know that. It was not done in the West—in St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Detroit. I do not think the poor authorities knew. They never made any requisitions, and the complaint has come from all over the country that they have a large number of immigrants there that they have to take care of.

Mr. STUMP. I think if it is properly represented, and proper registration is taken of the immigrant when he lands, it should be found at the port of entry where he landed that he has a legitimate charge upon this fund.

Mr. WOLFF. It has not been done in a great many cases.

Mr. OWEN. It is lack of information on the part of the poor-house keepers of the West. The East understands it.

The CHAIRMAN. The city of Chicago brought in a bill for care of immigrants through the port of New York who became "stranded" out West.

The witness submitted the following table, compiled by the specialists of the bureau of education.

Illiteracy in Europe.

Year.	Country.	Ratio, etc.
1888.....	Prussia	0.6 per cent of the army recruits (2.37 per cent. in 1875, 1.08 in 1880).
1887.....	Saxony	0.2 per cent. of the army recruits (0.28 per cent. in 1879).
1887.....	Württemberg	0.2 per cent. of the army recruits.
1887.....	Bavaria	0.4 per cent. of the army recruits.
1887.....	Denmark	} Less than 1 per cent of the army recruits.
1887.....	Sweden	
1887.....	Norway	
1887.....	Finland (Prov. of Russia).....	
1887.....	Switzerland.....	2.5 per cent. of the population above ten years of age.
1888.....	England and Wales.....	9.0 per cent. of the population above ten years of age.
	Do	8.3 per cent. males and 9.7 per cent. females signed by mark in the marriage register.
1886.....	The Netherlands.....	10.0 per cent. of the population above ten years of age.
1888.....	France	11.0 per cent. of the population above ten years of age.
	Do	(In 1827, 58 per cent.; 48 in 1831, 32 in 1848, 30 in 1860, 19.5 in 1870, 14 in 1880, 11 in 1886.)
1886.....	Belgium	15.0 per cent. of the population, while nearly 80 per cent. of the day laborers.
1886.....	Ireland	21.0 per cent. of the population.
1886.....	Austria.....	39.0 per cent. of the population.
1886.....	Hungary.....	43.0 per cent. of the population.
1886.....	Italy.....	48.0 per cent. (In 1881, 62 per cent. of all above six years of age; Upper Italy, 40.85 per cent.; Central, 64.61 per cent.; Lower, 79.46 per cent.)
1886.....	Spain	63 per cent. of the population.
1886.....	Russia.....	80 per cent. of the population.
1886.....	Servia.....	80 per cent. of the population.
1886.....	Roumania.....	82 per cent. of the population.
1886.....	Bulgaria.....	85 per cent. of the population.
1886.....	Turkey.....	No data available.
1887.....	Scotland.....	7 per cent.

STATEMENT OF LOUIS W. HABERCOM.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your full name?

Mr. HABERCOM. Louis W. Habercom. I am the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury and reside in Hyattsville, Md.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the question before your committee is one of great and grave importance, demanding careful and deliberate consideration. First of all, must be considered the incontrovertible fact that the American nation is the product of immigration, and for an American to deny the benefits and blessings of immigration is no worse than for the creature to deny its creator. For that reason reasonable men do not dispute the benefits of immigration and whatever sentiment against it exists, has arisen from some of its bad features, developed in recent years, which have become more plainly apparent in the light of the great conflict at present waged in this country, the conflict between capital and labor. It is but reasonable that both sides to this conflict make use of all weapons within their reach to gain victory. Thus labor wants to exclude all unfair and unworthy competition, while capital seeks to obtain cheaper labor.

Looking the question squarely in the face, we must admit that labor has just cause for complaint, because many thousand people daily land in our ports, who, though ignorant of this country, its conditions and even language, in some "mysterious" way go straight to where cheap labor is always in demand. It is but reasonable to conclude that they have in some way, by those who persuaded them to come here, been instructed just where to go. It is done in a way that perhaps is not in direct conflict with the letter of our law against the importation of contract labor, but it is in conflict with the spirit of that law nevertheless.

That law was passed to free our laborers from unjust and unfair competition; it was not aimed at immigration in general. I know the American people place a just value on immigration. It is but a few years since nearly every State in the Union sent agents to Europe to solicit immigration for this country, and I can not feel that anything has arisen—that any condition has developed—that should have changed the views of the people and convinced them that immigration, the source from which the people sprang, is bad. The popular objection to immigration can then be only directed against that part of it which we have sought to exclude by law, but keeps on coming, and which consists of densely ignorant persons, induced by false representations to come here in the interest of greedy employers to take the place, at lower wages, of American workmen.

The gentleman who preceded me stated that something ought to be done to check the importation of this ignorant class of labor, and he thinks that one way to do it is to adopt or prescribe an educational qualification for immigrants.

I am well aware, gentlemen, of the fact that a very large majority of the German press of this country, which I esteem very highly, having been connected with it myself for many years, although severed from it now, favors that proposition. While I yield to no one in love for my native country and the adopted citizens of my nativity; and while I am inclined to believe that a qualification of that kind would be entirely proper if we ourselves in this country had adopted a system of compulsory education, still I am compelled to say as an American citizen (not as a German-American) and in justice to all others concerned, that an educational qualification does not strike me as being feasible or just.

While I am aware that it would exclude most of the objectionable elements, I also consider the fact that there are a great many people who come to this country who can neither read nor write, but still become valuable and good citizens.

A law of the character indicated would not affect the people from my native country to any appreciable extent. I do not think that it would affect even 1 per cent.; I do not believe it would affect one-half per cent., so if I were only looking to the Germans I might say that is the thing to do; but, gentlemen, it is well known to you as it is to me, that even the so-called mother-country of the United States—England, as well as her co-states, Scotland and Ireland, sends to us every year vast numbers of people, a great proportion of whom are not able to read and write, but who do become good citizens of this country. In fact, this element largely enters into the make-up of this nation, and I say for that reason, as well as for the reason stated a while ago, that this country itself has not, as yet, taken means to educate every one of its citizens and every one of its children, it would be manifestly unfair to require of those who come here a better education and more intelligence than is required of citizens of this country. I admit I have looked with some favor on an educational qualification, as I stated to one of your committee some months ago, but my views have undergone a change in that respect; I do not think that we suffer as much from ignorance as we do from something else. If we need a law to exclude these elements that are objectionable to the people of the United States, then let us look that objection squarely in the face and meet it; not meet it indirectly, but directly. Now, what is the objection?

I had not time to prepare a statement, because your letter requesting me to appear before you reached me only last evening. However, I have brought with me to-day a copy of a report sent by a representative of the United States abroad about the recruiting system which brings us these objectionable immigrants. I think it shows the whole case in a nut-shell. All the objectionable people coming to this country are induced to come here—first, by the greed of employers in this country; secondly—

The CHAIRMAN. By what, first?

Mr. HABERCOM. The greed of certain employers in this country.

The CHAIRMAN. The greed of employers?

Mr. HABERCOM. Yes; secondly, by steam-ship companies, who seek to fill their vessels with living freight for the purpose of their own gain. These steam-ship companies are foreign companies. It has been said by agents of steam-ship companies that American capital is invested in those companies. That I do not know. I presume it is, because Americans look for safe and remunerative investments, and I would not blame Americans if they had invested in them; but it has always struck me that the English, Germans, French, Italians, and everybody else that is after money know good things when they have them, and I do not think the American capital invested in these companies is quite as large as it has been represented. Before I quote what has been said in the report alluded to I wish to make this statement, so as to give the committee a chance to understand my position.

I want to draw the line distinctly between voluntary and induced immigration. We had more need of immigrants twenty, twenty-five, and thirty years ago than we have now. Then it was necessary to let the people of other countries know what resources this country possessed for the purpose of inducing immigration. Most of the Western States and some of the other States have done so. But by this time

America is pretty well known, as every immigrant who has come here has been more or less of an immigrant agent himself. That is, he has communicated with the people he left behind him, and has told them how he fares here. The voluntary immigration to this country I think is altogether desirable, because any man who has ambition enough and intelligence enough, in the first place, to try to better his condition, and in the second place, to recognize the advantages of this country, I think will, after coming here, be a desirable and good citizen. It is then, the involuntary or unfairly induced immigration that we object to. A sample of how immigrants are recruited is furnished by the reports from the trial of steam ship agents in Austria, copies of which are contained in the reports mentioned, and parts of which I shall read. I do not know whether they have been printed in English or not, but they certainly deserve the widest publicity.

The CHAIRMAN. Were they printed in the consular reports?

Mr. HABERCOM. I think not. Now, here is an extract from the "Vienna Weekly News," of November 19, 1889. This is a translation that came through official channels. The title is

EMIGRATION SWINDLE IN GALICIA.

Of an unusually sensational and revolting nature are the revelations which have come to light in Galicia relative to the wholesale impositions which have of late years been practiced on emigrants by the agents of an emigration company known as the Hamburg agency in Oswiecin. The agents in question seem not only to have had it all their own way, and to have been the undisputed masters of the situation, but also inveigled, by means of bribery, some of the municipal and police officials. Their power, in fact, was little short of autocratic and in innumerable instances they seemed to have ruled the peasantry of the country with an iron hand. The trial before the law court at Wadowice, which commenced on the 14th instant of no fewer than sixty-five prisoners, the majority of whom are Polish Jews, is of no ordinary interest, a careful perusal of the facts of the case supplying a graphic portrait of the social state of the country in the more remote districts, and of the universal corruption in vogue among the more intelligent portions of the community. It is scarcely to be credited that a state of affairs so shocking as that revealed before the law court at Wadowice could have been endured for so long a time in a so-called civilized country, under a civilized administration. The sensational facts of the case are too voluminous to allow of illustration in detail, but a passing glimpse will suffice to give our readers a correct idea of the state of social life in Galicia.

The object of the company was the transfer of emigrants from Galicia and Hungary to America, and in order to make hay while the sun shone the emigrants on falling into the clutches of the agents were cheated and robbed without mercy, and, on offering resistance, were subject to corporal punishment. So gross, indeed, is the ignorance of the Galician rustic that it was generally believed among the peasantry that the Austrian Government not only countenanced but aided the emigration agents.

That the company prospered may be judged from the following figures: From May 1, 1887, to June 24, 1888, 12,406 emigrants were dispatched by the agents to America, and the passage money paid by them, exclusive of exorbitant sundries, from Hamburg to America was 595,641 florins.

The company's offices were so arranged as to give the idea of their being Government offices, and the presiding deities, two Jews named Herz and Lowenberg, with the assistance of the police commissioner, Iwanicki, received in this sanctum the emigrants and sold to them the tickets for their passage out. The emigrants mostly came—

This is something I desire to emphasize—

in shoals from the distant villages, where they had fallen a prey to the hirelings who were paid a high commission by the heads of the enterprise, and who, on entrapping the unfortunate wretches, treated them like herds of cattle and drove them to headquarters, often lashing the refractory with their whips. The emigrants who attempted to escape were recaptured by the gens d'armes and threatened with imprisonment. On reaching Oswiecin they were, as a rule, housed at Hotel de Zator, where they were under lock and key to prevent their escape, and where they were charged high prices for food and accommodation.

At the office of the company the proceedings were on a level with the deception in force on all sides. Such of the emigrants who were leaving the country to escape military service, and who had more money than would pay their passage out, were examined by the medical adviser of the company, no other than one of the partners in disguise, and were informed that they were physically unfit for emigration. They were then given to understand by a third party that by offering the pseudo-physician a bribe of 10 florins the latter would throw no impediment in their way, and that they might then go to America. Another no less artful means of extracting money was by means of an alarm clock. This clock answered the purpose of a telegraphic machine. The emigrant was told that the company would have to telegraph to Hamburg to inquire whether there was room for him on the ship that was about to sail. The alarm was set going and after awhile it was put again in motion to signify that the reply had arrived. For all this the emigrant had to pay dearly. Another deception was that of informing the emigrant that the "Emperor of America" must be petitioned for permission to enter his dominions, and a telegram was dispatched by the alarm clock which was duly answered by his transatlantic majesty.

They represented that all that emigration there was under the care of the Government and the Emperor of Austria.

I only wish to call your attention to another article from the Vienna News, of November 26, 1889, in which this passage occurs:

EMIGRATION SWINDLE IN GALICIA.

Concerning the emigration swindle in Galicia, the discovery of which is causing so much sensational excitement in all parts of the Austrian Empire, there is much more to tell than what was contained in our communication and comparatively brief account last week. The cupidity of the Galician peasantry has naturally provided the newspaper reading public with material of a stirring kind, and the sternest of cynics and most charitable of philanthropists combined can not fail to discover many a phase of an essentially facetious nature in the disclosures the law court of Wadowice brought to light. At the same time it goes against the grain in this enlightened age of neighborly good-will to hold in derision what is at bottom fraught with so much corruption and has been productive of an almost unlimited amount of misery.

Restricting ourselves to that portion of legal proceedings relating to the social position of the prisoners, we are at once confronted by phases of life and society, the existence of which were to most of us entirely unknown, and the narration of which reads like the well-remembered fables of our childhood.

The Galician peasant owning in the majority of cases "3 acres and a cow," was systematically done out of the 3 acres and the cow by the wolf in the clothing of the sheep. The emigration agents are in the pay of the company's running steamers between Europe and the United States of America, and are entitled by the companies to so much a head on every emigrant they contrived by fair means or by foul to secure. To talk the credulous rustic over by representing to him the countless advantages emigration has to offer, was a comparatively easy task, always provided the agent was sufficiently qualified in the matter of lying and in the practice of duplicity in every conceivable shape to win the confidence of his victim. In a word the agent was a consummate scoundrel and a heartless villain.

The agents of the various companies wore badges and colors to distinguish them from one another. It very often happened that an emigrant won over by the agent of one color or company fell subsequently into the hands of a rival agent and was fleeced a second time and subjected to additional insults and impositions. When rival agents met, quarrels which terminated in fights not infrequently ensued. The trade tariffs in human merchandise fluctuated according to the prosperity of the business. In some cases the agents were entitled to 8 florins a head on every emigrant. In others a higher or lower sum was offered. The object of the agent was not to lose sight of his victims. The emigrants had strict orders on starting on their long journey on no account to enter into conversation with any person they might meet on the way, but on reaching a junction station, such as Vienna, to be on the lookout for the agent who had orders to meet them there, and whom they would recognize by the color of the badge on his hat or coat, which color corresponded with the one worn by them. By this means the subagent at the junction station had no difficulty in singling out his prey and in keeping strict watch over him until he continued his journey. The agent lying in wait at the railway station provided the emigrant with food and then kept him under lock and key to prevent all chance of his escape.

The excitement of the populace in the district of Wadowice during the trial which is now going on is so great that the authorities feared the breaking out of a riot and the military had to be summoned to maintain order. Twelve of the accused who are

railway conductors, and who have been discharged for having aided the agents in the transfer of their human freight, have petitioned the magistrates to be imprisoned during the trial as they are destitute and unable to provide for themselves. The law court decided to allow them the sum of 40 krentzers a day for their support, and a similar arrangement was made in the case of seven others of the accused. Another distressing instance demanding special notice is that of a juror named Mudzibrodzki. The man, the father of seven children, is so destitute that he was obliged to sleep with some of the accused on straw in a shed. The scandal was so great that the minister of justice gave the telegraphic order to pay each juror 3 florins per day during the trial.

Mr. WOLFF. Is it not a fact that all those men are in the jails now?

Mr. HABERCOM. I am going to talk about that. These matters had become so notorious and so flagrant that the Austrian Government took them in hand. These people, as I have read, were brought into court and convicted and punished; but this is only to the credit of the Austrian Government, and not by any means to the credit of the steam-ship companies whose agents they were. The steam-ship companies claim that they were not aware of the state of affairs there; but I am rather inclined to believe, on the other hand, that they not only knew of these things, but encouraged them. This inference is natural considering the reports read. They have certainly, so far as I know, done nothing to stop the scandalous conduct of their agents. Now, it is well known that these different companies in their rivalry to fill their ships and make money, have their agents scattered all over Europe. These agents are actuated by very different motives than were the agents who were sent from the United States to solicit immigrants, for the latter looked for good material for citizenship, while the former have no interest in them but the passage money and their own commission.

Since it became unnecessary to solicit more immigration, there has been established a system of unauthorized agencies scattered over the worst portions of Europe, even into Asia and Africa, for the purpose of inducing people by false and lying representations to come to America, who know nothing about this country, have no sympathy for our institutions, and who only come here because it is represented to them that they will certainly grow rich. Now, the question is whether the Congress of the United States will permit this system of unauthorized immigration agencies to continue.

I think that if you want to strike at the evil you can reach it right there, and at no other place? What Mr. Wolff has said about the inspection by consuls and inspection by steam-ship agents would be all right, if we could believe as he does, that these steam-ship agents are the respectable people in their countries. We have seen what character of people they are. If you will look over the consular reports, if you will take the pains to find out who is inducing people to come to this country, you will find that in most cases the most unscrupulous scoundrels in a community are picked up and chosen to represent the steam-ship companies. There is where I would like to see this Congress strike. I do not see why we should have any emigration agency. I do not see why the steam-ship companies should advertise America. I do not see why it should be made to the interest of the agents representing these steam-ship companies to induce people to come here. They have no personal interest in this country. They are the last people in the world to select our immigration. All they live on are the fees and commissions for procuring passengers for steamers to this country, and what they can steal and plunder.

By Mr. OWEN:

Q. Do I understand Mr. Habercom as wanting to stop advertisements

about rates of steam-ship companies?—A. No, sir; I would not go that far. I think that every business has a right to advertise itself. I know this is a very complicated question. If you want to do anything at all——

Q. I want to get at it in my mind, and to make it clear in the minds of the rest of the committee. What is the exact difficulty that you find in this case? What are the objectionable features? Is it the advertisement on the other side? Is it through the solicitation on the part of their agents traveling over the country?—A. That is partly what it is, the agents soliciting emigration, the unscrupulous agents.

Q. Would you stop the steam-ship company from having a soliciting agent on the other side?—A. I would stop the steam-ship companies, yes; have soliciting agents, certainly. That is, inducements to people to emigrate. There should be no obstacles thrown in their way, it seems to me, to sell tickets to those desiring to emigrate, but it is quite another thing to recruit immigrants for this country by foul means.

The CHAIRMAN. Now proceed with your ideas as to a remedy, if you please, Mr. Habercom.

Mr. HABERCOM. My idea as to a remedy is very simple. I do not think we need any new law, excepting in this respect, to guard and check the steam-ship companies to some extent. I think our immigration laws are very good. I do not think we get any objectionable immigration, excepting in the way that I have pointed out. The educational qualification I have already touched upon; consular inspection, I consider, as others have done before me, a matter of impossibility, because by consular inspection you would simply put the inspection in the hands of foreign governments, and would be compelled to rely upon their reports.

By Mr. SQUIRE:

Q. Compelled to do what?—A. The consul would be compelled to get his information from the local authorities—the authorities of the country in which he is consul.

Q. You could not get it in any other way. Perhaps you mean to say that in many cases it would be incorrect?—A. They are not desirous of letting people go out of the country who are serviceable there, and certainly they would interfere in cases where military duty is yet required of a person, and yet these young men are, as a rule, the best immigrants we get.

Q. Don't you think the consul of the United States, residing in a foreign country, can get more information, not only from official sources, but from other sources, that would be of value to our Government?—A. No, sir; he would be compelled to rely entirely upon official sources.

Q. Do you imagine they would be fraudulent?—A. No; I do not mean that. I have too much respect for foreign governments to believe that, but there are different ways of doing the same thing. You may give a man a favorable report at once, or you may delay him; and then, again, as I have pointed out, in the case of people liable to military duty and in others objections would be raised.

Q. Do you mean that foreign governments would keep back the good portion that we otherwise could obtain?—A. Oh, yes; such things are done now; some governments make it pretty hard for good people to emigrate.

Q. Is that what you mean?—A. Oh, yes; sometimes the authorities would not report at all. They are not compelled to make any of those reports. They might report in many cases "not in condition to emi-

grate," and that would end the matter. After that was done, if a consul should then certify to a person, he would simply violate the law of nations, his *exequatur* would be taken from.

Q. The chairman asked you the question, if I understood it, what remedy do you propose?—A. Well, I was just coming to that. I said that the only thing that we can do is to let the steam-ship companies, in some way, guaranty that they will not induce people to come here; that they will give up this soliciting business, not for the sale of tickets, but simply for people to come here. Now, I have no doubt but most of those objectionable people that come here are always provided for upon their landing, in order to supply, as I pointed in the first part of my remarks, a demand of employers for cheap labor. They come to New York, and they know at once where they are to go. They can not speak a word of English; they do not know a thing about the geography of this country, and nothing else about it; but they know exactly where to go to find work, and that is why certain corporations and other employers can keep continually supplied with cheap labor.

By Mr. STUMP:

Q. Did you read the testimony taken in New York by this committee when it examined the agents of the various steam-ship companies?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Their testimony was that they offered no inducements at all, but that they offered to their agents abroad a commission of \$3 a ticket for all the tickets they sold. They have nothing to do with the immigrant except to transport him. Each agent testified that the companies made special effort to impress upon the people the law of the country to which the emigrant was to emigrate. Then if he owed military duty to his government they would not sell a ticket to him. I only suggest these things?—A. I have no doubt that, in a measure, those statements are true. The agents get \$3 a ticket, but there is no doubt the companies have known all the agents have done. Practices similar to those described in the Austrian newspapers have prevailed in Italy and in other countries. You know that, gentlemen.

Q. I have no doubt in my mind that the \$3 is sufficient to induce the agent to make all the representations.—A. If we could devise some means to stop the importation of contract labor——

Q. You say you can not investigate it on the other hand?—A. I am fully convinced that any remedy, to be efficient, will have to apply to the steam-ship companies, because they bring the bulk of immigration. It is true many come in other ways; some come in sailing vessels, others come across the Canadian frontier, and so on.

So far as naturalization is concerned—I believe you are also paying attention to that question, gentlemen—I wish to simply say this: I think our naturalization laws are all right if they are properly enforced. I think every man should prove that he understands our system of government before he is clothed with the right of citizenship.

By Mr. OWEN:

Q. Would you in case of a man who wants to become a citizen and of a man who is already a citizen?—A. I would like to have the law applied to all equally.

Q. You are aware that many of the States make education compulsory?—A. I know there is such a movement on foot now that promises to extend and may become national. Going aside a little, I should like to say a few words which, perhaps, may be of some interest to you. There is considerable dissatisfaction with so-called "aliens" in this

country, and "alien tendencies" of adopted citizens. For instance, in Wisconsin there was great commotion on account of the Bennett law. Now, the Bennett law is objectionable to many people, not simply the Germans there, because it interferes with private schools, but their objections to it have been the subject of a great deal of misrepresentation. I have seen in the papers time and again, under glaring head-lines, statements that the Germans of this country do not want their children educated in the English language. This is a most treacherous statement to make in the face of their plain declarations of what they consider their rights. They have all united in saying that they recognize the necessity of teaching everybody the English language. Still that has seldom been mentioned in the press; but, on the other hand, it is represented to the American people that those people are opposed to teaching the English language to their children.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not so understand it. I think it is very well understood that the issue is not on any law which merely says that all American citizens shall learn sometime in their school lives the English language. I think it is entirely understood that that is not the issue. I do not know exactly what the issue is. I have supposed it was quite clear that it was not that.

Mr. HABERCOM. Well, Mr. Chairman, I do not mean to say that all American people did not understand it. I mean to say there is a vast deal of misrepresentation in that respect. All these things tend at the present time to make not the foreigner, but the adopted citizen of this country, who is no more a foreigner, odious. There is that tendency, and I want to emphasize the fact. That is not proper. There have been no citizens in this country in all its trying hours more patriotic and more faithful to their duty of citizenship than the adopted citizens of whatever nationality, the English as well as the French, the Irish as much as the German.

By Mr. OWEN :

Q. Let me ask you a question there. You draw the line between voluntary and induced emigrants, and say that we ought to take steps to stop these inducements. Therefore to prevent the coming to the country of the induced emigrants your investigations have led you to some information as to the whereabouts of these people. Who are the induced emigrants? In what countries do they live chiefly? You would keep out, according to your plan, the very same elements that Mr. Wolff would keep out by his plan. You agree about elements but differ in methods?—A. Well, I do not mean to say "elements." I do not want to draw the line as to elements or nationalities. I mean simply a class. My objection to any part of the present immigration is mainly based upon two facts: first, that people are imported here for the purpose of unfairly competing with our labor.

Q. I am aware of that.—A. In the second place, for the purpose of gain for the respective steam-ship companies. Most of the objectionable immigrants would never dream of coming here if not persuaded. It is just as these papers published in Vienna state the case. People who have 3 acres and a cow in those countries would never come here except upon the lying representations made to them, as you no doubt found out in the city of New York while investigating this matter.

Q. What I wanted to know, Mr. Habercom, was, if the people you refer to and the people that Mr. Wolff referred to are not the same people?—A. I can not say exactly that they are. They may be to a very large extent. I do not mean to classify them that way. In the

first place I am opposed to an educational qualification under the present state of affairs.

Q. Do you meet this induced emigration in Ireland, or is it largely voluntary immigration there?—A. It is largely voluntary.

Q. Is it voluntary or induced immigration in Germany?—A. It is, I think, nearly all voluntary immigration.

Q. How about the Scandinavians?—A. Well, voluntary emigration, I guess.

Q. How about the Italian?—A. I do not think they are. I think they are induced.

Q. How about the Hungarians?—A. I think induced.

Q. That answers the question I sought to have you answer.—A. I simply meant to say that the objectionable emigration is the induced emigration—induced by the agents of the steam-ship companies.

Mr. OWEN. What you say there is true. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. SQUIRE. You would not have any objection to good men being induced. We all like to have good men come to our country. We want good men in our State. We do not care how much they are induced if they only get there.

Mr. HABERCOM. That may be all right.

Mr. SQUIRE. We are inducing all the time. What we want to induce is the good class. Is mere inducement the matter?

Mr. HABERCOM. You do not catch my meaning. Of course, if you use the word "induced" in its broadest sense, then I admit your objection would be proper, but I mean such induced emigration as I read about. Everybody is here by reason of a desire to better his condition in some respects. Your forefathers came here by reason of a desire to better their condition. Thus inducements bring us here, but I do not want anybody here that does not see these inducements himself, that is not intelligent enough to appreciate them and to know them, or who has been induced by false statements of steam-ship agents and others. I think if the existing laws could be properly enforced they would be all right, for they would exclude as contract laborers nearly all objectionable immigrants. I also submit the following:

[From the Vienna Fremden Blatt, of November 14, 1889.]

At Wadomice, a town of Galicia, but little known, a trial is now taking place, the interest of which extends far over the limits of this monarchy. The crime imputed to the accused, "trade of emigrants to America," was committed by the same persons at the same time in Austria-Hungary and Germany. The prosecuting attorney, Tarnowsky, referring to this "trade," says in one part of his accusation that "there existed within the limits of Austria a territory which actually was beyond the reach of the law, where, in defiance of order and personal liberty, all kinds of tricks were played upon unfortunate emigrants." Nor did the prosecuting attorney omit to name the high officials who not only suffered this state of things to go on, but who, in some instances, even prompted the perpetration of these crimes.

As far as the police is concerned, it must be owned with shame that it lent a willing hand for a monthly remuneration or a certain percentage, and that, instead of preventing crimes, they committed them. In mitigation, however, it must be said that they were subject to the orders of the district authorities, whose instructions, as they allege, they simply carried out.

This trial also proves again the well-known fact that criminals are a fraternity, which is international and interconfessional. Polish, German, and Hungarian criminals here go hand in hand to cheat and rob Polish, German, and Hungarian emigrants. Christians and Jews for years carried on a nefarious traffic in human beings, selected alike from the ranks of Christians and Jews. Criminals flock together everywhere; they understand each other without regard to nationality and religion.

All the accused (sixty-five in number) were divided into 28 sections, and arraigned on the following charges: Violence and privation of personal liberty (par. 93), ex-

tortion (par. 98), abuse of official power (pars. 101 and 102), accepting bribes (par. 104), bribing others (seduction) to abuse official power (par. 105), robbery (par. 109), fraud (par. 197), false assumption of an official title (par. 199), concealment of deserters (par. 290), and inducing soldiers to desert (par. 222). The names of the principal offenders are: Julius Neumann, keeper of railway refreshment room at Auschwitz; Jacob Klausner, merchant; Simon Herz, cattle-dealer; Julius Lowenberg, merchant; Marcell Iwanicki, internal-revenue officer and chief of police; Adam Kastocki, custom-house official; Arthur Landau, merchant; Isaac Lunderer, merchant; Josef Eintracht, manufacturer of varnish; Herman Zeitlinger, railway door-keeper; Ernest Edward Zopoth, cashier at the railway station at Auschwitz, and Vienna Zwilling, farmer.

STATISTICS CONCERNING EMIGRATION.

Inquiries made by the courts of justice show that emigration to America from some of the districts of Galicia has assumed gigantic dimensions. In proportion to emigration is the sale of farms and the spread of pauperism, and if the books of the agent of the Hamburg steam-ship line seized at Auschwitz show that from May, 1887, to July, 1888, the sum of 695,051 florins was received for passage tickets, after deduction of agent's provision, and that the agent of the North German Lloyd took in the course of two months 27,313 florins, the sums are by no means all enumerated which annually find their way abroad. The reason why Auschwitz was selected by the steam-ship lines as the main point where to establish their agencies in Galicia was because it is the only town which is in direct railway communication with the German sea-ports.

The most notorious of the agents appointed by the Hamburg Line was the leaseholder of the railway refreshment rooms at Auschwitz—Julius Neumann. His outrageous conduct at last attracted the attention of the railway company, who gave him the choice to either give up the agency or the lease of the restaurant. As the former could flourish only as long as he was at the same time leaseholder of the restaurant, he made over the latter, "pro forma," in 1882 to Herz & Lowenberg, but remained as silent partner. In this way the first emigration company was started at Auschwitz. Their immense gains soon created competition, which reached its climax when the controller of the custom-house and the commissary of police formed a partnership with the railway cashier and the door-keeper, and established an agency for emigrants on the premises of the railway depot. No emigrant could escape them, because every passenger had to come in contact with one or the other of these officials. The last established agency authorized by the provincial government was that of Klausener, at Brody, who was the agent of the Cunard Steam-ship Company.

For some time the competing companies, by reducing the fares and increasing the commission of their agents, tried to monopolize the trade each for itself, until in 1886 they formed a ring, regulated the prices, and consolidated the different companies under one firm, authorized by Government, and styled the "Hamburg Agency at Auschwitz." Competition having now come to an end, they could henceforth more effectually fleece the emigrants by charging arbitrary prices.

DIVISION OF LABOR.

After consolidation had taken place, a system was organized to hire subagents, runners, and a force of men armed and provided with clubs, who had to escort the emigrants from the railway station to the hotel, owned by one of the company, where exorbitant prices were charged them for the poorest kind of accommodation, until the time had come for their departure.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

We now come to the worst feature of the case. Railway officials, as well as police and revenue officers, were induced by the agents to give their aid, for a monthly pay, and they not only suffered this state of things to go on, but even took an active part in it. One Bezirkshauptmann (chief officer of the county) named Foderick, received an annual salary of 1,000 florins. Not only the Austrian officials allowed themselves to be bribed, but also the Prussian frontier guards accepted money from the agents. Nothing, in fact, was left undone to turn the stream of emigration to Auschwitz. Whenever emigrants refused to buy their tickets there or had already a ticket which had been sent to them from America, then the commissary of police appeared on the scene. This unscrupulous and avaricious official came to the railway station on the arrival of every train arrayed in full uniform, and had those emigrants pointed out to him by his agents, who accompanied the train, who had bought their tickets already or were going by other lines. They were then ordered to enter the office of the police commissary to show their documents and their money; and the tickets

which they already had were confiscated, the commissary ordering them in his character of imperial royal police officer to purchase tickets at the imperial royal agency, otherwise he would be compelled to arrest them and send them home again. Those who had no money to buy a second ticket were handed over to the police constables to be sent home.

DANGEROUS COMPETITION.

After the opening of the Bremen agency, in May, 1888, the situation of the company became more difficult. A new philanthropist made his appearance on the stage, the owner of real estate and member of numerous corporations, Vincenz Zwilling. He was intrusted with the management of this agency in the fall of 1887 by the agent of the North German Lloyd at Krakow. At first he did not seem to be in a hurry to establish himself; he was probably negotiating with the rival company to come to terms with him. When he found that his efforts in that direction were fruitless, he mounted the high horse of patriotism and philanthropy and petitioned the provincial government, claiming to have been solicited by the gentry to take charge of the Bremen agency because he could no longer stand quietly and see the wicked doings of the Hamburg agency. To prevent the public, however, from mistaking the Bremen agency for the Hamburg agency, he demanded the closing of the latter. This request the authorities did not grant, but he was allowed to open his agency in May, 1888.

The commission which the company allowed him was 3½ florins for each passenger, guarantying him, aside from his annual income of 6,000 florins, with no other duty to perform except to sign his name to the passage ticket. Zwilling thereupon commenced to organize his clerical staff. He engaged none but persons who had gained their experience at the Hamburg agency, and who knew all their secrets. The energy displayed is proven by the fact that from May 10 to July 24 Zwilling received for commission 1,781 florins, and Zeiting, his chief clerk, 400 florins. The struggle between the two competing agencies was a most desperate one, and fights were of frequent occurrence at remote villages, at railway stations, and in the cars between the representatives of rival agencies. The scenes at the railway depot at Auschwitz, where the armed runners of both agencies posted themselves to receive the emigrants, defy description. Blood flowed freely, each party trying to get possession of the emigrants, who thereby suffered as much as the runners themselves by being knocked about. After the fight was over each party drove its victims to its own agency.

The office of the Hamburg agency was divided off in the center by a railing, in front of which stood crowded together the emigrants, while behind it strutted a person attired in a fancy uniform, trying to make believe that he was an imperial official, while his clerks addressed him as "Herr Bezirkshauptmann." A picture of the Emperor, in life size, adorned the wall, for the purpose of giving the room the air of an imperial office. Outside the door were posted several runners, with orders to let nobody in or out during proceedings. The emigrants were then told to hand over their documents and their cash, which they usually did without any remonstrance. Arbitrary prices were demanded for tickets. In case of refusal the commissary of police was sent for, who appeared in full uniform, and threatened with arrest and transportation home. If threats had no effect, he would slap their faces and threaten to hand them over to the military authorities for evading military duty. This would invariably have the desired result. If an emigrant was short of money, the agent would telegraph in the emigrant's name to the relatives to send some.

Nor did the robbery end here. One of the clerks, Halatek, conceived the idea of bringing an alarm-clock to the office, when immigrants were told that a telegram had to be sent to Hamburg to find out whether there was still a vacant berth. The alarm-clock was set in motion, and after awhile an answer came back, for which the emigrant, as a matter of course, had to pay. Telegrams were also sent to the "American Emperor" to find out whether he would permit the landing of a certain emigrant. All these "telegrams" had to be paid for by the emigrant. Another trick to extort money was for one of the clerks to put on a fancy uniform and pretend to be a surgeon to examine the emigrants and find out whether they were fit to go to America. This "examination" also had to be paid for. Sometimes an emigrant was pronounced to be unfit and he was given to understand that by offering 10 florins to the "surgeon" he would be passed, which was frequently done. Passports for America were also issued and charged for with 10 or 20 florins. At the Hotel de Zator, kept by one of the gang, the emigrants had to pay exorbitant prices for the poorest kind of accommodations. What was left to them in Austria was finally taken away from them when they reached Hamburg.

From May, 1887, to July, 1888, 5,799 persons, aged from twenty to thirty-two years, and liable therefore to military duty, were taken from the population.

Finally, however, the catastrophe came. A week before the closing of both agencies the agents were threatened with criminal proceedings and the publication of each other's doings. At the beginning of July, 1888, the governor of the province of Ga-

licia and the president of the police at Krakow, instructed a police officer to proceed to Auschwitz and make a full report. On his arrival there a last attempt was made to avert the impending ruin by Landerer, who tried to bribe the officer by offering him 50 florins and a valuable ring. The officer accepted both, and, after depositing them, reported everything to his superiors who, after investigation, arrested the whole gang. Three hundred and seventy-seven witnesses will give testimony at the main trial, during which no less than four hundred and thirty-nine letters and other communications will be read, among the latter two communications from the ministry of public defense; depositions of the Austro-Hungarian consulates in Bremen, Hamburg, and New York; statements made by the minister of war, and a letter of the ministry of the interior of the German Empire.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Thursday July 17, 1890.*

The subcommittee met in the room of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, House of Representatives, at 10.30 a m. Present Hon. W. D. Owen, chairman, Hon. Herman Lehlbach, Hon. Herman Stump, and Hon. William C. Oates.

Mr. Owen called the meeting to order.

STATEMENT OF DR. TULLIO DE SUZZARA-VERDI.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. The committee understands that you have some statements you wish to make in connection with Italian immigration, perhaps more especially with reference to certain statements that have been made to the committee by certain witnesses on the stand; and it is the pleasure of the committee to hear you. You may proceed in your own way. What is your nativity?—A. Italian.

Q. How long have you lived in this country?—A. Forty years.

Q. Were you educated here or in Italy?—A. Partly in both.

Q. What age were you when you came?—A. Twenty.

Q. How long have you resided in Washington?—A. Thirty-three years.

Q. State your occupation?—A. Physician.

Q. You may now proceed with your statement.

A. In the first place, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I would like to make a statement in refutation of the testimony given before this joint committee on March 20, 1890, by one Celso Cæsar Moreno. This man for the last twenty years has posed as the champion of liberty for Italian slaves in this country—a slavery that has never existed except in his mendacious imagination. How can slavery exist among free men in this country of liberty?

No one rebels more quickly against the exaction of a tyrant than the Italian. Witness the strikes that so often occur in Italy, the Italian strikes in this country, their rising en masse against their defrauding contractors. That proves that the Italians are not such imbeciles as to be so easily gulled by the misleading words of interested parties.

[NOTE.—Certain statements made by the witness are not here printed, for the reason that they were made in reply to other statements which are not included in this testimony.]

Now, gentlemen, the part that the Italian Government has taken on the subject of emigration.

In 1887 the Government appointed a commission of nine deputies to inquire into the whole subject of emigration and to suggest such meas-

ures as they deemed proper regarding the same. The result of the labor of this commission was the declaration that while Italy could not interfere with the natural right of emigration or even expatriation, the Government could so regulate it as to prevent the abuses of interested persons soliciting or inciting emigration, etc. From this came the law regulating emigration, a copy of which I am glad to offer you. I will cull from this such of the articles as are most important.

Article 2 says: No one can enroll emigrants, or sell or distribute tickets for passage or for money, act for any person desiring to emigrate, or procure passage for emigration, without a license granted by the ministry.

Article 3. No license shall be granted except to persons of good moral character and who have never been condemned for crimes against persons or against the laws of this country.

Article 4 provides for a deposit of an income of \$600 to \$1,000, equivalent to about \$20,000 capital, as surety for the fulfillment of the very spirit of the law. It then provides for sub-agents, and makes rules and regulations for both agents and sub-agents. It forbids the payment of any money to these agents except for reimbursements of the amounts actually incurred in purchasing tickets, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Do we understand you to mean that a man who is an agent for the steam-ship company and solicits immigrants shall make a deposit of \$3,000 with the Government?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As a guaranty of his faithful compliance with the requirements of the law?—A. Yes, sir; that is just exactly it.

It provides for the registration of every emigrant, and demands the written contract made between the emigrant and the agent, or between the emigrant and the captain of a vessel; that the Government be satisfied that they are according to and within the spirit of the law.

It provides for the safety and comfort of the emigrant, and gives instruction how to proceed in case of fraud or ill-treatment.

It punishes with six months imprisonment and with a fine of \$100 to \$1,000 any one soliciting or inciting people to emigrate.

Now this is important. It forbids the procurement of passage or transportation of any one whose immigration is forbidden in the country to which he desires to immigrate. The agents are held responsible for the observation of the regulations of the ministry regarding the laws adopted in foreign countries on emigration. Thus, the Government of Italy, more than any other Government, has demonstrated its desire to acquiesce in the wishes of this Government regarding Italian emigration and for the purpose of maintaining cordiality and unity between the two countries.

It has also instructed its consuls and ministers abroad to enforce the law with energy and with thoroughness. The fact is, Mr. Chairman, that Italy needs all her citizens and she is doing her best to keep them; for that purpose she has provided for internal colonization by encouraging settlement on public lands and by compelling landed proprietors of unimproved lands to sell for these settlements. The owners of property are compelled to sell to-day, that it may become improved by settlers. Moreover, she is now in possession of a large territory in Africa which she surely wishes to colonize with her own people for her interest as well as for her defense. So her desire is to restrict emigration to foreign countries as far as is compatible with her liberal institutions.

Q. The purpose of the law is this: That if a man wants a home in this district that you speak of, he makes a formal application for the pur-

chase and then the landed proprietor is compelled to sell to him. But how about the price?—A. That is a matter I do not know about myself, but you may be sure the Government——

Mr. LEHLBACH. Arranges the price by commissioners.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be the natural conclusion.

Dr. VERDI. The "padroni" system is a thing of the past; it was in vogue only when Italian emigration was at its minimum, years ago. The law passed June 24, 1874, against the serfdom of minors, effectually squelched that infamous practice. And right here, I desire to declare, that that law was not passed at the instance of Mr. Moreno, though he ignorantly, or presumptuously calls it "the Moreno bill," as if a law of Congress could be named after one who is not only not a Representative, but not even a citizen of the United States. Long before Moreno could father that bill the Benevolent Italian Society of New York had petitioned Congress for such a measure. In the archives of the Senate said petition exists, while nothing exists there or anywhere else to prove that Mr. Moreno had anything to do with the framing or adoption of said law. Senator Sumner's letters to him, which he produced, demonstrate nothing except that Mr. Moreno was at that time following in the track of the Italian Benevolent Society who had preceded him in behalf of the enslaved children. Now, these "padroni," as an organization, exist no longer. If some isolated case should be found the law is sufficient to punish the perpetrator of the crime. This is known to all Italians. There are no slaves in this country, particularly among Italians. If Italians labor under a contract of their own making, they are no more slaves than any other laborers who make a contract for an occupation. According to Mr. Moreno's theory every employé of the Government who is obliged to give so much labor for so much money would be a slave, and even yourselves might then be called slaves, because you have made a moral contract to do the behests of your constituents for \$5,000 a year.

The Italian laborer is the best acquisition that this country makes from immigration. He is a sober, thrifty, skilled laborer. He never drinks whisky. He works hard and complains little. He never assails others, though he is a tremendous defender of himself. He is hated because of his superiority and of his intelligence in his work, because he is willing to work for what he considers a satisfactory remuneration. Your statistics will prove that your asylums, your hospitals, your prisons contain a lesser number of inmates in proportion to number of population than of any other nationality. It is painful to see that even the press joins in this crusade against the Italian in this country, for no Italian can commit an offense, however slight, without having it at once heralded as the offense of an Italian. Patrick O'Shaunnessy or Patrick O'Rourke might commit murder, but aside from publishing the fact no paper mentions his nationality for the purpose of damning his whole race.

I understand that a Congressional committee has been in New York investigating the condition of the immigrants and particularly of the Italians. I beg to suggest that New York is not the place to learn the quality and the condition of emigrants, but rather in the mines, in the railroad, and in the bridge.

New York is the great port of entry where immigrants arrive daily by the thousands. New York is at least their temporary residence at a time when the emigrant is in his worst condition; poor, probably penniless, and without employment. Often they are taken in by boarding-houses on promise to pay. Under the pressing necessity it is not likely that the

emigrant can be supplied with luxuries or even comfort. They huddle together the best they can and do not present a very handsome appearance, but gradually they find work and then they pay their obligations: this Moreno styles a system of slavery.

Begging pardon for introducing in this testimony personal matters that seem to be unavoidable, I am now ready to answer any inquiry you desire to make.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. This law has been in effect but eighteen months; have you any information as to whether the law is being faithfully executed or not?—

A. I probably may have to answer in the negative; not knowing anything to the contrary, I suppose it is.

Q. It would seem that there has been no material change in either the character or the number of Italian immigrants coming to this country this year and former years. In fact, I don't know but what the number this year will be somewhat in excess of former years.—A. Here are the causes. When you have a country that pays from \$2 to \$5 a day wages, and other countries pay from 2 to 3 francs a day wages, there will be immigration. Men go where they can better themselves. That is as true of Italy as it is of any other country. We are a little bit surprised at the present Italian immigration, because the Italian immigration heretofore has been exceedingly small comparatively, but even the Italians have at last found out that America is a good country to live in; they can get good wages. Your labor is remunerated better than in any other country in the world.

By Mr. LEHLBACH:

Q. I want to get at the condition of the Italian immigrant after he has landed here, say two, three, four, five, or ten years afterwards. Is he a man who makes advance and acquires the English language and sends his children to school?—A. I can give it to you in a few words. There is a colony, for instance, in the city of Washington—600 Italians. There is not one who is not living in perfect comfort, who is not well employed, who does not educate his children, though the parent himself often can not read and can not write. I have found that the fathers come here as common laborers, poor men. They go to work and help themselves and save something. Then the father sends his children to school. They are the best citizens. I have resided here thirty-three years. I have never found one in a hospital. I have been in charge of a hospital for ten years, and as its chief of staff (and I am an Italian) I never had an Italian apply to me to be put in my hospital. Never one. And if you inquire of the police you will never hear tell of an Italian being arrested here. Two or three years ago a fellow murdered another for money; but I am taking it as a whole.

I have taken ladies to the balls of those poor fellows. I have taken Baron Fava and others. We have found at the balls 200 or 250 people. There would not be a man without a black suit and white vest. There you would see the barbers, the restaurant-keepers, and the peanut-venders. You will find that in every city except New York, where there is a great mass of immigration.

Q. How many Italians are here in Washington?—A. We have between five hundred and six hundred.

Q. Have you laboring people who work with the pick and shovel?—A. No. There have been some who labored on the water-works.

Q. As a general thing, the people whom you have here are people

who have a little money, have their stores and fruit-stands, etc. Of course they are in a better condition than a man would be earning \$1.50 a day?—A. Yes, sir; we have also cooks and the best cooks.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, August 11, 1890.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, and to return, herewith, the Italian emigration law, with translation, as desired.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. WILLIAM D. OWEN, M. C.,
House of Representatives.

KINGDOM OF ITALY, MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

No. 11900.—*Subject: Emigration.*

The undersigned transmits to you the accompanying copies of the law of December 30, 1888 (No. 5866) relative to emigration, and of the regulations on the same subject, approved by the royal decree of the 10th instant, together with a circular addressed to the prefects of the Kingdom.

Direct correspondence between the ministry of the interior and the consuls on general matters relating to emigration is authorized by article 28 of the regulations. This provision does not interfere with the competency of ministry of foreign affairs or with its beneficent action in behalf of our emigrants and colonies. The object had in view was simply to relieve it of the task of mere transmission, and to secure greater dispatch and simplicity in the service and that only in the cases hereinafter mentioned.

The law provides that emigration shall be free, and regulates the operation of agents as regards emigrants. The law makes various requirements of agents and it is made the duty of consuls residing in ports to which emigrants are bound to see that the requirements concerning transportation, until their arrival and settlement are fulfilled.

The undersigned asks the special attention of consuls to article 17 of the law. This has reference to the complaints that may be presented by the emigrant to the consulates, and to the summary inquiry to be held by the latter, whose duty it is to communicate the result thereof to the ministry of the interior, with a statement of any money that may have been advanced by them for the purposes mentioned in article 24 of the regulations. This ministry can not perform properly, and to the advantage of our people, the task that is made incumbent upon it by the law of December 30, 1888, unless it is kept accurately informed of all matters relating to emigration and home, and of those in the foreign countries to which our emigrants go. The basis of the service of the bureau of emigration is a well-organized system of information, which should be as full and reliable as possible. The bureau should be in a position to furnish information to emigrants with regard to what they may expect in the foreign country to which they propose to go.

This ministry has had knowledge of the reports which at various times have been sent by the consuls to the ministry of foreign affairs in relation to the conditions of our colonies (emigrants) and of the countries in which they are located. It would, however, be well for those officers carefully to re-examine these said conditions which, owing to their very nature, are subject to change, and which have already undergone changes in many places, and to send additional reports. This ministry would be glad to be informed by consuls in countries to which our emigrants go, with regard to the following points:

- (1) The physical, hygienic, and agricultural conditions of the respective districts, and also those connected with colonization and population.
- (2) The number of Italian emigrants there.
- (3) The industries, trades, and occupations in which our emigrants are generally engaged.

(4) The laws that have been enacted concerning them, and the relations sustained by them to the authorities, land-holders, and contractors.

(5) The pay which they receive, and the prices of provisions.

(6) Whether the means of communication are good, and whether there are good markets in the neighborhood for the sale of their productions.

(7) Whether there are any emigration companies there, or any such in course of formation, or in contemplation.

(8) Whether land is granted to emigrants desiring to found a colony on it, and if so, on what terms; also whether land is sold to emigrants in proprietate (fee simple) on easy terms, and if so, on what terms.

(9) Whether our emigrants, when they desire to return home, meet with obstacles in the difficulty of communication with the sea-board, or in the distance from the ports whence they are to sail, or in their emigration or labor contracts, or in the local laws and ordinances.

The ministry will be glad to receive this information directly with as little delay as possible.

Consuls will hereafter send to this ministry, twice a year, in the months of June and December, a report stating whether any changes have taken place in the aforesaid conditions of our emigrants and laborers, and in those of the countries in which they have settled, and if so, what the nature of those changes is.

The above information is expected mainly from consuls residing in countries lying beyond the sea; those residing in European countries will see what information they can advantageously collect and transmit.

In addition to the information above-named consuls will, of their own accord, or at the request of this ministry, send special reports when, by the action of the Government or of associations, any attempt is made to promote a current of immigration into the country, or to establish colonies to initiate public works likely to give employment to a considerable number of workmen. This is to be done both in case our laboring population is to be dissuaded from going there, and in case its attention is to be called with prudent reserve to that country in preference to others.

Finally, our consuls are requested to give this ministry immediate notice, by telegraph if necessary, of such facts relating to emigration as may call for immediate action, especially when it may be necessary for the ministry to exercise the power granted to it by article 19, letter *b*, of the law. Such information will, in most cases, be requested by the ministry. It may happen, however, that consuls, having been advised of some scheme to promote emigration, may think proper to transmit information concerning the same without waiting for instructions.

The undersigned wishes all consular reports to give a clear statement of the condition of emigrants, whether good or bad, without concealing anything out of regard to foreign governments. This ministry, on its part, in publishing the information received by it in the interest of our people, in pursuance of article 26 of the regulations, will maintain the greatest reserve that is compatible with the best interests of emigrants in order not to make known the source from which the information has been received.

The undersigned requests that the receipt of this dispatch may be acknowledged.

CRISPI.

KINGDOM OF ITALY, MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

Division 5, section 3, Bureau of Emigration.—Subject: Emigration.

The ministry transmits to the prefects for their own offices, for the offices of the authorities under them, for the port offices, and for the syndics, a suitable number of copies of the law of December 30, 1888, No. 5866, concerning emigration, and of the regulations on the subject approved by royal decree of the 10th instant.

On the 15th of the present month the provisions heretofore adopted relative to emigration are to become inoperative.

In the declaration contained in article 1 of the law, with regard to the freedom of emigration, is found the fundamental idea which is to govern all relations with emigrants. A permit and a passport can not be refused to any one who is free to emigrate.

It is, moreover, to be borne in mind that obligation growing out of relations of mere civil law can not authorize the refusal of passports. Thus a contract existing between tenants or cultivators of land on shares and the owners of the land hired or worked by them, is no reason, as has already been stated by this ministry, for delaying or refusing passports.

It is not necessary that a wife, not legally separated, should exhibit her husband's consent in order to obtain a passport. This provision, which can not be said to be in perfect harmony with the Italian civil code, has now become incompatible with the express declaration of the law that emigration is free.

As to young men liable to military duty, the regulations for the execution of the law are wholly subject to the laws and regulations concerning the recruiting of soldiers for the royal army. Those laws and regulations do not require young men subject to military duty to furnish any security before their departure for America or the Indies. This matter is wholly within the province of the ministry of war, whether persons subject to military duty are concerned or military men on indefinite leave of absence. Petitions and complaints—in a word, the entire correspondence—must therefore be addressed directly to that ministry.

The other provisions of the royal decree of November 13, 1857, relative to passports, are in no way modified.

Notice is also given that no kind of security can be required of an emigrant as a condition of furnishing him with a passport. The authorities can only require persons entitled to a laborer's passport, or to gratuitous passport on account of their poverty, to prove that they have sufficient means to take them to their place of destination. Proof cannot be demanded that they have means sufficient to enable them to provide for other needs, even if such needs be of the most urgent character, and no security for the payment of their traveling expenses can be required. In special and exceptional cases, arising from measures adopted by foreign Governments, this ministry, if necessary, will decide in accordance with the authority granted it by article 10, letter *b*, of the law concerning emigration.

ARTICLE 1 of the regulations requires the presentation of a certificate that passage has been secured, bearing the visa of the police authority of the port of departure that is empowered to issue passports to families of emigrants. The provisions concerning certificates that passage has been secured remain in force, however, with the sole difference that the presentation of such certificates is not required when individuals, not families, are to emigrate.

In the interest of emigrants, emigration agents have been authorized to procure permits and passports for them; this service, however, must be rendered gratuitously and the agent can require nothing more than the return of the amount expended by him for stamps. This provision is similar to that of article 10 of the law; the object of them both is to put a stop to the many impositions that have been practiced upon emigrants under various pretexts by agents and other middle-men. It is the duty of the police authorities to prevent such abuses from being committed in future.

ART. 2 of the law states what are the operations in the line of emigration that cannot be performed by persons not having licenses to act as agents or subagents. This statement is not mandatory, but merely declarative. All persons in general who render services or perform duties connected with emigration are comprised in the aforesaid article.

The law determines under what circumstances a license to act as agent or subagent may be granted or refused. Prefects, however, are not to neglect ascertaining what additional circumstances exist, which, although not sufficiently grave to warrant the refusal of a license, still serve to throw a light upon the applicant's moral character.

The results of the inquiries shall be communicated by the prefects to the ministry, together with the application for an agent's license. They shall, moreover, state their own opinions as to the security to be required on the basis of the information above referred to, and on the importance that may presumably be acquired by the agency. They shall, therefore, inform the ministry of the amount of means possessed by the agent for the development of his own affairs, and of the extent of the Territory in which he seeks to operate.

The duties of emigrant agents and subagents are distinctly stated in the law and the regulations. The object of the law is to afford protection to the emigrant against the middle-men, who derive benefit from the emigration movement. Hence the duties which devolve upon the authorities in connection with emigration are to be performed, in great part, by exercising strict vigilance over the acts of agents and subagents. This ministry urges that the greatest energy be shown in collecting proper evidence in all cases in which an agent or subagent has rendered himself liable to a revocation of his license, or to any of the penalties provided by law. The most important of the privileges granted by the law to agents is that of enrolling emigrants. This privilege has heretofore been granted only by a special permit from this ministry, which was only occasionally granted. It is evident that, in cases of enrollment, the greatest vigilance on the part of the authorities is necessary, in order to see that the provisions of the law and the regulations are strictly obeyed. This ministry must be kept constantly informed of all matters connected with enrollment.

At every departure of a party of enrolled emigrants numbering more than 100 the police authorities shall see that the agent or a person designated by him accompanies them to the port whence they are to sail, or shall, at least, secure information from the police authorities of that port that there is a representative of the agent there to receive them, as provided in the regulations.

A special commission of arbitrators is appointed to examine and settle damages

that may have been suffered by emigrants through acts for which the law declares the agent responsible. Prefects must provide in due time for the assembling of the provincial councils in extra session for the first election that they are to hold for the purpose of choosing the two provincial councilors who are to form part of the commission. The provincial councils shall subsequently hold this election at the time fixed by the regulations.

It shall be the duty of prefects to make all necessary arrangements, communicating proper instructions to the subordinate officers and furnishing such information as may be needed by those interested, for the strict execution of the emigration law in their respective provinces. In the meantime they will give immediate attention to applications for licenses as agent or subagent, so that emigration agencies may be systematized according to the law and the regulations. And in order to enable agents more readily to conform to the new law, it is provided by the royal decree, approving the regulation, that agents' licenses issued in pursuance of article 64 of the law concerning public safety shall be valid until the 15th of next February inclusive. It is understood that this privilege is extended to steam-ship companies, which, according to the laws in force, considered themselves authorized to do business without license, and likewise to their representatives who are recognized as such by the prefects, provided that they are not expressly debarred by the emigration law from doing business as agents or subagents.

Prefects are requested to have this circular, together with the emigration law and regulations, inserted in their official bulletin.

An acknowledgment of the receipt of this circular is expected.

For the minister :

A. FORTIS.

ITALIAN EMIGRATION LAW.

[Report by Consul Carroll, of Palermo.]

I have the honor to inclose a copy of a law on emigration, supplemented by regulations, together with a translation of the former, passed by the Italian Parliament and approved by the King on the 31st of December, 1888.

PHILIP CARROLL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Palermo, February 20, 1889.

EMIGRATION LAW.

ARTICLE 1. Emigration is free, save as to the obligations imposed upon citizens by law. The military of the first and second categories on indefinite leave, belonging to the regular army or to the movable militia, can not emigrate without the permission of the minister of war.

ART. 2. No one can collect emigrants, sell or distribute tickets for emigration, or become the broker thereof, with the view of gain therefrom, procure or assist their embarkation, unless he shall have received the commission of the minister as agent or the license of the prefect as sub-agent.

ART. 3. In order to obtain the commission of emigration agent, the person must have attained his majority and be a citizen of Italy, residing therein. He must not have lost his civil rights, nor be under surveillance in the interest of public security, nor have been condemned for any crime against the good faith of the public, nor in relation to trade, or commerce, or good custom, nor against persons or property, nor have been condemned for infractions of the present law or the regulations in connection therewith.

The commission can not be granted to ministers, priests, or religious bodies, nor to functionaries of the State, or local employés of the public administration.

If the commission should be sought by an association, if in consonance with the preceding paragraphs, the request must be accompanied by the constitution of the society, together with the names of the administrators thereof who are designated to sign therefor.

ART. 4. The person to whom the commission of agent shall be granted will be required to deposit from 3,000 to 5,000 lire in bonds of the State as security.

This security shall be returned to the agent when, in consonance with this law, it shall have become diminished, as, for example, by payment of fines or expenses of emigrants, as cited. The restriction in question must be made within fifteen days from the date of the request therefor by the civil authorities. The security, save when the proceedings are pending against the agent before ordinary tribunals, or

before a commission of arbitration to which article 17 of the present law appertains, shall be restored four months after the death of the agent, or after his having declared his intention to retire from the position, or when he may have lost or been deprived of commission, as per the following article.

ART 5. The commission shall be withdrawn from the agent when he shall fail to deposit within the time prescribed any sums which he may be condemned to pay for infractions of the law which, in accordance herewith, have been deducted from the deposit for the purposes specified therein, or when the agent may have caused or encouraged emigration contrary to article I of the present law. The commission shall also be withdrawn when the agent may have procured the departure or embarkation of absconders, or the escape of prisoners or of those condemned to remain in the country or at their houses, or of minors going from place to place (tramps), as per provisions of the law of December 21, 1873.

ART. 6. The preceding articles are applicable to the owners of vessels and to national societies of navigation, as well as to foreigners, recognized and authorized by the State to engage in emigration.

ART. 7. The subagents shall be appointed by the agents, in accordance with law, who shall notify the prefect of the province thereof. The prefect, having received notice of the appointment of one or more subagents, shall issue a license or licenses in order to enable them to perform their functions, as the representative and upon the account of the agent, provided designations shall in all cases be in accordance with the conditions cited in article 3 of the present law.

ART. 8. The agent shall be responsible for the acts of each of his subagents. He can not engage the services of other persons to assist him in the business of emigration agent nor for stipulating contracts to that end, as per article 12, etc., and as prescribed in the preceding article.

The subagent can not delegate to others the power to assist emigration nor appoint persons to act between them and the agent or emigrant.

ART. 9. The license of the subagent shall cease when the agent has lost his patent, and shall be withdrawn by the prefect when the subagent shall have violated the provisions of article 5 of this law.

The license of the subagent can also be withdrawn for any other violation of the present law or regulations under article 20.

ART. 10. It shall not devolve upon the emigrant to pay the agent or subagent for any service whatever, save to re-imburse them for the actual sum or sums expended on his account.

Any agent or subagent who violates shall incur a fine equal to ten times the amount out of which the emigrant has been defrauded.

ART. 11. The collection of emigrants can not be made by the agent or subagent outside the district in which they are authorized to act, and hence neither can travel through the country publicly exciting or soliciting citizens to emigrate.

ART. 12. Between the agent, subagent, and emigrant, or, if the latter is a minor, his guardian, according to the provisions of article 88 of the code of the merchant marine, a contract shall be made in triplicate, a copy of which shall be given to the emigrant and the captain of the port, the agent retaining the other.

If one of the party should be unable to write his name the contract shall be signed by the mayor or by an authority of the public security.

The contract must state, besides the name, the age, profession, and the last residence of the emigrant:

(a) The date of the discharge from the army or the permission of the minister of war.

(b) The place of departure and the place or port of destination.

(c) The time within which the departure shall or must take place.

(d) The name of the vessel and the post assigned to the emigrant, with the express conditions that the space assigned him shall not be less than that prescribed by article 548 of the regulations of the 20th of November, 1879, for the execution of the mercantile code.

(e) When the voyage is not made directly, the period of stoppage at intermediate ports, and, in case of change, the name and character of the new vessel.

(f) If the passage is free or in part, or if the total or partial price thereof contains the expenses of subsistence on board, which must in no case be inferior to the ration established by table No. 7, as per the regulations of November 20, 1879, for the execution of the code for the merchant marine.

(g) The quantity of baggage which the emigrant can take with him.

Emigrants shall present this contract, or one similar thereto, from the navigation company or owner of the vessel when required to do so.

ART. 13. The contract of departure of emigrants shall be exempt from all taxes and stamps.

ART. 14. No one shall have the right to make an agreement by which the emigrant

shall be obliged to give his personal or other services in payment of his passage, and any such contract shall be of no value.

When the passage shall have been paid in full or in part by a government, an emigration or colonization society, and emigrants are not informed of this, and are not required to pay the same, in whole or in part, they shall be entitled to double the sum which they may have thus paid.

ART. 15. The provisions of articles 583, 584, and 585 of the commercial code regulate emigration contracts, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, save as prescribed in the following paragraph.

The commission adverted to in article 17 of the present law shall have jurisdiction as to indemnities and actions for damages between agents and emigrants.

In case of detention at intermediate ports, or in case a stop is made, either necessary or voluntarily, emigrants shall have the right, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, to board and lodging on board at the expense of the agent, or, if emigrants can not remain on board, to an indemnity of 3 lire per day; the provisions, however, of article 373 of the mercantile code remaining in force as to captains and owners of vessels. Agents shall be required to send the emigrants to the place of destination, and to re-imburse the captain or owners to the amount of the expenses incurred by them on their account.

If the vessel should be wrecked, abandoned, or prevented by leakage from proceeding on her journey, the agent is alone responsible for board and transportation on board another vessel for the emigrant until he has reached his destination.

ART. 16. The security shall be a guaranty for any damages which may be sustained by the emigrant through the agent in the execution of this law.

ART. 17. The emigrant, or one who has arrived at his destination, can institute proceedings against the agent by presenting his papers, which shall be exempt from all stamps and taxes, to the Italian consul in the state in which he has arrived, or to the prefect of the province in which the contract was made with the agent or sub-agent.

Complaints of emigrants shall not be entertained after the lapse of one month from the date of arrival at destination, nor when the departure shall not have taken place within one month after the time stipulated in the contract with the agent.

For the purpose of this act, and to receive complaints thereunder, the residence of emigrants shall be regarded as the office of the consul or prefect.

The consul having received the complaint, it shall be his duty to collect all the evidence in the case at once and communicate the same with as little delay as possible to the minister of the interior, who will promptly transmit it to the commission adverted to in the following paragraph for its action and decision.

The damages determined upon will be liquidated by a commission of arbitration, composed of the prefect, president of the tribunal, district attorney, and two counsellors of the province, situated in the principal cities of each province.

This commission shall have authority to set aside any agreement entered into by agents and emigrants, and to render justice to the latter. It shall not be subject to or governed by the forms and regulations of the judiciary, but by the provisions of article 21 of the proceedings of the civil code, and its decrees shall be in accordance with articles 22, 23, 24, and 27 of that code. The contract deposited at the office of the captain of the port shall take the place of the "compromise" act required by article 24 of the code referred to. All the papers relative to the court shall be exempt from all taxes, stamps, and expenses of registering. An official letter from the prefect in lieu of the requirements of article 24 will be sufficient. The decision or sentence of the commission shall be final; no appeal therefrom can be taken, nor can recourse be had to the supreme court.

ART. 18. Any person whatever who may be guilty of collecting emigrants, or assisting them to obtain passage with a view to gain, or who interferes in any manner with the contracts, etc., without the proper commission or license, shall be punished with from one to six months' imprisonment, and from 500 to 5,000 lire fine. Should the agent or subagent be guilty of an infraction of articles 1, 5, 8, and 11, the same penalty shall be imposed. The owners, commanders, or charterers of vessels who receive emigrants on board without the contract shall be punished, if national (Italian), with the same penalty, and the captain shall be suspended from the maritime grade provided by article 257 of the code for the mercantile marine. If a foreigner, the fine shall be three times the amount of that of national vessels, which shall be taken from the security which the captain is required to deposit by articles 91 of the mercantile code and 582 of the regulations for the execution of the same.

Agents condemned for a violation of article 396 of the general code shall lose their commission.

ART. 19. A fine of from 100 to 1,000 lire shall be exacted as follows:

(a) The agent, owner, captain, or master, who, in connection with emigration, violates the provisions and regulations of the following article without prejudicing the maximum fine which they may have incurred under this law or the penal code.

(b) The agent, owner, captain, or master who, in connection with emigration, violates the order given them by the minister of interior in grave and urgent cases.

ART. 20. Rules and regulations for the execution of the present law shall be established and approved by royal decree, concurred in and witnessed by the council of state.

We order that the present provision, with the seal of the state, be inserted in the official records of the laws and decrees of the kingdom promulgated thereby, in order that they may be observed and adhered to by all citizens.

Given at Rome this 30th day of December, 1888.

HUMBERT.
CRISPI.

Witnessed:

ZANARDELLI,
Keeper of the Seals.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE LAW OF DECEMBER 30, 1888.

No. 5866 (*third series*) relative to emigration.

We, Humbert I, by the grace of God and the will of the nation King of Italy.

Having seen article 20 of the law of December 30, 1888, No. 5866, series 3;

Having heard the opinion of the council of state;

On motion of our president of the council, minister secretary of state for internal affairs;

We have decreed and do hereby decree:

ARTICLE 1. The accompanying regulations, signed by our order by the aforesaid minister, for the execution of the law of December 30, 1888, No. 5866, concerning emigration.

ARTICLE 2. The licenses of emigration agents, issued according to article 64 of the law relative to public safety, shall be valid until the 15th day of February next, inclusive.

We order that this decree, bearing the seal of the State, be inserted in the official collection of the laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, and we further order all persons whom it may concern to obey it and cause it to be obeyed.

HUMBERT.
CRISPI.

Witness:

ZANARDELLI,
Keeper of the Seals.

Done at Rome, January the 10th, 1889.

REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE 1. When a stream of emigration, in any particular district, is turned towards any country lying beyond the sea, the presentation of a certificate showing that passage has been secured, bearing the visé of the police authorities of the port whence the emigrants are to sail, shall be required as a condition of the issuance of passports to emigrant families.

ART. 2. The contract mentioned in article 12 of the law of December 30, 1888, No. 5866, is understood to be equivalent to the certificate showing that passage has been engaged, provided it bear the visé of the police authorities of the port whence the emigrants are to sail.

ART. 3. The police authorities of the port whence the emigrants are to sail shall limit the affixing of the visé of engaged passage to a number not exceeding the capacity of the vessel as stated in the regulations.

ART. 4. The granting of passports for foreign countries to young men subject to military duty is governed by the law and regulations concerning recruiting for the royal army. It is not subordinated to the furnishing of security.

ART. 5. Applications for emigration agents' licenses shall be laid before the ministry of the interior, through the prefect, accompanied by the following certificates:

(a) Certificate of birth.

(b) Certificate of Italian citizenship.

(c) Certificate of domicile, from which it must appear that the applicant is neither the minister of worship, nor an officer of the State, nor an employé in the public local departments.

(d) Certificate showing that the applicant is in the enjoyment of his civil rights.

(e) Certificate showing that the applicant has not been convicted of the crimes mentioned in Art. 3, first paragraph of the law.

ART. 6. The prefect, having ascertained that the documents are in good and due form, shall transmit the application to the ministry, with his opinion, naming the security which the agent should furnish, according to Art. 4 of the law of December 30, 1888, No. 5866.

ART. 7. The ministry, having ascertained the legality of the application and of the accompanying certificates, shall fix the amount of security to be required, and shall order it to be deposited in the treasury of the province.

On presentation of the receipt of the treasurer of the province it shall issue the license.

ART. 8. In the license, which shall be drawn up in the form which is appended to these regulations, the territory shall be stated within which the agent is authorized to do business.

ART. 9. If the agent shall be guilty of the offenses enumerated in Art. 5 or provided for in other articles of the law, the prefect shall revoke his license.

The forfeiture of the license shall not, however, be final until the agent is convicted of one of the aforesaid offenses.

ART. 10. The license shall also be revoked when one of the conditions is lacking that are enumerated in Art. 3 and referred to in Art. 7 of the law for granting it, or when one of the conditions exists that are there laid down as obstacles to the granting thereof.

ART. 11. Agents are prohibited from furnishing passage to young persons who are presumably to be employed in strolling occupations, in violation of the law of December 21, 1873, or in prostitution.

ART. 12. They are likewise prohibited from furnishing passage to persons who are not allowed to enter the country to which they propose to go.

ART. 13. Agents are bound to conform to such rules as may be laid down by the ministry for the protection of emigrants, auxiliary to such regulations as may be adopted by the governments of the countries to which emigrants go.

ART. 14. Notifications of the appointments of subagents shall be accompanied by all the certificates enumerated in article 5 of the regulations.

In the license which shall be made out in the form appended to these regulations, the territory shall be named within which the subagent is authorized to do business.

The prefect shall notify the ministry of all licenses issued by him to subagents.

ART. 15. The provisions of articles 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, shall be applicable to subagents.

ART. 16. Agents, and, for their account and under their responsibility, subagents, are authorized to take all necessary steps to secure the issuance of permits and passports to emigrants; they can not, however, accept any compensation therefor from them, except the re-payment of the amount expended by them for stamps.

ART. 17. Before beginning the enrollment of emigrants, for which provision is made in article 17 of the law, the agent or subagent, shall, through the prefect, give notice thereof to the ministry naming the country, the company and the purpose for which it is done, and sending to it a copy of the agreements and of the contract of enrollment.

ART. 18. If the emigrants enrolled by an agent or subagent exceed one hundred in number, it shall be the duty of the agent or subagent to accompany them or cause them to be accompanied by a competent person to the port of embarkation for the purpose of taking care of them until their departure, or to delegate for that object a competent person residing in the port of embarkation.

ART. 19. One member of the commission whose duty it is to visit and examine vessels, which commission was appointed by article 578 of the regulations of November 20, 1879, shall be an inspector of public safety, and another officer of public safety in ports in which there is no inspector.

ART. 20. The officer of public safety who is a member of the commission appointed to visit and examine vessels, shall, during the visit, in the discharge of the duty which has devolved upon the commission, receive the complaints of emigrants against the agents and subagents, and shall see that the law and regulations concerning emigration are complied with.

ART. 21. When the visit to the vessel is over the port officer shall deliver to the officer of public safety a copy of the contract, as provided in article 12 of the law.

ART. 22. It is left to the commission of arbitrators appointed by article 17 of the law to fix the terms and mode of proceeding in matters between the emigrants and the agent which come before it for settlement.

ART. 23. The two provincial councilors, who, according to article 17 of the law, are to belong to the commission of arbitrators, shall be chosen every year by the provincial council at the beginning of its ordinary session.

ART. 24. In case the agent is sentenced to pay the damages, the commission of arbi-

trators shall charge to his account the sums advanced, owing to urgency, by the government to the emigrants for assistance rendered necessary through his fault.

ART. 25. The police authorities of the port of departure and those of the vicinity shall take care that no minors emigrate who are employed as strolling peddlers, in violation of the law of December 21st, 1873, or as prostitutes, and shall see that such persons be sent to their homes in case the suspicion proves to be well founded, and the person who accompanies them do not present documentary or other evidence showing it to be ill-founded.

ART. 26. The information received by the ministry of the interior in relation to the hygienic, economic, and other conditions of the districts to which emigration is directed, shall be communicated to the prefects and the syndics, who shall give it such publicity as may be in their power.

ART. 27. Such measures as may be adopted by the ministry of the interior for the protection of emigrants, in pursuance of article 19, letter *b*, of the law, may be made known by means of circulars in the manner provided in the foregoing article, or by direct communication to the various agents and subagents at their residences.

ART. 28. The ministry of the interior shall correspond directly with Italian consuls residing in foreign countries in relation to matters connected with emigration.

FORM I.—(*Agent's license.*)

I, Minister Secretary of State for Internal Affairs, in compliance with the application, made in due form, of ———, from which it appears that the applicant meets the requirements of article 3 of the law of December 30, 1888, No. 5866, and that he has furnished the security (viz, ——— lire) required by article 4, issue to ——— a license as emigration agent, authorizing him to do business in the manner and for the purposes described in said law and regulations, approved by royal decree of January 10, 1889.

—————
Minister.

Done at Rome, this ———.

(Here are printed for the guidance of the agent articles 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, and 19, of the law; 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 23, and 26 of the regulations, and article 3 of the royal decree of September 13, 1874, No. 2086, relative to the amounts payable for privileges granted by Government.)

FORM II.—(*Subagent's license.*)

I, Prefect of the Province of ———, due notice, together with the proper papers, having been received from ———, emigration agent, that he has appointed ——— as his subagent, from which it appears that the said appointee meets the requirements of articles 3 and 7 of the law of December 30, 1888, No. 5866, do hereby issue to ——— a license as subagent of emigration, authorizing him as the representative, for the account and under the responsibility of the person who appointed him, to do business in a manner and for the purposes described in the law and regulations approved by royal decree of January 10, 1889.

—————
Prefect.

Done at ———, this ———.

(Here are printed for the guidance of the subagent articles 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, and 19, of the law, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 26, of the regulations, and article 3 of the royal decree of September 13th, 1874, No. 2036 (2086 ?), relative to the amounts payable for privileges granted by Government.)

ARGUMENT OF EMIGRATION COMMISSIONER EDMUND STEPHENSON, OF NEW YORK, BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION, TO PROHIBIT OBJECTIONABLE IMMIGRATION, ENCOURAGE DESIRABLE IMMIGRATION, DEFEND AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS, AND PROTECT AMERICAN LABOR.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I think it will be conceded by every American citizen, be he native or adopted, that the time has arrived when we should seriously consider the subject of indiscriminate immigration, and seek to ascertain, if possible, from the light of past experience, in what manner our laws can be amended so that desirable immigration may not be retarded, and American labor be protected.

The right to restrict or prohibit immigration rests with the law-making power of the Government. So far as the evils of indiscriminate immigration are concerned, it is a recognized fact that will not be disputed, that it is not a friendly act on the part of other nations to allow the emigration of persons whom the receiving State does not consider desirable additions to its population.

No nation will attempt to defend the right to ship its convicts or paupers to another nation in disregard of its protest. On general principles each nation is bound in honor to provide for its own unfortunates; they are as much its subjects as are its most prosperous citizens.

The enormous amount of emigration from all parts of Europe in recent years, as shown from statistics, reached in the year 1887 nearly one and a quarter million of human souls, a majority of whom came into the United States and Canada. The growth of Europe has never been so great as in the present century. As a rule most of the Governments of Europe are opposed to emigration in its present form, because of the evasion of military duty. Statistics, I think, will bear me out in saying that 55 per cent. of the immigrants, exclusive of children, who enter the United States are males. Perhaps this fact is due in a large degree to unmarried men; another cause is that many who are married come with no fixed determination to remain. Particularly is this true as to the Italian and Hungarian race.

HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION.

It must be clear to any unprejudiced mind that the motive that actuated the Pilgrims to emigrate from their native land is far from the motive that now actuates a very large number who are emigrating at the present day. From the date of the landing of the Pilgrims down to the close of the war of Independence emigrants who left their native land to seek new homes in America were at that time regarded more as colonists than immigrants; down to the year of the inauguration of the first President of the United States may be properly termed the period of colonization.

Since that time the growth of population is due to natural causes and largely to immigration. The history of immigration into the United States, prior to the year 1820, is but little known. Beginning with that year the collectors of customs at sea-ports were obliged to keep a record of aliens arriving by vessels from foreign countries; no record seems to have been kept of over-land immigration until about the year 1840.

From 1820 to 1840 immigration, of which we have any record, was

comparatively small. After the year 1840 may date the first steady increase. In 1846, by combination of circumstances, chiefly among which were the famine in Ireland, and the bad times in Germany, immigration increased in that year and continued to increase from year to year until the year 1854, when it reached nearly five hundred thousand; it then decreased until the breaking out of the late civil war.

From 1863 to 1873 was the largest increase; from 1874 to 1879 there was a very large decrease.

Immigration into the United States is somewhat like the tides; it has its flood and its ebb, but as a rule the new flood is higher than the preceding one. Immigration is chiefly from Ireland, Germany, England, and Italy, but during the last few years immigration from Ireland has decreased one-third from the previous years, while German immigration has increased as much as Irish immigration has decreased.

From May 5, 1847, to January 1, 1890, the number of alien passengers who arrived at the port of New York from Germany was 3,425,208; from Ireland, 2,541,148; from Italy, 317,192. Italian immigration to the port of New York has largely increased within the past fifteen years; in 1873 the arrival of Italians at the port of New York was 6,859; in 1888 it increased to 43,927. From the report of John E. Moore, landing agent at Castle Garden, during the year 1889 there were 891 trips of the various steam-ship lines from foreign ports to the port of New York, bringing 96,686 cabin and 326,227 steerage passengers. Many, if not all, of the steam ship lines employ thousands of agents in Europe and America; the business of these agents is to sell tickets, ocean and inland, for which they receive liberal commissions. These agents picture in the most glowing manner to the poor peasants of Europe how much better they can do if they emigrate to America. In many cases it has been shown to the commissioners of emigration at New York how, by false representations made by these agents, these poor peasants were induced to sell out their little homes, and expend a life's savings in the purchase of passage tickets to America. In many cases the agent will advance the tickets, taking a mortgage for the payment on whatever property is of value; in some cases the money is refunded and in other cases the agent becomes the owner of the property by foreclosure; the poor peasant in a few months finds himself and family in a strange land without money, friends, or employment, and for the first time in his life he and his family become a public charge upon the community wherein they located.

Competition among the steam-ship lines and the railroads largely affect immigration. In 1888 a war of rates broke out among them, so in that year an immigrant could travel from Liverpool to Chicago for \$10. This low rate offered inducements to foreign governments and foreign charitable societies to rid themselves of the burden of paupers and persons unable to support themselves and families by purchasing for them tickets to America. This class of immigrants rarely ever go beyond the cities. It is a mistaken idea that 70 per cent. of the immigrants go to the West; upon close examination it will be found that not more than 50 per cent. go beyond the Eastern or Middle States. The class of immigrants that go to the West are a better class; as a rule they all have money and friends.

EVIL EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION AND THE SHORT PERIOD OF NATURALIZATION.

Whatever the character of the immigrants it is obvious that the swelling tide of immigration since 1847, as shown from the reports of the commissioners of emigration of New York, and which is beyond

doubt correct, and represents 75 per cent. of the whole number that come to the United States from foreign countries must have a marked effect upon the political life of this country. The number of alien immigrants that have arrived at the port of New York from May, 1847, to December 31, 1889, was 9,639,635; of this number 7,144,513 were from England, Ireland, and Germany, and 2,495,122 from all other countries.

There has never been any decided movement against the short period of time in which those who are eligible may become citizens, and yet in several States the immigrant is admitted to citizenship only on one year's residence; they do not understand our laws or customs or the English language, and in very many cases they neither read nor write. The right of citizenship is thus conferred without test of fitness. "Shall we continue this, and is it not about time to call a halt; is not the admission of this mass of foreigners to political power plainly seen in the effort to win the foreign vote, more especially so the Irish and German?"

Politicians readily yield to their prejudices without regard to the interest of the people at large. Take the liquor question. The German vote in many localities controls the action of the political leaders on this question. The Irish favor the policy of antagonism to the Government of Great Britain.

Another effect of indiscriminate immigration is seen in the riots that have taken place in New York and other States during the past twenty-five years. In 1863, in the city of New York, in which year the famous draft riots took place, no American dared display the flag of his country on his domicile without the risk of having his house burned and destroyed, and again the recent outbreaks of anarchists, nihilists, and socialists in the city of Chicago and other places.

This class of foreigners, who were agitators in their own country, come to this country with the idea that they are privileged to use the freedom they enjoy in this country for the purpose of revolution. The disappointments of many of these people from what they anticipated, and from false representations made to them in their own country by commission agents or runners for steam-ship lines, no doubt to a large extent creates a prejudice in the minds of many of the immigrants. They find employment is not so readily obtained, the cost of living is greater, and wages are not what they expected; it is natural that they are easily led to join the discontented class and become enemies of the Government.

EFFECT OF IMMIGRATION ON AMERICAN LABOR.

The average number of skilled and unskilled laborers coming into the United States is estimated to be one thousand per day. Considering the present growth of the country, can it fully absorb this constant daily increase without detriment to the American laborer, and does it not tend to lower wages and throw our own citizens out of employment? The voice of the people of the United States as expressed through the ballot-box at the last Presidential election was unmistakably in favor of the American workmen, against competition in foreign products; *my* vote was with that understanding.

What benefit is the protective tariff to American labor if we are to continue to place the American workmen in competition with pauper labor of Europe? For the future of this country it would be better to abolish all tariff laws, the effect of which would be to drive back pauper labor from whence it came, and prevent its coming to America.

The American mechanic can never compete with pauper labor, nor can they fit themselves to the standard of living that is the custom of pauper labor in Europe.

The improvements in machinery of late years have revolutionized nearly all trades in this country, so that a few years ago what then might be termed skilled labor is now unskilled labor. The pauper or lower classes of Europe crowd into our factories, as shown in the report of the Ford investigation of 1888, so that to-day in many of our large factories—notably the cigar trade, the tailoring trade, shirt manufacturing, etc.—what was fifteen years ago 90 per cent. American and 10 per cent. foreign is now 90 per cent. foreign and 10 per cent. American. The same may be said of the mining interest. The Hungarians that are annually imported to work in the mines of Pennsylvania never saw a coal mine until they arrived in this country. I ask, who are those who favor the continuance of unrestricted immigration? It will be found the great majority are those who favor protection, who are engaged in the manufacturing interest of the country, and employing large numbers of workmen. Is it not a protection that protects twice the manufacturer?

If the tariff is to be continued for the protection of American labor, then immigration should be restricted so that pauper labor can not be brought in competition with American labor. It is shown in the testimony taken before the Ford committee that an Italian or Hungarian can subsist in his own country on 15 cents per day. Must the American laborer be brought down to this low level or standard of living for the benefit of the manufacturers and contractors who are opposed to restricting immigration?

I think there can be no difference of opinion upon this question to any unselfish mind who has at heart the future prosperity of his native or adopted country, and that he will agree with me, that unrestricted immigration is the degradation of American labor. Another very important reason to my mind why immigration should be restricted by legislation is that the present law is no barrier to foreign Governments or charitable societies to assist the pauper class whom they are obliged to care for at home; in order to rid themselves of the burden they assist in whole or in part to emigrate to America.

Secretary Bayard in 1888 protested to the British ministers against this class of immigrants. It was of no avail, as shown by the action of the commissioners of emigration, of New York, who detained ninety of this class of assisted immigrants who arrived at the port of New York by the Inman Line, and ordered their return. A writ of habeas corpus was sued out by the Inman Company before Judge Addison Brown, who discharged the immigrants on the ground that the statute did not provide against assisted emigration, and that the only question the Commissioners of Emigration had to deal with when the immigrant presented himself at the port of New York was, is he at the time of landing able to care for himself without becoming a public charge. This decision opens wide the door of every almshouse in Europe. The importance of amending the present act is here clearly shown.

I will now touch on one more subject before I close. I refer now to the head-tax. My judgment, from long experience as a commissioner of emigration of the State of New York, is that the head-tax should be increased so as to guaranty to all the States protection against the care and support of immigrant paupers, or those who for any reason are unable to care for themselves, for a period of five years from the date of landing. Immigrants as a rule generally succeed in one way or another to maintain themselves without public aid during the first year

of residence in this country. After the first year, in many cases, their resources are all gone, their friends are unable to aid them, they find their condition worse than when they emigrated, they become not only dissatisfied but discouraged, the end of which is the insane asylum or an untimely end, leaving their families to the care of a charitable public.

**REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION, OF
THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW
YORK.**

[Presented to the Central Council of the Society, February 11, 1890. Submitted by
the Hon. Nicholas Fish.]

The committee appointed to investigate the question of immigration in connection with charity begs leave respectfully to submit the following report:

At the time your committee was appointed there was very considerable agitation throughout the country in favor of restricting immigration. No fewer than a dozen bills had been introduced into Congress with that purpose in view, and it seemed very probable that some action would be taken during that session. And it then seemed advisable to the officers of the society and to your committee to direct the attention of similar charity organization societies to the subject, in order that concerted action might be procured either in favor of some one bill, or at least in favor of the general principle of a stricter surveillance of immigrants coming to this country.

No one of these bills ever came before Congress for action, and in the early summer of 1888 a special committee was appointed, commonly known as the "Ford Committee," to investigate evasions of the contract labor law, but which, it was understood, would inquire into the whole subject of immigration.

It seemed best to your committee to defer any action on its part until the Ford committee had completed its investigation and reported to Congress, your committee believing that that investigation would disclose many new facts, and that no action could be hoped for from Congress until that committee had reported.

The Ford committee conducted an extended investigation in the cities of New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, and Detroit, and brought out much valuable testimony, a great deal of it pertaining directly to the subject in hand. It did not finish taking testimony until late in December, 1888, and did not report to Congress until January 19, 1889. It was too late in the session to hope for any action, and the Fiftieth Congress adjourned, having done nothing. The testimony was not printed and in the hands of the public until some time later.

The majority of the Ford committee reported in favor of a very severe restrictive measure, limiting the number of passengers to one passenger for every five tons ship burden, imposing a head-tax of \$5, requiring each immigrant to bring a certificate from a United States consular officer abroad, and absolutely prohibiting the immigration of any one who is an idiot, insane, a pauper, or liable to become a public charge, of convicts, criminals, polygamists, anarchists, socialists, contract laborers, diseased persons, etc.

During the last year the number of immigrants has decreased considerably, especially from those countries where the immigration has

been of poor quality. Your committee believes that this decrease has been no loss to the country, and that a further decrease of a like nature would not be an injury.

Your committee has also reason to believe that part of this decrease has been due to the agitation in this country. News of that agitation has reached Europe, and has tended to discourage the sending of unfit persons hither. It has rendered the steam-ship companies and their agents more careful in choosing their passengers, from fear lest they should be obliged to return them. The local authorities and charitable societies of Europe have become aware that public feeling here is hostile to the reception of paupers and criminals, and, it is believed, have modified their exertions. Several countries have passed laws regulating emigrant agencies and forbidding them to forward persons prohibited from landing here. The committee, therefore, believes that the agitation itself has borne good fruit, even if it has resulted in no further legislation.

It is not advisable, however, to stop at this point. If no further measures are taken, the old abuses will reappear so soon as the present agitation dies away. The administration of the present law is far from satisfactory. The inspection is not at all thorough, and it is doubted if under the present system it can be made so. There is a conflict of authority between Federal and State officials, and the administration of the law is not uniform at the different ports, while for the overland immigration no inspection at all is provided.

With the session of a new Congress the committee believes that it is a fitting time to recapitulate the evidence in regard to the evils attendant on indiscriminate immigration, and to urge upon the country and upon Congress the adoption of a permanent policy by which these evils may be avoided. The adoption of such a policy would not only be a benefit to our own country but a kindness to the immigrants themselves, many of whom are the innocent victims of selfish and designing persons.

During the last few years the discussion of this subject has elicited a mass of evidence which makes it perfectly easy to point out the evils under which we suffer, and enables us even to make suggestions as to the necessary remedies. This evidence may be found in the following documents:

- Senate Executive Document No. 62, Forty-sixth Congress, third session.
- Reports of U. S. Consuls on Immigration, 1885-1886.
- Testimony before the Ford Committee, 1888.
- Reports of U. S. consuls, attached to same.
- Reports of House of Commons Committee on Immigration (Foreigners), two reports, London, 1888 and 1889.
- Reports of House of Lords Committee on the Sweating System, four reports, London, 1888 and 1889.
- Reports of House of Commons Committee on Colonization, London, 1889.
- Foreign Relations of U. S., 1878-1881 (Switzerland), 1887 (Great Britain).
- Reports of Emigration Commissioners of New York, 1882-1889.
- Reports of New York Board of Charities.
- Massachusetts Census, 1885, Volume I.
- Report of the Italian Committee on Emigration (Emigrazione Italiana), Rome, 1888.
- Report on the Swiss law of 1880. Karrer, *Das schweizerische Auswanderungswesen*, Berne, 1886.
- Numerous magazine articles. (See Poole's Index of Periodical Literature and Supplements.

The committee proposes to discuss only the social effects of immigration—its effects in increasing the burden of pauperism, vice, and crime. It does not pretend to deal with the political and economic effects.

The evidence is of two kinds: (1) the direct evidence of the influx of paupers, criminals, and persons unable to support themselves, as brought out in the reports mentioned above; and (2) the statistics of the abnormal proportion of persons of foreign birth who are inmates of our almshouses, asylums, and charitable institutions.

I. Under the first head there is conclusive evidence that there is an artificial stimulus given to the emigration of undesirable persons from Europe to this country. This is of three kinds:

- (a) By governmental authority.
- (b) By charitable societies.
- (c) By steam-ship companies and their agents.

(a) Assistance rendered by local authorities and poor-law guardians for the purpose of sending paupers to America.

A case of this sort occurred in 1878 in Switzerland. Mr. Fish, then the United States chargé d'affaires at Berne, learned that a commune in the canton of Schaffhausen had paid the passage to America of an imbecile pauper. Mr. Fish remonstrated with the Swiss authorities against the emigrant's departure, but they took no measures to detain him. Mr. Fish thereupon telegraphed to the consul at Liverpool, who induced the steam-ship company to decline to forward the pauper. The incident gave rise to considerable correspondence between the two Governments, but many similar cases were subsequently discovered.

The British Government has also been active in assisting paupers and poor persons to emigrate. According to a memorandum of the local government board of September, 1886, the poor-law guardians have always had the right since the poor-law act of 1834 to use money from the rates for the purpose of assisting paupers to emigrate. They can even assist poor persons who have not yet come on the rates, except that "no orphan or deserted children can be deported unless they have actually come on the rates."* From 1851 to 1886 the number of persons thus assisted was 40,154, and the total amount of money spent was £152,902.†

In Ireland as early as 1849 poor-law guardians were authorized to borrow money for the purpose of assisting emigration. By the land act of 1881 the land commission was authorized to advance to poor-law guardians, by way of a loan, money to assist emigration, especially of families from the poorer and more thickly-populated districts of Ireland. The amount was not to exceed £200,000, and not more than one-third was to be spent in any one year.

By the arrears of rent act (1882) the commissioner of public works was allowed to make grants in aid of emigration in certain districts where the union could not make adequate provision. The money was to come from the Irish church temporalities fund, and was not to exceed £100,000, or £5 to each person assisted. The following year (tramways act) the amounts were raised to £200,000 and £8 respectively. In 1887 the local government board at Dublin reported that there was still an unexpended balance of £23,000 which could be devoted to this purpose and that emigrants had been selected.

The United States Government had already protested against the assisted emigration of paupers, and the local government board had sent out instructions that in future only those should be selected and aided who could show by letters that they had friends on this side of the

* Reports of U. S. Consuls, 1885-1886, pages 375 and 458. See Aschrott, "English Poor Law System," pages 42 and 200.

† Report of English Local Government Board, 1886.

water who would be willing to receive and assist them when once landed. It was felt to be doubtful if the United States Government would willingly receive even such assisted emigrants, and the British minister in Washington was directed to make inquiry as to this of the State Department. Mr. Bayard, in answer, said:

The mere fact of poverty had never been regarded as an objection to an immigrant. * * * But persons whose only escape from becoming and remaining a charge on the community is the expected, but entirely contingent, voluntary help and support of friends, are not a desirable accession to our population, and their exportation hither by a foreign government, in order to get rid of the burden of their support, could scarcely be regarded as a friendly act or in harmony with existing laws. ("Foreign Relations," 1887, page 520.)

Notwithstanding this attitude of the United States Government the assisted emigrants were sent forward. In Philadelphia, those who had letters from friends were allowed to land. In New York they were detained by the commissioners of emigration, but the steam-ship company sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and they were released by Judge Brown, on the ground that the commissioners, in detaining them simply because they had been "assisted," had gone beyond the statute. It appears, therefore, that under the present law the mere fact of having been "assisted" is not sufficient to prevent immigrants landing, but the commissioners must have reason to believe that the persons are "unable to support themselves without becoming a public charge."

(b) Various charitable societies in Europe assist persons to emigrate.

The so-called Tuke committee assisted over 8,000 persons to emigrate from Ireland from 1882 to 1885.* Various other societies and individuals assist emigrants to leave their country. Thus the London Times (January 31, 1889) says: "That the prisoners' aid society assists convicts to emigrate, everybody knows, and probably the United States receives its full quota of the persons so aided." Not less than 38 persons and societies are mentioned in the United States Consular Reports, 1885-'86 (page 602) as assisting pauper children to settle in Canada. The central emigration society, at its sixth annual meeting (1889), announced that the restrictions placed on the emigration of pauper children by the local government board had been removed, and that the managers of reformatory and industrial schools were to be allowed to apply treasury grants, under certain conditions, to the fitting out and emigrating such children (London Times, July 19, 1889). The Jewish board of guardians (a private charitable organization in London) assisted during the five years 1882 to 1886 8,429 poor Jews, mostly Russians, to go on to America (report from the House of Commons committee on immigration, 1888).

In Sweden, philanthropic societies have paid the passage of liberated criminals to America, but such practices have now generally ceased. (United States Consular Reports, 1885-'86, page 331.)

According to testimony before the Ford immigration committee (page 106), there exists in Munich a society for the purpose of assisting discharged convicts to begin life again. One means of effecting this object is to send the persons out of the country.

According to its own reports the society assisted, in the year 1883 alone, 27 discharged convicts who wished to emigrate, and its branches in the provinces 5 others; and in 1884 the society assisted 25 such emigrants and the branches 5 others.

(c) One of the most potent influences in bringing poor immigrants to

* "State Aid to Emigrants," by J. H. Tuke, *The Nineteenth Century*, February, 1885.

this country is the activity of steam-ship companies and their agents. There is very active competition among the different companies, and they have agents all through Europe and also scattered through this country, the latter selling prepaid tickets. Thus, one company had 3,500 agents in Europe and 3,400 in this country, while another has 2,500 agents in this country. These agents are money exchangers, boarding-house keepers, and even liquor sellers—in short, any person who comes in contact with immigrants. They are paid by a commission, and use their utmost efforts to induce persons to emigrate or to persuade immigrants to send for their friends. Competition reduces the fare sometimes as low as \$10 or \$12. The railroad companies here also reduce fares and enter into contracts with the steam-ship companies for the purpose of getting the emigrant traffic.

By these means a regular “brokerage” business has been established. Poor peasants and laborers are induced to sell their property or mortgage their farms and come to America, where they are promised work at high wages. In many cases the agent advances money sufficient to pay the passage, the emigrant promising to pay back a much larger sum out of his first earnings in this country. After landing they fall into the hands of contractors, who plunder them in a great variety of ways, keeping them constantly in debt, and abandoning them if they fall sick or are disabled.

Such artificial stimulus to emigration brings to this country a large mass of men who are ignorant, poor, and often depraved. It is an entirely heartless business, carried on purely from commercial motives, without any regard to the character of the immigrant or his fitness to become a member of our community.

II. We have evidence in this country of the abnormal representation of the foreign-born in our almshouses and penitentiaries.

	Per cent.
In Massachusetts in 1885 the proportion of foreign-born in total population was.	27.1
Proportion of foreign-born in population fourteen years of age and over.....	34.0
Proportion of foreign-born among—	
Convicts ..	40.6
Prisoners.....	36.8
Paupers ..	44.0

Showing that, even if we take the population fourteen years of age and over, the proportion of foreign-born convicts, prisoners, and paupers is abnormally large.

	Per cent.
Of the whole population in Massachusetts there were of foreign parentage.....	47.3
Convicts of foreign parentage.....	51.1
Prisoners of foreign parentage.....	60.3

Many other similar statistics might be given.

But it is in the statistics of pauperism and poor relief that we find the most accentuated indication of the presence of the immigrant. The secretary of state of New York reported in 1887 that there were in county poor-houses 9,288 foreign-born paupers, 9,172 native paupers, and in city poor-houses there were 34,167 foreign-born and 18,001 native paupers. In New York in 1880 there were 31.2 foreign-born inhabitants to 100 native-born.

The New York State Board of Charities in 1888 returned, at the expense of the State, 323 foreign-born persons. They were feeble-minded or idiotic or crippled and diseased, and unable to support themselves, and had been so since they landed in this country. The board reports that “the examination of these persons showed that they had been de-

ported from their several homes in Europe by the following agencies, viz: By relatives, guardians, and friends, 155; by contractors, under agreement to labor, and cast off when found worthless, 27; by cities, cantons, towns, and other municipalities, 49; by various immigration societies, benevolent organizations, and associations, 92; total, 323."

The number of immigrants sent back under the act of 1882 from the port of New York was, in 1883, 1,350; in 1884, 1,144; in 1885, 1,172; in 1886, 997; in 1887, 289; in 1888, 502. During the last-named year, in addition, 569 persons were returned, their passage having been paid in whole or in part by the commissioners of emigration of the State of New York.

The following figures show the immigration to the United States from various countries in 1889 compared with the arrivals in 1881:

Countries.	1881.	1889.	Countries.	1881.	1889.
Germany	210,485	95,947	Scotland	15,168	14,939
Sweden and Norway	72,465	42,419	Switzerland	11,293	7,336
Ireland	72,342	60,375	Russia and Poland	10,655	38,340
England and Wales	66,204	62,510	Denmark	9,117	8,594
Austria-Hungary	27,935	42,174	Netherlands	8,597	6,339
Italy	15,387	29,606	France	5,227	6,117

It will be noted that there has been a marked change in the sources of immigration.

The committee believes that, taking all this evidence together, it shows conclusively that immigration should be more perfectly regulated. While poverty is no necessary disgrace to a man, yet the nations of Europe have no right to put off on us the support of their paupers, delinquents, and infirm, and no social science or spirit of humanity demands that we should receive them.

The committee believes that a remedy can be found which will not limit a sound, healthy immigration, while at the same time it will eliminate the undesirable elements. The remedy lies in a more careful control of immigration in the following directions:

1. Strict enforcement of the law of 1882, prohibiting the landing of "any convict, lunatic, idiot, pauper, or person unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge." Additional inspectors should be provided and the system of inspection improved. The whole subject of immigration, including inspection, should be under Federal control. It is a matter of national concern. The United States Treasury receives the head-money, and if it were all under the Federal administration the law would be enforced uniformly at the different ports. Provisions should also be made for the inspection of immigrants coming overland through Canada.

2. The steam-ship companies should be held strictly responsible for the character of their passengers, and compelled to carry back persons forbidden by law to land. Such responsibility, if strictly enforced, would stop much of the immigration which is due solely to the solicitation of their agents, and which is neither natural nor desirable.

3. Our Government should enter into diplomatic correspondence with the governments of Europe, and have it clearly understood that the shipping of paupers and criminals to this country, whether by local authorities or by private societies, will be looked up as an unfriendly act. The central authorities in Europe, it is hoped, would be willing to co-operate with the United States in some sound measure of regulation.

4. The committee is inclined to look upon the system of consular certificates as a scheme that deserves trial. Every intending emigrant should give notice some time before-hand to the nearest United States consular officer. The consul should thereupon cause inquiries to be made of the local authorities whether the person has ever been a criminal or in receipt of poor relief, and ascertain if he is capable of supporting himself. If the inquiry is satisfactory, the consul should issue a certificate in triplicate, one to be given to the emigrant, one to be forwarded to the collector of the port of destination, and a third to be retained by the consul. It is believed that any necessary delay attendant on this proceeding would be a wholesome deterrent on thoughtless and undesirable emigration. At the same time no really honest and capable man would be prevented from coming.

In consideration of what it has reported, your committee would make the following recommendations:

1. That the society enter into correspondence with similar charitable associations, transmit to them copies of this report, and draw their attention to the importance of the subject.

2. That the attention of Congress be drawn to the necessity for new legislation, and that the society be prepared to support, and to ask similar charitable associations to support, any measure which may be introduced into Congress, framed on the general lines suggested in this report.

J. HAMPDEN ROBB,*
NICHOLAS FISH,†
RICHMOND MAYO SMITH,‡
HOWARD MANSFIELD,§
ALFRED BISHOP MASON,||
Committee.

NEW YORK, *January 28, 1890.*

LETTER OF ISAAC GOLDSCHMIDT.

MOUNT CARMEL, PA., *July 5, 1890.*

GENTLEMEN: I notice many propositions are brought to your attention in regard to the restriction of the immigration of pauper immigrants. Your task is a difficult one. There are two classes of immigrants—those who are wanted, and by their labor help build up our country; another class that ought to be excluded, are infesting principally the mining regions or where railroads are being built.

The objection to this latter class is that while they are ignorant and filthy in their habits; that they earn here wages three times and more what their earnings would be in their native home; that they live on the cheapest of food, and send all their surplus or savings back to their former home, where they return after a sojourn here of a few years, making room for more of their countrymen who repeat the same process.

This second or undesirable class of immigrants are principally Italians, Hungarians, and Russian Poles, not mentioning the Chinese, who are by law already prohibited from entering.

The pauper-immigration act as well as the contract-labor laws are

* New York City park commissioner, and formerly New York State senator.

† Ex-United States minister to Switzerland.

‡ Professor of political economy and social science, Columbia College.

§ Counsellor-at-law.

|| Railroad manager.

inefficient. Based on my long experience as a steam-ship agent, and my observation among the different classes of foreigners—East and West, I would suggest a simple, and I think efficient test, which would separate the wheat from chaff.

(1) Enact a law that no foreigner shall be allowed to enter unless he brings a certain sum in American or foreign coin or currency (say \$50).

(2) Exempt from this provision married people who bring their families; if not their entire family, the man and wife must come together.

In my experience as steam-ship agent, extending over twenty years, and embracing the sale of prepaid tickets from all parts of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Russia and German Poland, I have found almost invariably that the prepaid (or parties whose fare is paid by friends in America) come here to stay, and are as a rule a desirable addition to our population, and generally by disposing of their effects in the old country bring some money with them. While on the other hand, those that pay their own fare as a rule come here only to earn enough to buy or else clear the mortgage off a few acres of land in their native home, whence they return after accomplishing their object here. If compelled to show on landing that they had means of subsistence for several months, not one would land where hundreds land to-day, as they could not raise the means. I have it from their own lips that in the majority of cases they have to mortgage their few effects, cow, pigs, even their scanty furniture, to raise the means to buy a ticket to America. This latter class are the Hungarians, Galicians, Lithuans, and Italians.

Under the present state of affairs in this region, the English, German, Irish, and Americans, and others who live or want to live civilized, can't make ends meet, while these Huns, Russo-Poles, and Italians can, with earnings ranging from \$4 to \$6 per week, and averaging not over eight months' work per annum, live in their way, and besides send back to Europe from this town and vicinity last year at least \$120,000.

What I have stated are facts; my argument you can take for what it is worth.

Very truly,

ISAAC GOLDSCHMIDT.

The COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION.

LETTER OF MR. JOHN DAY.

LOGANSPOUT, IND., *June 10, 1890.*

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your valued favor informing me that your committee will, within a few days, present to Congress a measure calculated to cure some of the existing evils of immigration and that the measure to be introduced by your committee will probably impose some restrictions in the way of requiring certain qualifications on the part of the prospective immigrant.

I am glad to learn from you that the committee do not aim to keep out any man who may give promise of becoming a loyal and industrious citizen, but that it is their desire solely to exclude the vicious and undesirable immigrants who can not be of any service to our country.

As to the best means of keeping out the undesirable element of immigration, I firmly adhere to the opinion that the main reliance should be placed upon inspection of the passengers on arrival here and that the laws as they now stand with regard to persons liable to become a public charge and the other classes of interdicted immigration, should be

carefully carried out. As an aid to the inspection on arrival, I would charge the steam-ship companies bringing the immigrants with the duty of exercising care and circumspection in booking their passengers, and I believe, as I have previously had the honor to state to you, that the inspection by the steam-ship companies would be of infinitely more actual value and result than the inspection, so-called, through United States consuls abroad.

As to the two qualifications referred to by you, I would decidedly prefer the educational test; any money qualification I would consider wholly inadequate and unjust, as well to the immigrant as to our country. A large part of our most valuable accession from foreign countries consists of intelligent young men with families arriving here without large or, in fact, without any means at all, simply bringing with them the honest intention to labor and the means therefor, namely, physical strength and the knowledge and skill to direct it. Of such character is a large part of our German and English as well as Scandinavian immigration, which is conceded to be of the greatest value to the development of our Far West as well as to the country at large. Any money qualification applied to these people would simply exclude the good with the bad, and, far from obtaining the results hoped for, it would be avoided and circumvented by devices such as have been employed in Austria until recently. The Austrian regulations prescribed a money qualification of 400 gulden (\$200) at the frontier for every emigrant leaving the Austro-Hungarian Empire. To evade this regulation emigrants were supplied by agents on the Austrian side of the frontier with the necessary money, which, after passing the frontier, was re-collected from them. (I simply mention this, showing the devices resorted to by people who are determined to change their condition for the better, which is the mainspring of emigration.)

The educational qualification I should consider by far superior to the money requirement, and the condition that the immigrant of the age of 18 years or over should be able to read and write in his or her own language, would undoubtedly be a salutary measure. It would probably exclude only a large proportion of the Italian, Slavonian, Polish and Irish nationalities. The English, Germans, Bohemians, Hungarians, Swiss and Scandinavians, in whose countries education is compulsory, would be admitted without trouble and we shall thus secure the exclusion of a large portion of the undesirable immigration. The purely Hungarian immigration is a good one and should not be confounded with the Slavonian.

The question would arise as to the most effective means of applying this educational test and if I may be allowed to suggest, it would appear to me advisable to charge the steam-ship companies with the duty of satisfying themselves as to the educational capabilities of their passengers. If, on arrival, passengers should be discovered to be illiterate, they would be returned, this forming a salutary incentive to proper vigilance on the part of the steam-ship companies. This I consider the only possible or practicable means of insuring the application of the test before embarkation. As I have stated before, no consular inspection with regard to these educational requirements will do any good, nor would it be practicable.

I am, dear sir, yours very respectfully,

JOHN DAY,

Editor of Logansport, Ind., Deutsche Zeitung.

Hon. W. D. OWEN,

*Chairman Committee on Immigration and Naturalization,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

IMMIGRATION AT NEW YORK.

[Extracts from the report of the Board of Emigration of the State of New York, for the calendar year ending December 31, 1889.]

Steerage and cabin passengers landed during the year.

Nationality.	Steerage passengers landed at Castle Garden.				Cabin passengers.			Total alien passengers.
	Tourists, visitors, and persons in transit.	Immigrants.			Males.	Females.	Total.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.				
Ireland	268	19,864	18,776	38,640	2,177	2,005	4,182	43,090
England	729	17,964	10,182	28,146	10,401	6,938	17,339	46,214
Wales	13	391	242	633	75	46	121	767
Scotland	142	4,182	2,094	6,276	2,923	2,073	4,996	11,415
Germany	424	39,042	28,908	67,950	4,058	3,026	7,084	75,458
France	119	3,022	1,725	4,747	1,822	1,250	3,072	7,938
Russia	129	17,580	10,272	27,852	231	88	319	28,300
Poland	1	1,950	1,059	3,009	13	6	19	3,029
Switzerland	28	4,701	2,429	7,130	406	283	689	7,847
Sweden	35	14,378	10,260	24,638	423	302	725	25,398
Norway	13	5,744	3,933	9,677	215	129	344	10,034
Belgium	21	1,403	835	2,238	211	131	342	2,601
Holland	14	3,181	2,213	5,394	545	318	863	6,271
Italy	329	20,596	7,114	27,710	614	157	771	28,810
Spain	8	76	17	93	536	187	723	824
Portugal		14	5	19	36	5	41	60
Denmark	24	4,435	2,838	7,273	319	319	638	7,935
Hungary	37	11,653	3,787	15,440	120	71	201	15,678
Austria	91	11,751	4,607	16,358	266	204	470	16,919
Bohemia	24	3,032	2,229	5,261	68	59	127	5,412
China					85		85	85
Australia		14	3	17	37	12	49	66
Turkey	5	201	53	254	42	10	52	311
Greece	1	106	2	108	34	6	40	149
All other countries	62	974	274	1,248	2,283	1,029	3,312	4,622
Total	2,518	186,254	113,857	300,111	27,950	18,654	46,640	349,233

There were also landed at Castle Garden, citizens of the United States, returning from abroad	11,751
There were also landed at the port of New York, cabin passengers, citizens of the United States, returning from abroad	59,460
Making the grand total of passengers landed at the port of New York during the year 1889	420,444

Ages of alien passengers.

	Emigrants.	Cabin passengers.
Under fifteen years	57,447	6,571
Fifteen and under forty	211,631	30,854
Forty and over	31,033	9,179
Total	300,111	46,604

Recorded destination of the alien steerage passengers.

Destination.	No.	Destination.	No.
Alabama	303	Mississippi	41
Arizona	67	Montana	1,033
Arkansas	325	Massachusetts	11,649
Connecticut	7,271	New Hampshire	171
Colorado	2,488	North Carolina	50
California	8,235	Nebraska	5,029
Delaware	243	Nevada	212
District of Columbia	330	New Jersey	14,691
Dakota	5,311	New Mexico	109
Florida	258	New York	96,901
Georgia	186	Ohio	10,807
Indiana	2,288	Oregon	1,015
Indian Territory	116	Pennsylvania	46,612
Illinois	24,574	Rhode Island	2,660
Iowa	8,324	South Carolina	105
Idaho	143	Tennessee	419
Kentucky	657	Texas	2,833
Kansas	2,313	Utah	1,429
Louisiana	649	Vermont	426
Maine	182	Virginia	231
Maryland	1,448	West Virginia	255
Michigan	12,107	Wisconsin	8,648
Missouri	4,828	Washington	1,125
Minnesota	10,667	Wyoming	346

Occupations of the alien steerage passengers.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Architects	68	Miners	3,991
Brewers	542	Machinists	1,264
Butchers	1,249	Millers	698
Barbers	638	Musicians	779
Bakers	1,335	Painters	1,271
Blacksmiths	1,646	Peddlers	5,002
Bartenders	204	Plasterers	513
Bricklayers	1,329	Porters	373
Carpenters	2,540	Potters	339
Cabinetmakers	1,102	Printers	408
Confectioners	232	Saddlers	537
Cigarmakers	852	Shoemakers	2,378
Cooks	333	Spinners	454
Coopers	437	Tailors	2,976
Farmers	16,472	Tinsmiths	604
Florists	191	Tanners	396
Gardeners	1,082	Wagonsmiths	378
Hatters	336	Weavers	920
Ironmolders	675	Waiters	609
Laborers	92,665	All other occupations	5,588
Locksmiths	636	No occupation, including women and children	143,578
Masons	2,491		

RETURNED IMMIGRANTS.

Since the passage of the act of Congress to regulate immigration, passed August 3, 1882, up to December 31, 1889, there have been 2,791 immigrants prohibited from landing at this port. During the same period there have been returned at the request of the immigrants who make personal application to the Board of Commissioners, 5,317 immigrants who admitted their inability to maintain themselves. Of the latter number the passages of 1,618 have been paid wholly or in part from the "Immigrant Fund."

The following table gives the number of immigrants returned annually to Europe since August 3, 1882:

Years.	Prohibited from land- ing under act of Aug. 3, 1882.	Passages paid wholly or in part.	Returned at charity rate.
1882	157	73	507
1883	294	114	942
1884	363	232	549
1885	322	291	559
1886	443	180	374
1887	289	218	277
1888	501	298	271
1889	422	212	220
Total.....	2, 791	1, 618	3, 699

WARD'S ISLAND IMMIGRANT HOSPITAL.

The average number of inmates at Ward's Island under the care of this board and the daily per capita expenses incurred in caring for them each month during the year 1889 was as follows:

Average daily per capita charge for maintenance of immigrants at the Ward's Island hospitals, 1889.

Month.	Average daily per capita.	Month.	Average daily per capita.
January	\$0.78	July.....	\$1.02
February	.90	August.....	.93
March	.90	September.....	*1.07
April	.86	October.....	.94
May	.86	November.....	1.02
June.....	1.02	December.....	.98

* Includes \$1,000 for water rent for one year.

Daily average for whole year, 94 cents.

Average daily number of inmates, 266.

UNITED STATES LAWS AND REGULATIONS CONCERNING ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

[Acts of 1882, Chap. 374.]

AN ACT to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful for the master of a steamship or other vessel whereon emigrant passengers, or passengers other than cabin passengers, have been taken at any port or place in a foreign country or dominion (ports and places in foreign territory contiguous to the United States excepted) to bring such vessel and passengers to any port or place in the United States unless the compartments, spaces, and accommodations hereinafter mentioned have been provided, allotted, maintained, and used for and by such passengers during the entire voyage; that is to say, in a steamship, the compartments or spaces, unobstructed by cargo, stores, or goods, shall be of sufficient dimensions to allow for each and every passenger carried or brought therein one hundred cubic feet, if the compartment or space is located on the main deck or on the first deck next below the main deck of the vessel, and one hundred and twenty cubic feet for each passenger carried or brought therein if the compartment or space is located on the second deck below the main deck of the

vessel; and it shall not be lawful to carry or bring passengers on any deck other than the decks above mentioned. And in sailing-vessels such passengers shall be carried or brought only on the deck (not being an orlop deck) that is next below the main deck of the vessel, or in a poop or deck-house constructed on the main deck; and the compartment or space, unobstructed by cargo, stores, or goods, shall be of sufficient dimensions to allow one hundred and ten cubic feet for each and every passenger brought therein. And such passengers shall not be carried or brought in any between-decks, nor in any compartment, space, poop, or deck-house, the height of which from deck to deck is less than six feet. In computing the number of such passengers carried or brought in any vessel, children under one year of age shall not be included, and two children between one and eight years of age shall be counted as one passenger; and any person brought in such vessel who shall have been, during the voyage, taken from any other vessel wrecked or in distress on the high seas, or have been picked up at sea from any boat, raft, or otherwise, shall not be included in such computation. The master of a vessel coming to a port or place in the United States in violation of either of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and if the number of passengers other than cabin passengers carried or brought in the vessel, or in any compartment, space, poop, or deck-house thereof, is greater than the number allowed to be carried or brought therein, respectively, as hereinbefore prescribed, the said master shall be fined fifty dollars for each and every passenger in excess of the proper number, and may also be imprisoned not exceeding six months.

SEC. 2. That in every such steamship or other vessel there shall be a sufficient number of berths for the proper accommodation as hereinafter provided, of all such passengers. There shall not be on any deck nor in any compartment or space occupied by such passengers more than two tiers of berths. The berths shall be properly constructed, and be separated from each other by partitions, as berths ordinarily are separated, and each berth shall be at least two feet in width and six feet in length; and the interval between the floor or lowest part of the lower tier of berths and the deck beneath them shall not be less than six inches, nor the interval between each tier of berths, and the interval between the uppermost tier and the deck above it, less than two feet six inches; and each berth shall be occupied by not more than one passenger over eight years of age; but double berths of twice the above-mentioned width may be provided, each double berth to be occupied by no more and by none other than two women, or by one woman and two children under the age of eight years, or by husband and wife, or by a man and two of his own children under the age of eight years, or by two men personally acquainted with each other. All the male passengers upwards of fourteen years of age who do not occupy berths with their wives shall be berthed in the fore part of the vessel, in a compartment divided off from the space or spaces appropriated to the other passengers by a substantial and well-secured bulkhead; and unmarried female passengers shall be berthed in a compartment separated from the spaces occupied by other passengers by a substantial and well-constructed bulkhead, the opening or communication from which to an adjoining passenger space shall be so constructed that it can be closed and secured. Families, however, shall not be separated except with their consent. Each berth shall be numbered serially, on the outside berth-board, according to the number of passengers that may lawfully occupy the berth; and the berths occupied by such passengers shall not be removed or taken down until the expiration of twelve hours from the time of entry, unless previously inspected within a shorter period. For any violation of either of the provisions of this section the master of the vessel shall be liable to a fine of five dollars for each passenger carried or brought on the vessel.

SEC. 3. That every such steamship or other vessel shall have adequate provision for affording light and air to the passenger-decks and to the compartments and spaces occupied by such passengers, and with adequate means and appliances for ventilating the said compartments and spaces. To compartments having sufficient space for fifty or more of such passengers at least two ventilators, each not less than twelve inches in diameter, shall be provided, one of which ventilators shall be inserted in the forward part of the compartment, and the other in the after part thereof, and shall be so constructed as to ventilate the compartment; and additional ventilators shall be provided for each compartment in the proportion of two ventilators for each additional fifty of such passengers carried or brought in the compartment. All ventilators shall be carried at least six feet above the uppermost deck of the vessel, and shall be of the most approved form and construction. In any steamship the ventilating apparatus provided, or any method of ventilation adapted thereon, which has been approved by the proper emigration officers at the port or place from which said vessel was cleared, shall be deemed a compliance with the foregoing provisions; and in all vessels carrying or bringing such passengers there shall be properly constructed hatchways over the compartments or spaces occupied by such passengers, which hatchways shall be properly covered with houses or booby hatches, and the combings or sills of which shall rise at least six inches above the deck; and there shall be proper

companion-ways or ladders from each hatchway leading to the compartments or spaces occupied by such passengers; and the said companion-ways or ladders shall be securely constructed, and be provided with hand-rails or strong rope, and, when the weather will permit, such passengers shall have the use of each hatchway situated over the compartments or spaces appropriated to their use; and every vessel carrying or bringing such passengers shall have a properly located and constructed caboose and cooking-range, or other cooking apparatus, the dimensions and capacity of which shall be sufficient to provide for properly cooking and preparing the food of all such passengers. In every vessel carrying or bringing such passengers there shall be at least two water-closets or privies, and an additional water-closet or privy for every one hundred male passengers, for the exclusive use of such male passengers, and an additional water-closet or privy for every fifty female passengers on board, for the exclusive use of the female passengers and young children on board. The aforesaid water-closets and privies shall be properly enclosed and located on each side of the vessel, and shall be separated from passengers' spaces by substantial and properly constructed partitions or bulkheads; and the water-closets and privies shall be kept and maintained in a serviceable and cleanly condition throughout the voyage. For any violation of either of the provisions of this section, or for any neglect to conform to the requirements thereof, the master of the vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 4. An allowance of good, wholesome, and proper food, with a reasonable quantity of fresh provisions, which food shall be equal in value to one and a half navy rations of the United States, and of fresh water, not less than four quarts per day shall be furnished each of such passengers. Three meals shall be served daily, at regular and stated hours, of which hours sufficient notice shall be given. If any such passengers shall at any time during the voyage be put on short allowance for food and water, the master of the vessel shall pay to each passenger three dollars for each and every day the passenger may have been put on short allowance, except in case of accidents, where the captain is obliged to put the passengers on short allowance. Mothers with infants and young children shall be furnished the necessary quantity of wholesome milk or condensed milk for the sustenance of the latter. Tables and seats shall be provided for the use of passengers at regular meals. And for every willful violation of any of the provisions of this section the master of the vessel shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months. The enforcement of this penalty, however, shall not affect the civil responsibility of the master and owners of the vessel to such passengers as may have suffered from any negligence, breach of contract, or default on the part of such masters and owners.

SEC. 5. That in every steam-ship or other vessel there shall be properly built and secured, or divided off from other spaces, two compartments or spaces to be used exclusively as hospitals for such passengers, one for men and the other for women. The hospitals shall be located in a space not below the deck next below the main deck of the vessel. The hospital spaces shall in no case be less than in the proportion of eighteen clear superficial feet for every fifty such passengers who are carried or brought on the vessel, and such hospitals shall be supplied with proper beds, bedding, and utensils, and be kept so supplied throughout the voyage. And every steam-ship or other vessel carrying or bringing emigrant passengers, or passengers other than cabin passengers, exceeding fifty in number, shall carry a duly-qualified and competent surgeon or medical practitioner, who shall be rated as such in the ship's articles, and who shall be provided with surgical instruments, medical comforts, and medicines proper and necessary for diseases and accidents incident to sea-voyages and for the proper medical treatment of such passengers during the voyage, and with such articles of food and nourishment as may be proper and necessary for preserving the health of infants and young children; and the services of such surgeon or medical practitioner shall be promptly given, in any case of sickness or disease, to any of the passengers, or to any infant or young child of any such passengers, who may need his services. For a violation of either of the provisions of this section the master of the vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 6. That the master of every such steam-ship or other vessel is authorized to maintain good discipline and such habits of cleanliness among such passengers as will tend to the preservation and promotion of health, and to that end he shall cause such regulations as he may adopt for such purpose to be posted up on board the vessel in a place or places accessible to such passengers, and shall keep the same so posted up during the voyage. The said master shall cause the compartments and spaces provided for, or occupied by, such passengers to be kept at all times in a clean and healthy condition, and to be, as often as may be necessary, disinfected with chloride of lime, or by some other equally efficient disinfectant. Whenever the state of the weather will permit, such passengers and their bedding shall be mustered on deck, and a clear and sufficient space on the main or upper deck of the vessel shall be set apart, and so kept, for the use and exercise of such passengers during the voyage.

For each neglect and violation of any of the provisions of this section the master of the vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 7. That neither the officers, seamen, nor other persons employed on any such steam-ship or other vessel shall visit or frequent any part of the vessel provided or assigned to the use of such passengers, except by the direction or permission of the master of such vessel first made or given for that purpose; and every officer, seaman, or other person employed on board of such vessel who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding twenty days, for each violation; and the master of such vessel who directs or permits any officer, seaman, or other person employed on board the vessel to visit or frequent any part of the vessel provided for or assigned to the use of such passengers, or the compartments or spaces occupied by such passengers, except for the purpose of doing or performing some necessary act or duty as an officer, seaman, or other person employed on board of the vessel, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and may be fined not more than one hundred dollars for each time he directs or permits the provisions of this section to be violated. A copy of this section, written or printed in the language or principal languages of the passengers on board, shall, by or under the direction of the master of the vessel, be posted in a conspicuous place on the fore-castle and in the several parts of the vessel provided and assigned for the use of such passengers and in each compartment or space occupied by such passengers, and the same shall be kept so posted during the voyage; and if the said master neglects so to do, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 8. That it shall not be lawful to take, carry, or have on board of any such steamship or other vessel any nitro glycerine, dynamite, or any other explosive article or compound, nor any vitriol or like acids, nor gunpowder, except for the ship's use, nor any article or number of articles, whether as a cargo or ballast, which, by reason of the nature or quantity or mode of storage thereof, shall, either singly or collectively, be likely to endanger the health or lives of the passengers or the safety of the vessel, and horses, cattle, or other animals taken on board of or brought in any such vessel shall not be carried on any deck below the deck on which passengers are berthed, nor in any compartment in which passengers are berthed, nor in any adjoining compartment except in a vessel built of iron, and of which the compartments are divided off by water-tight bulk-heads extending to the upper deck. For every violation of any of the provisions of this section the master of the vessel shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one year.

SEC. 9. That it shall not be lawful for the master of any such steam-ship or other vessel, not in distress, after the arrival of the vessel within any collection district of the United States, to allow any person or persons, except a pilot, officer of the customs, or health officer, agents of the vessel, and consuls, to come on board of the vessel, or to leave the vessel, until the vessel has been taken in charge by an officer of the customs, nor, after charge so taken, without leave of such officer, until all the passengers, with their baggage, have been duly landed from the vessel; and on the arrival of any such steam-ship or other vessel within any collection district of the United States, the master thereof shall deliver to the officer of customs who first comes on board the vessel and makes demands therefor a correct list, signed by the master, of all the passengers taken on board the vessel at any foreign port or place, specifying separately the names of the cabin passengers, their age, sex, calling, and the country of which they are citizens, and the number of pieces of baggage belonging to each passenger, and also the name, age, sex, calling, and native country of each emigrant passenger, or passengers other than cabin passengers, and their intended destination or location, and the number of pieces of baggage belonging to each passenger, and also the location of the compartment or space occupied by each of such passengers during the voyage; and if any such passengers died on the voyage, the said list shall specify the name, age, and cause of death of each deceased passenger; and a duplicate of the aforesaid list of passengers, verified by the oath of the master, shall, with the manifest of the cargo, be delivered by the master to the collector of customs on the entry of the vessel. For a violation of either of the provisions of this section, or for permitting or neglecting to prevent a violation thereof, the master of the vessel shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 10. That in case there shall have occurred on board any such steam-ship or other vessel any death among such passengers during the voyage, the master or consignees of the vessel shall, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the vessel within a collection district of the United States, or within twenty-four hours after the entry of the vessel, pay to the collector of customs of such district the sum of ten dollars for each and every such passenger above the age of eight years who shall have died on the voyage by natural disease; and the master or consignees of any vessel who neglect or refuse to pay such collector, within the times hereinbefore prescribed,

the sums of money aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars in addition to the sum required to be paid as aforesaid for each passenger whose death occurred on the voyage. All sums of money paid to any collector under the provisions of this section shall be by him paid into the treasury of the United States in such manner and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 11. That the collector of customs of the collection district within which, or the surveyor of the port at which, any such steam-ship or other vessel arrives shall direct an inspector or other officer of the customs to make an examination of the vessel, and to admeasure the compartments or spaces occupied by the emigrant passengers, or passengers other than cabin passengers, during the voyage; and such measurement shall be made in the manner provided by law for admeasuring vessels for tonnage, and to compare the number of such passengers found on board with the list of such passengers furnished by the master to the customs officer; and the said inspector or other officer shall make a report to the aforesaid collector or surveyor, stating the port of departure, the time of sailing, the length of the voyage, the ventilation, the number of such passengers on board the vessel, and their native country, respectively; the cubic quantity of each compartment or space and the number of berths and passengers in each space, the kind and quality of food furnished to such passengers on the voyage; the number of deaths, and the age and sex of those who died during the voyage, and of what disease; and in case there was any unusual sickness or mortality during the voyage, to report whether the same was caused by any neglect or violation of the provisions of this act, or by the want of proper care against disease by the master or owners of the vessel; and the said reports shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury at such times and in such manner as he shall direct.

SEC. 12. That the provisions of this act shall apply to every steam-ship or other vessel whereon emigrant passengers, or passengers other than cabin passengers, are taken on board at a place in the United States for conveyance to any port or place in a foreign country except foreign territory contiguous to the United States, and shall also apply to any vessel whereon such passengers are taken aboard at any port or place of the United States on the Atlantic Ocean or its tributaries for conveyance to a port or place on the Pacific Ocean or its tributaries, or vice versa, and whether the voyage of said vessel is to be continuous from port to port or such passengers are to be conveyed from port to port in part by the way of any overland route through Mexico or Central America; and the said collector of customs may direct an examination of the vessel to be made by an inspector or other officer of the customs, who shall make the examination and report whether the provisions of this act have been complied with in respect to such vessel, and the said collector is authorized to withhold the clearance of such vessel until the coming in of such report; and if the said report shall show that any of the provisions of this act have not been complied with, the collector is authorized and directed to withhold the clearance of such vessel until the said provisions are complied with; and if any such vessel leaves the aforesaid port or place without having been duly cleared by the collector of customs, the master shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year, and the vessel shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture.

SEC. 13. That the amount of the several fines and penalties imposed by any section of this act upon the master of any steam-ship or other vessel carrying or bringing emigrant passengers, or passengers other than cabin passengers, for any violation of the provisions of this act, shall be liens upon such vessel, and such vessel may be libelled therefor in any circuit or district court of the United States where such vessel shall arrive or depart.

[Acts of 1882, chap. 376.]

AN ACT to regulate immigration.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of fifty cents for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States who shall come by steam or sail vessel from a foreign port to any port within the United States. The said duty shall be paid to the collector of customs of the port to which such passenger shall come, or if there be no collector at such port, then to the collector of customs nearest thereto, by the master, owner, agent, or consignee of every such vessel, within twenty-four hours after the entry thereof into such port. The money thus collected shall be paid into the United States Treasury, and shall constitute a fund to be called the immigrant fund, and shall be used, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to defray the expense of regulating immigration under this act, and for the care of immigrants arriving in the United States, for the relief of such as are in distress, and for the general purposes and expenses of carrying this act into effect. The duty imposed by this section shall be a lien upon the vessels which shall bring

such passengers into the United States, and shall be a debt in favor of the United States against the owner or owners of such vessels; and the payment of such duty may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy: *Provided*, That no greater sum shall be expended for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, at any port, than shall have been collected at such port.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby charged with the duty of executing the provisions of this act and with supervision over the business of immigration to the United States, and for that purpose he shall have power to enter into contracts with such State commission, board, or officers as may be designated for that purpose by the governor of any State to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the ports within said State, and to provide for the support and relief of such immigrants therein landing as may fall into distress or need public aid, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by said Secretary; and it shall be the duty of such State commission, board, or officers so designated to examine into the condition of passengers arriving at the ports within such State in any ship or vessel, and for that purpose all or any of such commissioners or officers, or such other person or persons as they shall appoint, shall be authorized to go on board of and through any such ship or vessel; and if on such examination there shall be found among such passengers any convict, lunatic, idiot, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge, they shall report the same in writing to the collector of such port, and such persons shall not be permitted to land.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish such regulations and rules and issue from time to time such instructions not inconsistent with law as he shall deem best calculated to protect the United States and immigrants into the United States from fraud and loss, and for carrying out the provisions of this act and the immigration laws of the United States; and he shall prescribe all forms of bonds, entries, and other papers to be used under and in the enforcement of the various provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. That all foreign convicts except those convicted of political offenses, upon arrival, shall be sent back to the nations to which they belong and from whence they came. The Secretary of the Treasury may designate the State board of charities of any State in which such board shall exist by law, or any commission in any State, or any person or persons in any State whose duty it shall be to execute the provisions of this section without compensation. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations for the return of the aforesaid persons to the countries from whence they came, and shall furnish instructions to the board, commission, or persons charged with the execution of the provisions of this section as to the mode of procedure in respect thereto, and may change such instructions from time to time. The expense of such return of the aforesaid persons not permitted to land shall be borne by the owners of the vessels in which they came.

[Acts of 1884, chap. 121.]

AN ACT to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying trade, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SEC. 22. That until the provisions of section one, chapter three hundred and seventy-six, of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, shall be made applicable to passengers coming into the United States by land carriage, said provisions shall not apply to passengers coming by vessels employed exclusively in the trade between the ports of the United States and the ports of the Dominion of Canada or the ports of Mexico.

PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN LABORERS UNDER CONTRACT.

[Acts of 1885, chap. 164.]

AN ACT to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation, or in any way assist or encourage the importation or mi-

gration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, under contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That all contracts or agreements, express or implied, parol or special, which may hereafter be made by and between any person, company, partnership, or corporation, and any foreigner or foreigners, alien or aliens, to perform labor or service or having reference to the performance of labor or service by any person in the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, previous to the migration or importation of the person or persons whose labor or service is contracted for, into the United States, shall be utterly void and of no effect.

SEC. 3. That for every violation of any of the provisions of section one of this act the person, partnership, company, or corporation violating the same, by knowingly assisting, encouraging, or soliciting the migration or importation of any alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, to perform labor or service of any kind under contract or agreement, express or implied, parol or special, with such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, previous to becoming residents or citizens of the United States, shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of one thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered by the United States or by any person who shall first bring his action therefor, including any such alien or foreigner who may be a party to any such contract or agreement, as debts of like amount are now recovered in the circuit courts of the United States; the proceeds to be paid into the Treasury of the United States; and separate suits may be brought for each alien or foreigner being a party to such contract or agreement aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the proper district to prosecute every such suit at the expense of the United States.

SEC. 4. That the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the United States on any such vessel, and land, or permit to be landed, from any foreign port or place, any alien laborer, mechanic, or artisan who, previous to embarkation on such vessel, had entered into contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, to perform labor or service in the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such alien laborer, mechanic or artisan so brought as aforesaid, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months.

SEC. 5. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any citizen or subject of any foreign country temporarily residing in the United States, either in private or official capacity, from engaging, under contract or otherwise, persons not residents or citizens of the United States to act as private secretaries, servants, or domestics for such foreigner temporarily residing in the United States as aforesaid; nor shall this act be so construed as to prevent any person, or persons, partnership, or corporation from engaging, under contract or agreement, skilled workmen in foreign countries to perform labor in the United States in or upon any new industry not at present established in the United States: *Provided*, That skilled labor for that purpose can not be otherwise obtained; nor shall the provisions of this act apply to professional actors, artists, lecturers, or singers, nor to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family or any relative or personal friend, to migrate from any foreign country to the United States, for the purpose of settlement here.

SEC. 6. That all laws or parts of laws conflicting herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, February 26, 1885.

[Amendatory act, 1887, chap. 220.]

AN ACT to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, the Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia, approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and to provide for the enforcement thereof, be amended by adding the following:

"SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby charged with the duty of executing the provisions of this act, and for that purpose he shall have power to enter into contracts with such State commission, board, or officers as may be designated for that purpose by the governor of any State to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the ports within said State, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by said Secretary; and it shall be the duty of such State commission,

board, or officers so designated to examine into the condition of passengers arriving at the ports within such State in any ship or vessel, and for that purpose all or any of such commissioners or officers, or such other person or persons as they shall appoint, shall be authorized to go on board of and through any such ship or vessel; and if in such examination there shall be found among such passengers any person included in the prohibition in this act, they shall report the same in writing to the collector of such port, and such person shall not be permitted to land.

"SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish such regulations and rules, and issue from time to time such instructions, not inconsistent with law, as he shall deem best calculated for carrying out the provisions of this act; and he shall prescribe all forms of bonds, entries, and other papers to be used under and in the enforcement of the various provisions of this act.

"SEC. 8. That all persons included in the prohibition in this act, upon arrival, shall be sent back to the nations to which they belong and from whence they came. The Secretary of the Treasury may designate the State board of charities of any State in which such board shall exist by law, or any commission in any State, or any person or persons in any State, whose duty it shall be to execute the provisions of this section and shall be entitled to reasonable compensation therefor, to be fixed by regulation prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations for the return of the aforesaid persons to the countries from whence they came, and shall furnish instructions to the board, commission, or persons charged with the execution of the provisions of this section as to the time of procedure in respect thereto, and may change such instructions from time to time. The expense of such return of the aforesaid persons not permitted to land shall be borne by the owners of the vessels in which they came. And any vessel refusing to pay such expenses shall not thereafter be permitted to land at or clear from any port of the United States. And such expenses shall be a lien on said vessel. That the necessary expense in the execution of this act for the present fiscal year, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"SEC. 9. That all the acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

"SEC. 10. That this act shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after its passage."

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Amendment to the alien-labor law contained in the deficiency bill approved October 19 1888 (25 Stat., 566).

That the act approved February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven entitled "An act to amend an act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia," be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in case that he shall be satisfied that an immigrant has been allowed to land contrary to the prohibition of that law, to cause such immigrant within the period of one year after landing or entry, to be taken into custody and returned to the country from whence he came, at the expense of the owner of the importing vessel, or, if he entered from an adjoining country, at the expense of the person previously contracting for the services.

Regulations.

The following rules and regulations are prescribed in lieu of all others heretofore published under the foregoing acts, to wit:

EXAMINATION OF IMMIGRANTS.

ARTICLE 1. Commissioners of immigration, under the immigration act, at any port in the United States, are requested to aid collectors of customs and immigrant inspectors appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the service required by the foregoing statutes, so far as may be possible within the scope of their legitimate duties. In examining immigrants in order to discover those forbidden to land under the immigrant act, if the commissioners or their subordinates discover any imported under contract, they will turn such immigrants over to the collector or the officers acting under him.

ART. 2. On the arrival of vessels from foreign countries at the ports of the United States, they must be examined by collectors of customs, or officers acting under their direction, in order to ascertain what alien immigrants on such vessels are imported under contract contrary to the provisions of the act of February 26, 1885.

In making these examinations collectors or other proper officers should be careful to obtain the material facts in each case, and the statements of witnesses should be

carefully expressed in writing and sworn to by the deponents. When interpreters are employed, the examining officers should be especially careful to guard against erroneous interpretations; and care should be taken to distinguish between contract cases proper and cases of immigrants who are assisted by a member of their family, or relative or personal friend, to migrate to the United States for the purpose of settlement here.

RETURN OF PROHIBITED IMMIGRANTS.

ART. 3. If in any case satisfactory proof shall be obtained by a collector of the existence of a contract contrary to the act, he shall require the person or persons imported under such contract to "be sent back to the nations to which they belong, and from whence they came," at the expense of "the owners of the vessels in which they came." (Section 8, act of February 23, 1887.)

LANDING FOR EXAMINATION.

ART. 4. Whenever it shall be necessary, for the purpose of making the examination required by said section 8, to remove the immigrant passengers from the vessel to a suitable place provided for the examination, such passengers shall not be regarded as in fact *landed* within the meaning of said section 8 so long as they are undergoing the examination and are in charge of the officers whose duty it is to make such examination and the temporary removal from the vessel of all immigrant passengers who appear to belong to the prohibited class to a suitable place for the purpose of further examination shall not be considered a landing during the pendency of any question relating to such examination, or while awaiting action as provided in article 5, or during the period covered by any bond that may be given pursuant to these regulations.

ART. 5. In case doubt should arise, upon examination, as to the existence of a contract, and an offer should be made to produce additional evidence which would require further time to obtain, the immigrant may be detained under the above rule (4) until the sailing of the vessel by which he came.

If the case can not be decided in time before the sailing of said vessel, and the owners have other vessels belonging to the same line and sailing at stated intervals, further time may be given, the collector giving notice thereof to the owners of the vessel or their agent.

THE TAKING OF BONDS.

ART. 6. The collector may take from the owners of the vessel, or from any responsible friend of the immigrant, a bond in such sum as he (the collector) may deem sufficient, with surety to his satisfaction, conditioned for the prompt return of the immigrant on demand, in case it should be held that he came in under contract contrary to law, and upon the execution of such bond the immigrant may be allowed to land.

ART. 7. The bond to be used under these regulations will be substantially in the form hereto appended. And all bonds executed in pursuance of these regulations will be placed on file in the office of the proper collector, who will duly report the name of the principal or principals to the bond, the name of the immigrant, and the date and penal sum, to the Secretary of the Treasury.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

ART. 8. When alien contract laborers shall be forbidden to land, collectors shall forward to the Secretary of the Treasury a statement, on the form Catalogue No. 199, showing the various items called for in said form. This report need not be sent for any week when no contract laborers are forbidden to land.

TO REPORT OFFENDERS TO UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

ART. 9. Upon ascertaining the names of the persons, firms, or corporations who have violated the alien contract-labor laws, collectors will report the same, with their residences or places of business, to the district attorney for the proper district, with the material facts of each case, and such documents as may be pertinent.

ART. 10. Collectors of customs and immigrant inspectors, upon receiving information that immigrants have "been allowed to land contrary to the prohibition of the law," will, so far as possible, ascertain the names and addresses of all such immigrants, and the date of their arrival, and report the same, together with such facts and circumstances relating to their importation as may be obtained, to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the district attorney for the proper district.

ART. 11. Immigrant inspectors are enjoined to be diligent in giving information to parties interested as to the requirements of the law. When a violation of the law is discovered by an immigrant inspector, he will promptly report the case to the collector of customs of the proper district.

WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary.

Bond under alien contract labor law.

Know all men by these presents, That we, _____, of _____, and _____, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the sum of _____ dollars, to be paid to said United States, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly, by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this _____ day of _____, 18—.

Whereas _____ arrived in this country as a passenger on the _____, in alleged violation of the act of Congress prohibiting the importation into the United States of persons under contract to perform labor, now,

Therefore, the condition of this obligation is such that if the collector of the port of _____ shall allow the said _____ to land, pending the determination of his right to do so by the Secretary of the Treasury, the above bounden shall, in the event that the said determination by the said Secretary of the Treasury shall be against the landing of the said _____, return said _____, within ten days thereafter, to the country from whence he came; then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of—

_____. [L. S.]
_____. [L. S.]
_____. [L. S.]

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT
OF
INFORMATION RELATING TO INMATES OF PRISONS AND
ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED
STATES FROM THE CENSUS REPORTS
OF 1870 AND 1880.

COMPILED AND SUBMITTED BY THE HON. NICHOLAS FISH.

TABLE NO. 1.—INMATES OF ALMSHOUSES.

States and Territories.	1870.					1880.				
	Born in the United States.		Born abroad.		Foreign born population, per cent.	Born in the United States.		Born abroad.		Foreign born population, per cent.
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
Alabama	681	99.2	6	0.8	1	462	89	52	10	0.75
Arizona					60	3	75	1	25	40
Arkansas	490	91	48	9	1	103	98	2	2	1.5
California	354	36	637	64	37	607	38	987	62	34
Colorado	8	42	11	58	17	25	54	21	46	20
Connecticut	1,237	72.5	468	27.5	21	961	68	457	32	21
Dakota					34					38.5
Delaware	403	89	82	10.5	7	328	84.8	59	15.2	7
Dist. of Columbia	234	84	45	16	12.3	142	77	42	23	10
Florida	142	97	5	3	3	44	98	1	2	3.7
Georgia	1,777	98	39	2	1	534	97	16	3	0.7
Idaho	3	75	1	25	53.2	2	28.6	5	71	30.5
Illinois	1,254	53	1,109	47	20	1,917	52	1,767	48	20
Indiana	2,790	76	862	24	8	2,428	79.6	624	20.4	7
Iowa	542	64	311	36	17	752	64.6	413	35.4	16
Kansas	190	56.5	146	43.5	13	278	78.3	77	21.7	11
Kentucky	1,667	94	117	6	5	1,183	87	183	13	3
Louisiana	409	81	98	19	9	No returns.				6
Maine	3,188	88	443	12	8	1,268	81.4	237	15.6	9
Maryland	1,347	84	265	16	11	911	77	276	23	9
Massachusetts	5,396	93.5	381	6.5	24	2,971	66.5	1,498	33.5	24.5
Michigan	853	42	1,189	58	22	1,074	61.6	672	38.4	23.5
Minnesota	126	32	266	68	37	96	42.3	131	57.7	34
Mississippi	793	98	16	2	1	334	97	11	3	0.8
Missouri	1,415	76	439	24	13	1,012	68.6	465	31.4	9.7
Montana	8	34	15	66	38					30
Nebraska	54	59	38	41	25	60	53	53	47	21.5
Nevada	29	54	25	46	44	29	30.6	66	69.4	41
New Hampshire	1,754	82	375	18	9	1,002	83.7	196	16.3	13
New Jersey	1,669	70	721	30	21	1,526	62	936	38	19
New Mexico					7					6
New York	5,953	42	8,147	58	26	5,685	46	6,722	54	23.7
North Carolina	1,647	99	5	1	0.3	1,271	99.7	4	0.3	0.3
Ohio	2,860	78	814	22	14	5,136	73.7	1,838	26.3	12
Oregon	62	76.5	19	23.5	13	32	63	19	37	18
Pennsylvania	4,822	55	3,974	45	15	6,182	61	3,975	39	14
Rhode Island	442	70	192	30	25.5	366	70	160	30	27
South Carolina	1,994	96	77	4	1	460	88.7	59	11.3	0.8
Tennessee	1,280	96	52	4	1	1,063	93.7	73	6.3	1
Texas	177	88	25	12	8	184	88	26	12	7
Utah Territory	20	39	31	61	35					30
Vermont	1,262	71	523	29	14	537	82	118	18	12
Virginia	3,254	99	26	1	1	2,064	97.5	53	2.5	0.9
Washington	52	67	26	33	21	3	28	8	72	21
West Virginia	948	95	46	5	4	671	95	40	5	3
Wisconsin	390	35	736	65	35	400	40	618	60	30
Wyoming	10	59	7	41	38	63	67	32	33	28
	17,043	83.9	3,277	16.1	14.5	40,599	83	8,329	17	13.3

TABLE NO. 1.—INMATES OF ALMSHOUSES—RATIOS.

Native inmates of almshouses.				Inmates of almshouses, foreign born.			
1880.		1870.		1880.		1870.	
States and Territories.	Ratio, 1 to every—	States and Territories.	Ratio, 1 to every—	States and Territories.	Ratio, 1 to every—	States and Territories.	Ratio, 1 to every—
New Hampshire.	300	New Hampshire	164	South Carolina..	130	New Hampshire.	78
Delaware.....	418	Maine.....	181	Pennsylvania....	147	Vermont.....	90
Massachusetts...	450	Massachusetts..	204	Delaware.....	160	Arkansas.....	104
Maine.....	464	Vermont.....	224	New York.....	180	South Carolina..	104
Connecticut.....	512	Delaware.....	287	Alabama.....	187	Maine.....	110
Vermont.....	542	Connecticut....	342	Ohio.....	214	Pennsylvania....	137
Ohio.....	545	South Carolina..	349	Tennessee.....	228	New York.....	139
Rhode Island....	553	Rhode Island....	366	Indiana.....	231	Indiana.....	164
Florida.....	589	Virginia.....	372	New Hampshire	236	Delaware.....	182
New Jersey.....	595	New Jersey.....	429	New Jersey....	236	Michigan.....	225
Pennsylvania....	597	West Virginia..	448	Maine.....	248	Connecticut....	242
New York.....	681	Dist. of Columbia	497	Virginia.....	277	United States...	248
Virginia.....	720	Maryland.....	517	Connecticut....	286	New Jersey.....	262
Indiana.....	755	New York.....	545	United States...	288	Georgia.....	285
West Virginia...	894	Indiana.....	551	California.....	296	Rhode Island...	288
Maryland.....	935	United States...	611	Massachusetts..	296	Maryland.....	314
California.....	942	Pennsylvania....	617	Maryland.....	300	California.....	329
United States...	985	North Carolina.	648	Kentucky.....	325	Kansas.....	331
North Carolina..	1,098	Georgia.....	660	Illinois.....	330	Dist. of Columbia	361
Dist. of Columbia	1,130	Kentucky.....	754	Vermont.....	347	Tennessee.....	371
Michigan.....	1,162	Ohio.....	801	Nevada.....	398	West Virginia...	371
Nevada.....	1,262	Nevada.....	816	Dist. of Columbia	407	Ohio.....	457
Illinois.....	1,301	Tennessee.....	968	Missouri.....	454	Illinois.....	464
Kentucky.....	1,344	Arkansas.....	979	West Virginia..	456	Wisconsin.....	495
Tennessee.....	1,435	California.....	987	Rhode Island...	462	Missouri.....	506
Iowa.....	1,812	Mississippi....	1,029	Michigan.....	578	Virginia.....	529
Missouri.....	1,933	Missouri.....	1,059	Iowa.....	633	Montana.....	531
Washington.....	1,977	Michigan.....	1,073	Wisconsin.....	656	Kentucky.....	541
South Carolina..	2,147	Washington....	1,262	Georgia.....	660	Colorado.....	599
Wisconsin.....	2,275	Oregon.....	1,279	Mississippi....	837	Minnesota.....	604
Alabama.....	2,711	Florida.....	1,287	North Carolina.	935	North Carolina..	605
Georgia.....	2,868	Alabama.....	1,449	Kansas.....	1,429	Oregon.....	610
Kansas.....	3,187	Montana.....	1,577	Oregon.....	1,607	Louisiana.....	630
Mississippi....	3,361	Illinois.....	1,614	Nebraska.....	1,838	Iowa.....	658
Oregon.....	4,508	Louisiana.....	1,626	Colorado.....	1,945	Mississippi....	699
Minnesota.....	5,344	Kansas.....	1,663	Washington....	1,975	Nevada.....	752
Nebraska.....	5,916	Nebraska.....	1,708	Idaho.....	1,995	Nebraska.....	809
Colorado.....	6,181	Wisconsin.....	1,769	Minnesota.....	2,042	Massachusetts..	927
Arkansas.....	7,691	Iowa.....	1,825	Texas.....	4,407	Utah.....	990
Texas.....	8,027	Minnesota.....	2,214	Arkansas.....	5,175	Florida.....	993
Arizona.....	8,130	Idaho.....	2,371	Florida.....	9,909	Washington....	1,004
Idaho.....	11,318	Utah.....	2,804	Arizona.....	16,049	Alabama.....	1,660
Wyoming.....		Colorado.....	4,158	Utah.....		Texas.....	2,496
New Mexico.....		Texas.....	4,272	Wyoming.....		Idaho.....	7,885
Louisiana.....	(*)	Wyoming.....		Montana.....		Wyoming.....	
Dakota.....		New Mexico....		N w Mexico....		New Mexico....	
Utah.....		Dakota.....		Dakota.....		Arizona.....	
Montana.....		Arizona.....		Louisiana.....	(*)	Dakota.....	
Aggregate....	985		611		288		248

* No returns.

TABLE NO. 2.—IN PRISON JUNE 30.

States and Territories.	1870.					1880.				
	Born in the United States.		Born abroad.		Foreign - born population, per cent.	Born in the United States.		Born abroad.		Foreign - born population, per cent.
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
Alabama.....	585	98.5	8	1.5	1	1,377	98.5	21.5	1.5	.75
Arizona.....			11	100	60	32	47.8	35	52.2	40
Arkansas.....	322	89	40	4	1	745	97	22	3	1.5
California.....	668	42	906	58	37	1,470	55	1,185	45	34
Colorado.....	16	84	3	16	17	293	78	87	22	20
Connecticut.....	278	65	152	35	21	490	67	242	33	21
Dakota.....	1	33	2	67	34	40	66.6	20	33.4	38.5
Delaware.....	57	86	9	14	7	77	94	5	6	7
Dist. of Columbia.	117	82	26	18	12.3	334	87.5	47	12.5	10
Florida.....	176	98	3	2	3	249	90	26	10	3.7
Georgia.....	723	98	14	2	1	1,814	98.8	23	1.2	.7
Idaho.....	18	64	10	36	53.2	19	59.4	13	40.6	30.5
Illinois.....	1,372	76	423	24	20	2,477	74	859	26	20
Indiana.....	755	83	152	17	8	1,449	86.6	186	11.4	7
Iowa.....	287	72	110	28	17	662	81.7	149	18.3	16
Kansas.....	262	80	67	20	13	1,097	84.5	200	15.5	11
Kentucky.....	968	91	99	9	5	1,365	96	58	4	3
Louisiana.....	818	97	27	3	9	978	90.8	99	9.2	6
Maine.....	261	70	110	30	8	328	98.1	80	1.9	9
Maryland.....	967	94	68	6	11	1,074	85.2	188	14.8	9
Massachusetts.....	1,291	51	1,235	49	24	2,175	59.5	1,484	40.5	24.5
Michigan.....	679	62	416	38	22	1,393	72.5	530	27.5	23.5
Minnesota.....	73	56.5	56	43.5	37	276	64.5	152	35.5	34
Mississippi.....	421	94	28	6.8	1	1,305	98.2	24	1.8	.8
Missouri.....	1,217	75	406	25	13	1,757	85.5	298	14.5	9.7
Montana.....	14	88	2	12	38	51	66.3	26	33.7	30
Nebraska.....	44	64	25	36	25	300	79.7	77	20.3	21.5
Nevada.....	40	40	59	60	44	105	53.3	94	46.7	41
New Hampshire.....	201	75	66	25	9	216	78.8	57	21.2	13
New Jersey.....	640	59	439	41	21	1,078	67.5	521	32.5	19
New Mexico.....	21	88	3	12	7	36	88	5	12	6
New York.....	2,658	56	2,046	44	26	5,658	64.3	3,150	35.7	23.7
North Carolina.....	462	99	6	1	.3	1,615	99.8	4	.2	.3
Ohio.....	1,018	72	387	28	14	1,953	76	615	24	12
Oregon.....	67	64	37	36	13	141	61	92	39	18
Pennsylvania.....	2,532	78	699	22	15	3,586	73.4	1,300	26.6	14
Rhode Island.....	125	69.5	55	30.5	25.5	211	66	109	34	27
South Carolina.....	714	97.5	18	2.5	1	637	99.3	5	.7	.8
Tennessee.....	902	92	79	8	1	2,089	98.2	40	1.8	1
Texas.....	602	82	130	18	8	2,785	89	368	11	7
Utah.....	19	100			35	47	78.5	13	21.5	30
Vermont.....	145	75	48	25	14	205	79	56	21	12
Virginia.....	1,232	99	12	1	1	1,526	98.2	28	1.8	.9
Washington.....	8	43	11	57	21	44	54	37	46	21
West Virginia.....	175	92	16	8	4	366	92	28	8	3
Wisconsin.....	215	51	203	49	35	366	62	232	38	30
Wyoming.....	7	54	6	46	38	47	64	27	36	28
United States....	24,173	75.7	8,728	24.3	14.5	46,338	78.2	12,917	21.8	13.3

TABLE NO. 2.—IN PRISON JUNE 30—RATIOS.

Native prisoners.				Prisoners of foreign birth.			
1880.		1870.		1880.		1870.	
States and Territories.	Ratio, 1 to every—	States and Territories.	Ratio, 1 to every—	States and Territories.	Ratio, 1 to every—	States and Territories.	Ratio, 1 to every—
Delaware.....	178	Idaho.....	395	Wyoming.....	216	Arkansas.....	125
Wyoming.....	319	California.....	524	California.....	247	California.....	231
Nevada.....	348	Nevada.....	592	Nevada.....	272	Tennessee.....	244
California.....	389	Maryland.....	721	Massachusetts..	298	Massachusetts..	286
Dist. of Columbia	480	Wyoming.....	800	Texas.....	311	Oregon.....	313
Montana.....	522	Louisiana.....	813	Oregon.....	331	Nevada.....	318
Colorado.....	529	Massachusetts..	855	Utah.....	338	Mississippi.....	399
Texas.....	530	Montana.....	901	Dist. of Columbia	364	New Jersey.....	430
Massachusetts..	615	South Carolina..	976	Pennsylvania..	375	Maine.....	444
New York.....	687	Virginia.....	983	Mississippi.....	383	South Carolina..	448
Tennessee.....	730	Dist. of Columbia	986	New York.....	384	New Hampshire..	448
Arizona.....	762	Florida.....	1,038	Tennessee.....	417	Washington.....	456
Maryland.....	793	New Jersey.....	1,120	New Jersey.....	425	Texas.....	480
Mississippi.....	806	Pennsylvania..	1,175	Washington.....	427	North Carolina..	504
Kansas.....	807	Oregon.....	1,183	Maryland.....	442	Arizona.....	528
New Jersey.....	843	Kansas.....	1,206	Montana.....	457	Missouri.....	547
Georgia.....	844	New York.....	1,220	Colorado.....	457	New York.....	556
North Carolina..	864	Missouri.....	1,231	Arizona.....	458	Wyoming.....	585
Michigan.....	898	Texas.....	1,256	Georgia.....	459	Dist. of Columbia	624
Louisiana.....	905	Rhode Island..	1,295	Alabama.....	463	United States..	637
Alabama.....	906	Kentucky.....	1,299	Arkansas.....	470	Kentucky.....	640
United States..	938	Michigan.....	1,349	Florida.....	481	Michigan.....	644
Rhode Island...	959	United States..	1,364	United States..	518	Kansas.....	922
Virginia.....	975	Tennessee.....	1,373	Virginia.....	524	Connecticut.....	747
Connecticut.....	1,005	New Hampshire	1,436	Connecticut.....	537	Pennsylvania..	780
Illinois.....	1,006	Illinois.....	1,475	Louisiana.....	546	Idaho.....	788
Oregon.....	1,023	Arkansas.....	1,488	Ohio.....	642	Georgia.....	794
Pennsylvania..	1,030	Connecticut...	1,524	West Virginia..	652	Indiana.....	930
Florida.....	1,043	Georgia.....	1,622	Rhode Island..	678	Ohio.....	962
Arkansas.....	1,063	Alabama.....	1,687	Missouri.....	709	Vermont.....	982
Missouri.....	1,113	Mississippi.....	1,939	Vermont.....	731	Rhode Island...	1,007
Kentucky.....	1,164	Vermont.....	1,959	Michigan.....	733	Delaware.....	1,014
Nebraska.....	1,183	Delaware.....	2,032	Maine.....	736	West Virginia..	1,068
Idaho.....	1,191	Indiana.....	2,038	Idaho.....	767	Virginia.....	1,146
Indiana.....	1,266	Colorado.....	2,079	New Hampshire	812	Illinois.....	1,217
Washington.....	1,345	North Carolina..	2,095	Indiana.....	819	Maryland.....	1,226
New Hampshire..	1,392	Nebraska.....	2,096	North Carolina..	935	Nebraska.....	1,229
Vermont.....	1,421	Maine.....	2,214	Kentucky.....	1,026	Alabama.....	1,245
Ohio.....	1,435	Ohio.....	2,252	Illinois.....	1,028	Florida.....	1,655
South Carolina..	1,550	Washington.....	2,366	Nebraska.....	1,265	Wisconsin.....	1,795
West Virginia..	1,639	West Virginia..	2,428	South Carolina..	1,587	Iowa.....	1,860
Maine.....	1,798	Utah.....	2,951	New Mexico....	1,610	New Mexico....	1,873
Minnesota.....	1,859	Wisconsin.....	3,210	Wisconsin.....	1,747	Colorado.....	2,199
Iowa.....	2,058	Iowa.....	3,447	Iowa.....	1,749	Louisiana.....	2,289
Dakota.....	2,084	Minnesota.....	3,822	Minnesota.....	1,761	Dakota.....	2,407
Utah.....	2,339	New Mexico....	4,107	Delaware.....	1,893	Minnesota.....	2,869
Wisconsin.....	2,513	Dakota.....	9,366	Kansas.....	2,200	Montana.....	3,989
New Mexico....	3,097	Arizona.....	.....	Dakota.....	2,589	Utah.....	.....
Aggregate.....	938	.....	1,364	.....	518	.....	637

TABLE NO. 3.—INSANE.

States and Territories.	1870.					1880.				
	Born in the United States.		Born abroad.		Foreign-born population, per cent.	Born in the United States.		Born abroad.		Foreign-born population, per cent.
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
Alabama.....	536	97	19	3	1	1,475	97	46	3	.75
Arizona.....			1	100	60	9	43	12	57	40
Arkansas.....	159	99	2	1	1	776	98.5	13	1.5	1.5
California.....	408	36	738	64	37	885	35	1,618	65	34
Colorado.....	11	91	1	9	17	66	67	33	33	20
Connecticut.....	606	78	166	22	21	1,214	70	509	30	21
Dakota.....	1	33	2	67	34	33	47.2	39	52.8	38.5
Delaware.....	56	86	9	14	7	169	85	29	15	7
Dist. of Columbia.....	242	50.2	237	49.8	12.3	492	53	446	47	10
Florida.....	28	97	1	3	3	238	93	15	7	3.7
Georgia.....	622	98	12	2	1	1,662	97.8	35	2.2	.7
Idaho.....			1	100	53.2	8	50	8	50	30.5
Illinois.....	930	57	695	43	20	3,019	59	2,115	41	20
Indiana.....	1,223	82	281	18	8	2,912	98.5	618	17.5	7
Iowa.....	504	68	238	32	17	1,716	67.5	828	32.5	16
Kansas.....	90	69	41	31	13	759	75.9	241	24.1	11
Kentucky.....	1,082	87	163	13	5	2,482	89	302	11	3
Louisiana.....	324	72	127	28	9	834	83.3	168	16.7	6
Maine.....	712	89	80	11	8	1,374	89	168	11	9
Maryland.....	593	81	140	19	11	1,612	86	245	14	9
Massachusetts.....	1,807	68	855	32	24	3,343	65.3	1,784	34.7	24.5
Michigan.....	528	65	286	35	22	1,845	76	951	24	23.5
Minnesota.....	123	41	179	59	37	388	34	757	66	34
Mississippi.....	236	96	9	4	1	1,107	96.6	40	3.4	.8
Missouri.....	831	66	432	34	13	2,443	73.8	867	26.2	9.7
Montana.....	2	100			38	28	47.8	31	52.2	30
Nebraska.....	10	36	18	64	25	250	55.6	200	44.4	21.5
Nevada.....			2	100	44	15	48.4	16	51.6	41
New Hampshire.....	482	90	66	10	9	927	87.8	129	12.2	13
New Jersey.....	567	62	351	38	21	1,445	60	960	40	19
New Mexico.....	48	96	2	4	7	136	89	17	11	6
New York.....	3,207	51	3,146	49	26	7,790	55.7	6,321	44.8	23.7
North Carolina.....	775	99.5	4	.5	.3	2,023	99.8	5	.2	.3
Ohio.....	2,503	74	911	26	14	5,313	73	1,973	27	12
Oregon.....	88	72	34	28	13	264	70	114	30	18
Pennsylvania.....	2,799	72	1,096	28	15	6,164	74.3	2,140	25.7	14
Rhode Island.....	230	74	82	26	25.5	455	67	229	33	27
South Carolina.....	321	96	12	4	1	1,077	97	35	3	.8
Tennessee.....	900	97	25	3	1	2,336	97.2	68	2.8	1
Texas.....	229	85	41	15	8	1,358	87	206	13	7
Utah Territory.....	10	40	15	60	35	58	39	93	61	30
Vermont.....	616	85	105	15	14	834	83	181	17	12
Virginia.....	1,107	98	18	2	1	2,311	96	100	4	.9
Washington.....	15	66	8	34	21	68	51	67	49	21
West Virginia.....	336	90	38	10	4	886	91	96	9	3
Wisconsin.....	308	36	538	64	35	1,050	42	1,476	58	30
Wyoming.....					38	2	50	2	50	28
United States..	26,205	70.1	11,227	29.9	14.5	65,651	71.4	26,346	28.6	13.3

TABLE NO. 3.—INSANE—RATIOS.

Native insane.				Insane of foreign birth.			
1880.		1870.		1880.		1870.	
States and Territories.	Ratio 1 to every—	States and Territories.	Ratio 1 to every—	States and Territories.	Ratio 1 to every—	States and Territories.	Ratio 1 to every—
New Hampshire	324	Vermont	460	Dist. of Columbia	38	Dist. of Columbia	68
Dist. of Columbia	326	Dist. of Columbia	477	Virginia	146	California	284
Vermont	348	New Hampshire	598	California	181	Oregon	341
Massachusetts	400	Massachusetts	610	New York	191	New York	361
Connecticut	405	Connecticut	699	Kentucky	197	Kentucky	388
Maine	429	Rhode Island	704	Ohio	200	Ohio	408
Rhode Island	445	Maine	811	West Virginia	200	Massachusetts	413
New York	496	California	858	Alabama	211	New Hampshire	448
Ohio	527	Oregon	901	South Carolina	219	Vermont	449
Maryland	528	Ohio	916	Vermont	225	West Virginia	449
Oregon	546	New York	1,011	New Jersey	230	Louisiana	486
Pennsylvania	598	Pennsylvania	1,063	Mississippi	230	United States	495
New Jersey	629	Virginia	1,094	Indiana	233	Pennsylvania	497
Indiana	630	Kentucky	1,162	Washington	235	Indiana	503
Kentucky	640	Maryland	1,176	United States	242	Missouri	514
Virginia	643	Indiana	1,218	Missouri	244	Alabama	524
California	646	United States	1,258	Tennessee	245	New Jersey	538
Tennessee	653	Washington	1,262	Massachusetts	248	Maryland	595
United States	662	New Jersey	1,264	Connecticut	255	Maine	611
Michigan	676	West Virginia	1,264	Oregon	267	Washington	628
West Virginia	677	North Carolina	1,378	Pennsylvania	273	South Carolina	672
North Carolina	685	Tennessee	1,378	Wisconsin	274	Rhode Island	675
Iowa	794	Michigan	1,734	Illinois	276	Wisconsin	677
Missouri	800	New Mexico	1,796	Georgia	302	Connecticut	684
Delaware	811	Missouri	1,803	Iowa	316	Illinois	741
New Mexico	819	Alabama	1,841	Louisiana	322	North Carolina	757
Illinois	826	Georgia	1,885	Rhode Island	323	Virginia	764
Alabama	849	Iowa	1,962	Delaware	326	Tennessee	772
Wisconsin	869	Louisiana	2,052	Maryland	338	Iowa	860
Washington	872	Delaware	2,069	Maine	350	Minnesota	879
South Carolina	917	South Carolina	2,172	Minnesota	353	Georgia	927
Georgia	920	Illinois	2,177	New Hampshire	358	Michigan	937
Montana	987	Wisconsin	2,240	Montana	371	Delaware	1,014
Mississippi	1,004	Minnesota	2,268	Michigan	408	Kansas	1,180
Arkansas	1,020	Arkansas	3,015	Kansas	456	Mississippi	1,243
Louisiana	1,062	Colorado	3,024	New Mexico	473	Texas	1,522
Texas	1,087	Texas	3,302	Utah Territory	473	Nebraska	1,708
Florida	1,090	Mississippi	3,460	Nebraska	487	Utah Territory	2,046
Kansas	1,167	Kansas	3,511	Texas	556	Dakota	2,407
Minnesota	1,324	Utah Territory	5,608	Florida	660	Arkansas	2,713
Nebraska	1,419	Montana	6,308	North Carolina	748	New Mexico	2,811
Utah Territory	1,723	Florida	6,527	Arkansas	796	Florida	4,967
Colorado	2,189	Nebraska	9,224	Colorado	1,206	Arizona	5,809
Nevada	2,440	Dakota	9,366	Idaho	1,246	Colorado	6,599
Dakota	2,546	Arizona		Dakota	1,328	Idaho	7,885
Arizona	2,710	Idaho		Arizona	1,337	Nevada	9,400
Idaho	2,829	Nevada		Nevada	1,604	Montana	None.
Wyoming	7,449	Wyoming		Wyoming	2,929	Wyoming	None.
Aggregate	662		1,258		242		495

TABLE NO. 4.—BLIND.

States and Territories.	1870.					1880.				
	Born in the United States.		Born abroad.		Foreign-born population, per cent.	Born in the United States.		Born abroad.		Foreign-born population, per cent.
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
Alabama.....	596	98	15	2	1	1,382	98.75	17	1.15	.75
Arizona.....			1	100	60	13	49.8	14	50.2	40
Arkansas.....	329	99	4	1	1	961	98.9	11	1.1	1.5
California.....	114	64	65	36	37	394	61	250	39	34
Colorado.....	24	92	2	8	17	94	90	10	10	20
Connecticut.....	218	86.5	34	13.5	21	497	81	116	19	21
Dakota.....	4	80	1	20	34	37	60	26	40	38.5
Delaware.....	58	85	10	15	7	107	84	20	16	7
Dist. of Columbia.	73	93.6	5	6.4	12.3	139	85	25	15	10
Florida.....	80	91	8	9	3	196	91	19	9	3.7
Georgia.....	724	98	16	2	1	1,604	98	30	2	.7
Idaho.....	3	75	1	25	53.2	5	83.4	1	16.6	30.5
Illinois.....	780	75	262	25	20	1,978	76	637	24	20
Indiana.....	886	89.5	105	10.5	8	2,002	89.5	236	10.5	7
Iowa.....	369	79	96	21	17	997	76.1	313	23.9	16
Kansas.....	120	94	8	6	13	664	88.7	84	11.3	11
Kentucky.....	941	96	37	4	5	2,027	95.8	89	4.2	3
Louisiana.....	387	87	60	13	9	759	90	86	10	6
Maine.....	297	92	27	8	8	703	88.1	94	11.9	9
Maryland.....	368	86	59	14	11	818	86.5	128	13.5	9
Massachusetts.....	547	72	214	28	24	1,240	71.6	493	28.4	24.5
Michigan.....	295	70	123	30	22	903	70.1	386	29.9	23.5
Minnesota.....	61	59	42	41	37	239	53	209	46	34
Mississippi.....	466	98	8	2	1	1,057	98.7	14	1.3	.8
Missouri.....	779	86	125	14	13	1,996	88.4	262	11.6	9.7
Montana.....					38	11	91.7	1	8.3	30
Nebraska.....	18	82	4	18	25	161	73.3	59	26.8	21.5
Nevada.....	3	75	1	25	44	21	87.5	3	12.5	41
New Hampshire..	186	90	20	10	9	373	90.6	39	9.4	13
New Jersey.....	247	78	70	22	21	617	72	216	28	19
New Mexico.....	154	96.7	5	3.3	7	338	94.5	20	5.5	6
New York.....	1,460	66	749	34	26	3,306	66	1,707	34	23.7
North Carolina...	831	99.5	4	.5	.3	1,864	99.6	9	.4	.3
Ohio.....	1,102	81	264	19	14	2,340	80	620	20	12
Oregon.....	28	80	7	20	13	78	89.7	9	10.3	18
Pennsylvania...	1,337	76	430	24	15	2,916	75.1	968	24.9	14
Rhode Island.....	95	78.5	26	21.5	25.5	210	70	90	30	27
South Carolina....	434	96	17	4	1	1,070	97.3	30	2.7	.8
Tennessee.....	860	98	16	2	1	2,001	98.8	25	1.2	1
Texas.....	354	88	50	12	8	1,228	90	147	10	7
Utah Territory...	9	91	20	69	35	49	39	77	61	30
Vermont.....	161	85	28	15	14	379	78	107	22	12
Virginia.....	875	98	20	2	1	1,682	99	28	1	.9
Washington.....	4	80	1	20	21	40	85	7	15	21
West Virginia....	153	91	15	9	4	581	93	44	7	3
Wisconsin.....	207	51	202	49	35	810	77	269	23	30
Wyoming.....	2	100			38	2	50	2	50	28
United States..	17,043	83.9	3,277	16.1	14.5	40,599	83	8,329	17	13.3

TABLE No. 4.—BLIND—RATIOS.

Native blind.				Blind of foreign birth.			
1880.		1870.		1880.		1870.	
States and Territories.	Ratio, 1 to every—	States and Territories.	Ratio, 1 to every—	States and Territories.	Ratio, 1 to every—	States and Territories.	Ratio, 1 to every—
New Mexico.....	329	New Mexico.....	560	South Carolina..	256	South Carolina..	449
North Carolina..	747	North Carolina..	1,285	Georgia.....	352	Florida.....	620
Tennessee.....	762	Kentucky.....	1,336	Vermont.....	382	Alabama.....	664
New Hampshire..	765	Virginia.....	1,384	New Mexico....	402	Virginia.....	687
Vermont.....	768	Colorado.....	1,386	North Carolina }	415	Georgia.....	695
Kentucky.....	784	Tennessee.....	1,440	West Virginia }	415	North Carolina..	757
Arkansas.....	823	Arkansas.....	1,457	Delaware.....	473	Delaware.....	913
Maine.....	838	New Hampshire	1,552	Florida.....	521	Louisiana.....	1,030
Virginia.....	844	Dist. of Columbia	1,581	Virginia.....	524	New Mexico....	1,124
Alabama.....	906	South Carolina..	1,607	Utah.....	571	West Virginia..	1,139
Indiana.....	911	Georgia.....	1,647	Alabama.....	572	Texas.....	1,248
South Carolina..	923	Alabama.....	1,656	Pennsylvania...	607	Arkansas.....	1,256
Connecticut.....	951	Rhode Island...	1,704	Indiana.....	610	Pennsylvania...	1,268
Georgia.....	954	Louisiana.....	1,718	Maine.....	624	Tennessee.....	1,270
Rhode Island...	964	Indiana.....	1,737	Ohio.....	637	Indiana.....	1,347
Missouri.....	991	Mississippi.....	1,752	Maryland.....	646	Mississippi.....	1,398
West Virginia..	1,033	Vermont.....	1,760	Mississippi.....	657	Ohio.....	1,410
Maryland.....	1,041	Maryland.....	1,894	Kentucky.....	667	Maryland.....	1,413
Mississippi.....	1,061	Missouri.....	1,924	Louisiana.....	668	New Hampshire..	1,480
United States...	1,070	United States...	1,935	Tennessee.....	668	New York.....	1,519
Massachusetts...	1,080	Connecticut.....	1,944	Dist. of Columbia	685	Utah.....	1,535
Dist. of Columbia	1,154	Maine.....	1,946	New York.....	709	Massachusetts..	1,651
Louisiana.....	1,167	Delaware.....	1,997	Wisconsin.....	735	Oregon.....	1,657
New York.....	1,171	Massachusetts..	2,018	Texas.....	779	Vermont.....	1,684
Ohio.....	1,197	Ohio.....	2,080	United States..	802	United States...	1,698
Texas.....	1,201	Texas.....	2,136	Missouri.....	807	Rhode Island...	1,704
Illinois.....	1,261	New York.....	2,222	Rhode Island...	822	Kentucky.....	1,713
Pennsylvania...	1,266	Pennsylvania...	2,226	Iowa.....	835	Missouri.....	1,778
Delaware.....	1,281	Florida.....	2,284	Massachusetts..	899	Wisconsin.....	1,804
Florida.....	1,324	Dakota.....	2,341	Illinois.....	916	Maine.....	1,810
Kansas.....	1,334	Idaho.....	2,371	Arkansas.....	941	Illinois.....	1,966
Iowa.....	1,369	Illinois.....	2,595	Michigan.....	1,006	Iowa.....	2,132
Michigan.....	1,382	Kansas.....	2,633	New Jersey.....	1,026	Michigan.....	2,178
California.....	1,451	Iowa.....	2,681	Connecticut.....	1,120	New Jersey.....	2,699
Washington.....	1,482	West Virginia..	2,777	Arizona.....	1,146	California.....	3,228
New Jersey.....	1,483	Wyoming.....	2,802	California.....	1,171	Dist. of Columbia	3,250
Colorado.....	1,644	Oregon.....	2,832	New Hampshire..	1,187	Colorado.....	3,542
Wisconsin.....	1,736	New Jersey.....	2,903	Minnesota.....	1,282	Connecticut.....	3,342
Nevada.....	1,743	California.....	3,073	Kansas.....	1,310	Minnesota.....	3,826
Oregon.....	1,849	Michigan.....	3,105	Nebraska.....	1,651	Dakota.....	4,815
Arizona.....	1,876	Wisconsin.....	3,334	Dakota.....	1,992	Washington.....	5,020
Utah.....	2,040	Minnesota.....	457	Washington.....	2,257	Arizona.....	5,809
Minnesota.....	2,146	Washington.....	4,732	Wyoming.....	2,925	Kansas.....	6,049
Nebraska.....	2,204	Nebraska.....	5,122	Oregon.....	3,389	Nebraska.....	7,687
Dakota.....	2,253	Utah.....	6,231	Colorado.....	3,979	Idaho.....	7,885
Montana.....	2,512	Nevada.....	7,896	Nevada.....	8,551	Nevada.....	18,801
Idaho.....	4,527	Arizona.....	(*)	Idaho.....	9,974	Montana.....	(†)
Wyoming.....	7,449	Montana.....	(*)	Montana.....	11,521	Wyoming.....	(†)
Aggregate.....	1,068	.....	1,935	.....	802	.....	1,698

* No blind of native birth.

† No foreign-born blind.

TABLE No. 5.—IDIOTIC.

States and Territories.	1870.					1880.				
	Born in the United States.		Born abroad.		Foreign-born population, per cent.	Born in the United States.		Born abroad.		Foreign-born population, per cent.
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
Alabama.....	720	99.9	1	.1	1	2,217	99.75	6	.25	.75
Arizona.....					60	7	63.7	4	36.3	40
Arkansas.....	289	100			1	1,368	99.5	6	.5	1.5
California....	70	80	17	20	37	451	89	56	11	34
Colorado.....	3	100			17	73	95	4	5	20
Connecticut...	316	93	25	7	21	767	94	50	6	21
Dakota.....	3	100			34	56	70	24	30	38.5
Delaware.....	67	97	2	3	7	263	97.8	6	2.2	7
Dist. of Columbia.	47	94	3	6	12.3	97	90	10	10	10
Florida.....	100	100			3	364	98.5	5	1.5	3.7
Georgia.....	870	99.9	1	.1	1	2,426	99.7	7	.3	.7
Idaho.....	1	100			53.2	18	78.4	5	21.6	30.5
Illinois.....	1,068	86	176	14	20	3,764	90	406	10	20
Indiana.....	1,282	94	78	6	8	4,550	96.3	175	3.7	7
Iowa.....	464	87	69	13	17	2,096	90.6	218	9.4	16
Kansas.....	101	93	8	7	13	983	90.7	100	9.3	11
Kentucky.....	1,124	99	17	1	5	1,365	96	58	4	3
Louisiana.....	280	98	6	2	9	1,035	98.3	18	1.7	6
Maine.....	613	98	15	2	8	1,273	96.1	52	3.9	9
Maryland.....	349	96	13	4	11	1,287	97.6	32	2.4	9
Massachusetts...	716	92	62	8	24	1,861	91.7	170	8.3	24.5
Michigan.....	517	84	96	16	22	1,863	85.5	318	14.5	23.5
Minnesota.....	89	66	45	34	37	538	73.8	191	26.2	34
Mississippi.....	484	99.8	1	.2	1	1,577	99.9	2	.1	.8
Missouri.....	715	92	64	8	13	3,247	96.6	125	3.4	9.7
Montana.....	1	100			38	14	93.4	1	6.6	30
Nebraska.....	21	84	4	16	25	290	81.1	66	18.9	21.5
Nevada.....	1	50	1	50	44	16	89	2	11	41
New Hampshire...	313	97	12	3	9	678	96.5	25	3.5	13
New Jersey.....	399	91	37	9	21	977	92.5	79	7.5	19
New Mexico.....	42	92	4	8	7	117	96	5	4	6
New York.....	2,179	87	307	13	26	5,555	91.4	529	8.6	23.7
North Carolina...	976	100			.3	3,142	100			.3
Ohio.....	2,174	96	164	4	14	6,153	95.3	307	4.7	12
Oregon.....	49	89	6	21	13	172	95	9	5	18
Pennsylvania....	2,090	93	160	7	15	6,193	95.4	304	4.6	14
Rhode Island....	114	93	9	7	25.5	210	90	24	10	27
South Carolina...	465	100			1	1,581	99.6	7	.7	.8
Tennessee.....	1,087	99	4	1	1	3,518	99.6	15	.4	1
Texas.....	412	91	39	9	8	2,180	96	96	4	7
Utah.....	15	65	8	35	35	105	71	43	29	30
Vermont.....	299	92	26	8	14	747	93	56	7	12
Virginia.....	1,129	99.9	1	.1	1	2,787	99.7	7	.3	.9
Washington.....	4	80	1	20	21	46	93	1	7	21
West Virginia....	420	98	7	2	4	1,355	99	12	1	3
Wisconsin.....	404	72	156	28	35	1,374	77	411	23	30
Wyoming.....					38	2	100			28
United States...	22,882	92.3	1,645	6.7	14.5	72,888	94.8	4,007	5.2	13.3

TABLE No. 5.—IDIOTIC—RATIOS

Native idiotic.				Foreign-born idiotic.			
1880.		1870.		1880.		1870.	
States and Territories.	Ratio, 1 to every—	States and Territories.	Ratio, 1 to every—	States and Territories.	Ratio, 1 to every—	States and Territories.	Ratio, 1 to every—
Vermont.....	389	New Hampshire.	922	Utah	122	New Mexico	1,405
Indiana.....	403	Maine	942	Vermont	731	Texas	1,600
Tennessee	433	Vermont.....	947	Indiana.....	823	Indiana	1,813
New Hampshire.	443	West Virginia..	1,011	Wisconsin.....	986	Vermont	1,813
West Virginia..	443	Ohio	1,054	South Carolina..	1,098	Oregon	1,933
North Carolina..	444	Virginia	1,072	Kansas	1,190	Ohio	2,271
Kentucky	454	North Carolina..	1,094	Tennessee	1,113	Wisconsin	2,336
Ohio	455	Kentucky	1,118	Maine	1,132	West Virginia..	2,441
Maine	463	Tennessee	1,140	Texas	1,193	New Hampshire.	2,467
Delaware	521	Indiana	1,200	Iowa	1,200	Michigan	2,791
Virginia	534	Connecticut	1,341	Michigan.....	1,221	Illinois.....	2,927
Alabama	565	Georgia	1,348	Ohio	1,286	Iowa	2,966
Arkansas	580	Alabama	1,370	Minnesota.....	1,401	Maine.....	3,258
Pennsylvania...	596	Pennsylvania...	1,424	Illinois	1,437	United States ..	3,384
United States...	496	Rhode Island...	1,425	Nebraska.....	1,475	Pennsylvania...	3,408
Missouri.....	602	United States...	1,441	Georgia	1,509	Missouri.....	3,472
South Carolina..	624	New York.....	1,483	West Virginia..	1,522	Minnesota	3,571
Georgia	631	South Carolina..	1,500	Delaware	1,578	Kentucky.....	3,729
Connecticut	642	Massachusetts..	1,541	New Mexico....	1,610	New York	3,770
Iowa	651	Oregon	1,618	Alabama	1,622	Utah.....	3,837
Wisconsin	662	Arkansas.....	1,658	United States...	1,667	Connecticut....	4,545
Illinois	662	Mississippi	1,687	Missouri.....	1,692	Delaware	4,568
Maryland.....	662	Wisconsin	1,700	Dist. of Columbia	1,712	Tennessee	4,829
Michigan	670	Delaware	1,729	Arkansas	1,725	Washington....	5,024
Texas	677	Michigan	1,771	New Hampshire.	1,850	New Jersey....	5,106
New York	696	New Jersey	1,797	Pennsylvania...	1,933	Dist. of Columbia	5,418
Florida	713	Florida	1,827	Florida	1,982	Massachusetts..	5,698
Massachusetts..	719	Texas	1,835	Idaho.....	1,995	Kansas.....	6,049
Mississippi	724	Illinois	1,895	Virginia	2,095	Rhode Island...	6,155
Kansas	807	Maryland.....	1,998	New York.....	2,100	Maryland	6,416
Oregon	838	New Mexico....	2,053	Dakota	2,157	Nebraska	7,687
Louisiana.....	855	Missouri.....	2,096	Maryland.....	2,587	Alabama	9,962
New Jersey	930	Iowa	2,132	Connecticut	2,600	Louisiana	10,304
New Mexico....	952	Louisiana.....	2,375	Massachusetts..	2,608	Georgia	11,127
Utah	952	Dist. of Columbia	2,456	New Jersey	2,806	Mississippi.....	11,191
Minnesota.....	953	Dakota	3,122	Louisiana	3,008	California.....	12,343
Rhode Island...	964	Kansas	3,128	Rhode Island...	3,083	Virginia	13,754
Nebraska.....	1,224	Minnesota.....	3,134	Kentucky	3,084	Nevada	18,801
Idaho.....	1,257	Utah	3,738	Oregon	3,389	Arizona .....	.....
California	1,267	Nebraska	4,392	Arizona	4,012	Arkansas .....	.....
Washington	1,289	Washington	4,732	Mississippi	4,602	Colorado .....	.....
Dakota	1,489	California	5,005	California	5,229	Dakota .....	.....
Dist. of Columbia	1,645	Idaho	7,114	Colorado	9,947	Florida .....	.....
Montana.....	1,974	Colorado.....	11,088	Montana.....	11,521	Idaho .....	.....
Colorado.....	2,116	Montana	12,616	Nevada.....	12,826	Montana .....	.....
Nevada	2,288	Nevada	23,690	Washington	15,803	North Carolina..	.....
Arizona	3,484	Wyoming.....	.....	Wyoming.....	.....	South Carolina..	.....
Wyoming.....	7,449	Arizona .....	.....	North Carolina..	.....	Wyoming.....	.....
Aggregate....	596	.....	1,441	.....	1,667	.....	3,384

TABLE No. 6.--DEAF MUTES.

States and Territories.	1870.					1880.				
	Born in the United States.		Born abroad.		Foreign-born population, per cent.	Born in the United States.		Born abroad.		Foreign-born population, per cent.
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
Alabama.....	393	98	8	2	1	684	98.3	9	1.25	.75
Arizona.....					60	6	85.5	1	14.5	40
Arkansas.....	264	99.2	1	.3	1	483	98.8	6	1.2	1.5
California.....	130	92	11	8	37	306	80	76	20	34
Colorado.....	4	100			17	74	87	11	13	20
Connecticut.....	457	96	18	4	21	505	89	60	11	21
Dakota.....	4	100			34	32	50.7	31	49.3	38.5
Delaware.....	59	97	2	3	7	80	95	4	5	7
Dist. of Columbia.	126	94	8	6	12.3	162	96	7	4	10
Florida.....	48	100			3	111	94	7	6	3.7
Georgia.....	324	99.4	2	.6	1	812	99	7	1	.7
Idaho.....	1	100			53.2	5	71.4	2	28.6	30.5
Illinois.....	703	84	130	16	20	1,876	85	326	15	20
Indiana.....	824	94.5	48	5.5	8	1,669	94.6	95	5.4	7
Iowa.....	471	86	78	14	17	893	85	159	15	16
Kansas.....	110	91	11	9	13	583	89.5	68	10.5	11
Kentucky.....	711	98	12	2	5	1,248	98	27	2	3
Louisiana.....	189	96	8	4	9	505	96.4	19	3.6	6
Maine.....	289	97	10	3	8	428	94.1	27	5.9	9
Maryland.....	362	94	22	6	11	629	93.8	42	6.2	9
Massachusetts.....	461	86	77	14	24	806	82.4	172	17.6	24.5
Michigan.....	366	80	89	20	22	929	79.7	237	20.3	23.5
Minnesota.....	117	70	49	30	37	327	65.4	173	34.6	34
Mississippi.....	241	98	4	2	1	604	99.7	2	.3	.8
Missouri.....	738	93	52	7	13	1,501	94	97	6	9.7
Montana.....	3	60	2	40	38	9	100			30
Nebraska.....	51	93	4	7	25	228	79.5	59	20.5	21.5
Nevada.....	4	100			44	9	90	1	10	41
New Hampshire.....	158	93	12	7	9	201	91	20	9	13
New Jersey.....	207	90	24	10	21	456	88	71	12	19
New Mexico.....	46	96	2	4	7	66	94.3	4	5.7	6
New York.....	1,554	82	229	18	26	3,168	84	594	16	23.67
North Carolina.....	619	100			.3	1,027	99.6	5	.4	.3
Ohio.....	1,218	91	121	9	14	2,082	90.5	219	9.5	12
Oregon.....	22	96	1	4	13	87	85.3	15	14.7	18
Pennsylvania.....	1,314	92	119	8	15	2,820	91.6	259	8.4	14
Rhode Island.....	55	86	9	14	25.5	114	76	36	24	27
South Carolina.....	210	99	2	1	1	559	99.2	5	.8	.8
Tennessee.....	566	99	4	1	1	1,098	99	10	1	1
Texas.....	214	92	18	8	8	718	93.3	53	6.7	7
Utah.....	10	55.5	8	45.5	35	69	59	49	41	30
Vermont.....	137	92.5	11	7.5	14	194	92	18	8	12
Virginia.....	532	99	2	1	1	992	98.4	6	.6	.9
Washington.....	6	100			21	22	92	2	8	21
West Virginia.....	212	97	6	3	4	510	98	10	2	3
Wisconsin.....	338	74	121	26	35	810	77	269	23	30
Wyoming.....	1	50	1	50	38	10	91	1	9	28
	14,869	91.8	1,336	8.2	14.5	30,507	90.1	3,371	9.9	13.3

TABLE NO. 6.—DEAF MUTES—RATIOS.

Native deaf mutes.				Deaf mutes of foreign birth.			
1880.		1870.		1880.		1870.	
States and Territories.	Ratio, 1 to every—	States and Territories.	Ratio, 1 to every—	States and Territories.	Ratio, 1 to every—	States and Territories.	Ratio, 1 to every—
Connecticut	975	Dist. of Columbia	916	North Carolina	748	Alabama	1, 245
Dist. of Columbia	990	Connecticut	927	Utah	897	Dist. of Columbia	2, 031
Indiana	1, 099	North Carolina	1, 725	Alabama	1, 080	New Hampshire	2, 467
Wisconsin	1, 123	Kentucky	1, 768	Florida	1, 417	Iowa	2, 624
West Virginia	1, 176	Nebraska	1, 808	Wisconsin	1, 507	Mississippi	2, 797
New York	1, 222	Arkansas	1, 816	Georgia	1, 509	New Mexico	2, 810
Kentucky	1, 273	New Hampshire	1, 827	Indiana	1, 517	West Virginia	2, 848
Missouri	1, 303	Indiana	1, 867	Minnesota	1, 547	Indiana	2, 947
Pennsylvania	1, 310	New Mexico	1, 875	South Carolina	1, 587	Michigan	3, 011
Illinois	1, 329	Ohio	1, 882	Kansas	1, 618	Wisconsin	3, 012
Michigan	1, 343	Maryland	1, 926	Michigan	1, 639	Ohio	3, 078
Ohio	1, 346	Delaware	1, 964	Iowa	1, 645	Minnesota	3, 279
Maryland	1, 354	Maine	2, 000	Nebraska	1, 651	Texas	3, 467
North Carolina	1, 362	West Virginia	2, 004	Tennessee	1, 670	Wyoming	3, 513
Maine	1, 378	Missouri	2, 031	Dakota	1, 670	Maryland	3, 791
Tennessee	1, 389	Wisconsin	2, 041	Arkansas	1, 729	Utah	3, 837
United States	1, 425	Vermont	2, 068	Illinois	1, 790	Illinois	3, 963
Utah	1, 448	New York	2, 087	Ohio	1, 803	Montana	3, 989
Wyoming	1, 493	Iowa	2, 100	West Virginia	1, 826	South Carolina	4, 037
New Hampshire	1, 496	Tennessee	2, 189	Maryland	1, 971	United States	4, 167
Virginia	1, 499	United States	2, 218	United States	1, 981	Missouri	4, 274
Vermont	1, 501	Pennsylvania	2, 265	New Mexico	2, 012	Vermont	4, 286
Kansas	1, 520	Virginia	2, 277	Oregon	2, 033	Kansas	4, 399
Iowa	1, 526	Dakota	2, 341	New York	2, 039	Delaware	4, 568
Nebraska	1, 556	Minnesota	2, 384	Rhode Island	2, 055	Pennsylvania	4, 582
Minnesota	1, 569	Michigan	2, 502	Texas	2, 152	Massachusetts	4, 588
Arkansas	1, 640	Alabama	2, 511	Connecticut	2, 166	Tennessee	4, 829
Oregon	1, 658	Massachusetts	2, 611	Maine	2, 180	Maine	4, 888
Massachusetts	1, 662	California	2, 695	Missouri	2, 181	New York	4, 970
New Mexico	1, 689	Kansas	2, 872	Kentucky	2, 204	Arkansas	5, 026
Delaware	1, 714	Illinois	2, 880	Pennsylvania	2, 269	Kentucky	5, 283
Louisiana	1, 754	Rhode Island	2, 944	Vermont	2, 275	Georgia	5, 563
South Carolina	1, 767	Washington	3, 155	New Hampshire	2, 314	Rhode Island	6, 155
Rhode Island	1, 776	South Carolina	3, 321	Delaware	2, 367	Connecticut	6, 313
Alabama	1, 831	Mississippi	3, 388	Dist. of Columbia	2, 446	Virginia	6, 877
Mississippi	1, 858	New Jersey	3, 464	Virginia	2, 449	Louisiana	7, 728
California	1, 869	Louisiana	3, 518	Massachusetts	2, 578	Nebraska	7, 687
Georgia	1, 886	Texas	3, 533	Louisiana	2, 849	New Jersey	7, 872
New Jersey	1, 974	Oregon	3, 605	New Jersey	3, 122	Oregon	11, 600
Texas	2, 057	Georgia	3, 620	Colorado	3, 617	California	19, 075
Colorado	2, 088	Florida	3, 810	California	3, 852	Arizona	(*)
Florida	2, 338	Montana	4, 202	Mississippi	4, 604	Colorado	(*)
Dakota	2, 605	Wyoming	5, 605	Idaho	4, 987	Dakota	(*)
Washington	2, 692	Utah	5, 608	Wyoming	5, 850	Florida	(*)
Montana	3, 070	Nevada	5, 922	Washington	7, 901	Idaho	(*)
Arizona	4, 065	Idaho	7, 114	Arizona	16, 049	Nevada	(*)
Nevada	4, 068	Colorado	8, 315	Nevada	25, 653	North Carolina	(*)
Idaho	4, 527	Arizona	(†)	Montana	(*)	Washington	(*)
Aggregate	1, 425	Aggregate	2, 218	Aggregate	1, 981	Aggregate	4, 167

*No foreign-born deaf mutes.

†No native deaf mutes.

TABLE No. 7.—THE UNITED STATES

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	32,991,142	85.5	43,475,840	86.67
Foreign born	5,567,229	14.5	6,679,943	13.32
Aggregate	38,558,371	100	50,155,783	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	17,043	83.9	3,277	16.1	20,320	40,599	83	8,327	17	48,928
Deaf and dumb	14,869	91.8	1,336	8.2	16,205	30,507	90.1	3,371	9.9	33,878
Insane	26,205	70.1	11,227	29.9	37,432	65,651	71.4	26,346	28.6	91,997
Idiotic	22,882	92.3	1,645	6.7	24,527	72,888	94.8	4,007	5.2	76,895
In prison	24,173	75.7	8,728	24.3	32,901	46,338	78.2	12,917	21.8	59,255
Receiving support	53,939	70.3	22,798	29.7	76,737	44,106	65.8	22,961	34.2	67,067
Aggregate	159,111	76.5	49,011	23.5	208,122	300,089	79.4	77,931	20.6	378,020

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	1,935	1,698	1,068	802
Deaf and dumb	2,218	4,167	1,425	1,981
Insane	1,258	495	662	242
Idiotic	1,441	3,384	596	1,667
In prison	1,364	637	938	518
Receiving support	611	248	985	288
Aggregate	207	113	144	85

TABLE NO. 8.—ALABAMA.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	987, 030	99	1, 252, 771	99.25
Foreign born	9, 962	1	9, 734	.75
Aggregate	996, 992	100	1, 262, 505	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num-ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num-ber.
	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.		Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	596	98	15	2	611	1, 382	98.75	17	1.25	1, 399
Deaf and dumb	393	98	8	2	401	684	98.75	9	1.25	693
Insane	536	97	19	3	555	1, 475	97	46	3	1, 521
Idiotic	720	99.9	1	.1	721	2, 217	99.75	6	.25	2, 223
In prison	585	98.5	8	1.5	593	1, 377	98.5	21	1.5	1, 398
In poor-houses	681	99.2	6	.8	687	462	89	52	10	514
Aggregate	3, 511	98	57	2	3, 568	7, 597	98	151	2	7, 748

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	1, 656	664	906	572
Deaf and dumb	2, 511	1, 245	1, 831	1, 080
Insane	1, 841	524	849	211
Idiotic	1, 370	9, 962	565	1, 622
In prison	1, 687	1, 245	906	463
Receiving support	1, 449	1, 660	2, 711	187
Aggregate	281	174	164	64

TABLE NO. 9.—ARIZONA.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	3,849	40	24,391	60
Foreign born	5,809	60	16,049	40
Aggregate	9,658	100	40,440	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind			1	100	1	13	49.8	14	50.2	27
Deaf and dumb						6	85.5	1	14.5	7
Insane			1	100	1	9	43	12	57	21
Idiotic						7	63.7	4	36.3	11
In prison			11	100	11	32	47.8	35	52.2	67
In poor-houses						3	75	1	25	4
Aggregate			13	100	13	70	49	67	51	137

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind		5,809	1,876	1,146
Deaf and dumb			4,065	16,049
Insane		5,809	2,710	1,337
Idiotic			3,484	4,012
In prison		528	762	458
Receiving support			8,130	16,049

TABLE No. 10.—ARKANSAS.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	479,445	99	792,175	98.5
Foreign born	5,026	1	10,350	1.5
Aggregate	484,471	100	802,525	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1890.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	329	99	4	1	333	961	98.9	11	1.1	972
Deaf and dumb	264	99.7	1	.3	265	483	98.8	6	1.2	489
Insane	159	99	2	1	161	776	98.5	13	1.5	789
Idiotic	289	100	.....	.....	289	1,368	99.5	6	.5	1,374
In prison	322	89	40	11	362	745	97	22	3	767
Receiving support	490	91	48	9	538	103	98	2	2	105
Aggregate	1,853	95	95	5 .	1,948	4,436	98.75	60	1.25	4,496

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	1,457	1,256	823	941
Deaf and dumb	1,816	5,026	1,640	1,725
Insane	3,015	2,513	1,020	796
Idiotic	1,658	.....	580	1,725
In prison	1,488	125	1,063	470
Receiving support	979	104	7,691	5,175
Aggregate	258	52	178	172

TABLE No. 11.—CALIFORNIA.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	350,416	63	571,820	66
Foreign born	209,831	37	292,874	34
Aggregate	560,247	100	864,694	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	114	64	65	36	179	394	61	250	39	644
Deaf and dumb	130	92	11	8	141	306	80	76	20	382
Insane	408	36	738	64	1,146	885	35	1,618	65	2,503
Idiotic	70	80	17	20	87	451	89	56	11	507
In prison	668	42	906	58	1,574	1,470	55	1,185	45	2,655
In almshouses	354	36	637	64	991	607	38	987	62	1,594
Aggregate	1,744	42	2,374	58	4,118	4,113	50	4,172	50	8,285

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	3,073	3,228	1,451	1,171
Deaf and dumb	2,695	19,075	1,869	3,852
Insane	858	284	646	181
Idiotic	5,005	12,343	1,267	5,229
In prison	524	231	389	247
Receiving support	987	329	942	296
Aggregate	200	88	139	70

TABLE No. 12.—COLORADO.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born.....	33,265	83	154,537	80
Foreign born.....	6,599	17	39,790	20
Aggregate.....	39,864	100	194,327	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind.....	24	92	2	8	26	94	90	10	10	104
Deaf and dumb.....	4	100	.....	.....	4	74	87	11	13	85
Insane.....	11	91	1	9	12	66	67	33	34	99
Idiotic.....	3	100	.....	.....	3	73	95	4	5	77
In prison.....	16	84	3	16	19	293	78	87	22	380
In almshouses.....	8	42	11	58	19	25	54	21	46	46
Aggregate.....	66	79	17	21	83	625	79	166	21	791

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind.....	1,386	3,299	1,644	3,979
Deaf and dumb.....	8,315	.....	2,088	3,617
Insane.....	3,024	6,599	2,189	1,206
Idiotic.....	11,088	.....	2,116	9,947
In prison.....	2,079	2,199	529	457
Receiving support.....	4,158	599	6,181	1,945

TABLE NO. 13.—CONNECTICUT.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	423,815	79	492,708	79
Foreign born	113,639	21	129,992	21
Aggregate	537,454	100	622,700	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	218	86.5	34	13.5	252	497	81	116	19	613
Deaf and dumb	457	96	18	4	475	565	89	60	11	565
Insane	606	78	166	22	772	1,214	70	509	30	1,723
Idiotic	316	93	25	7	341	767	91	50	6	817
In prison	278	65	152	35	430	490	67	242	33	732
Receiving support	1,237	72.5	468	27.5	1,705	961	68	457	32	1,418
Aggregate	3,112	78	863	22	3,975	4,434	76	1,434	24	5,868

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	1,944	3,342	951	1,120
Deaf and dumb	927	6,313	975	2,166
Insane	699	684	405	255
Idiotic	1,341	4,545	642	2,600
In prison	1,524	747	1,005	537
Receiving support	342	242	512	286
Aggregate	136	131	111	89

TABLE No. 14.—DAKOTA.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born.....	9,366	66	83,382	61.5
Foreign born.....	4,815	34	51,795	38.5
Aggregate.....	14,181	100	135,177	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind.....	4	80	1	20	5	37	60	26	40	63
Deaf and dumb.....	4	100	.....	.....	4	32	50.7	31	49.3	63
Insane.....	1	33	2	67	3	33	47.2	39	52.8	72
Idiotic.....	3	100	.....	.....	3	56	70	24	30	80
In prison.....	1	33	2	67	3	40	66.6	20	33.4	60
Receiving support.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aggregate.....	13	72.2	5	27.8	18	198	58.5	140	41.5	338

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind.....	2,341	4,815	2,253	1,992
Deaf and dumb.....	2,341	.....	2,605	1,670
Insane.....	9,366	2,407	2,526	1,328
Idiotic.....	3,122	.....	1,489	2,157
In prison.....	9,366	2,407	2,084	2,589
Receiving support.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 15.—DELAWARE.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born.....	115, 879	93	137, 140	93
Foreign born.....	9, 136	7	9, 468	7
Aggregate.....	125, 015	100	146, 608	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind.....	58	85	10	15	68	107	84	20	16	127
Deaf and dumb.....	59	97	2	3	61	80	95	4	5	84
Insane.....	56	86	9	14	65	169	85	29	15	198
Idiotic.....	67	97	2	3	69	263	97.8	6	2.2	269
In prison.....	57	86	9	14	66	77	94	5	6	82
In almshouses.....	403	89	50	11	453	328	84.8	59	15.2	387
Aggregate.....	700	89.5	82	10.5	782	1, 024	89.3	123	10.7	1, 147

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind.....	1, 997	913	1, 281	473
Deaf and dumb.....	1, 964	4, 568	1, 714	2, 367
Insane.....	2, 069	1, 014	811	326
Idiotic.....	1, 729	4, 568	521	1, 578
In prison.....	2, 032	1, 014	178	1, 893
Receiving support.....	287	182	418	160
Aggregate.....	165	111	133	78

TABLE NO. 16.—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born.....	115,446	87.1	160,502	90
Foreign born	16,254	12.3	17,122	10
Aggregate	131,700	100	177,624	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	73	93.6	5	6.4	78	139	85	25	15	164
Deaf and dumb	126	94	8	6	134	162	96	7	4	169
Insane	242	50.2	237	49.8	479	492	53	446	47	938
Idiotic	47	94	3	6	50	97	90	10	10	107
In prison	117	82	26	18	143	334	87.5	47	12.5	381
Receiving support	234	84	45	16	279	142	77	42	23	184
Aggregate	839	72	324	28	1,163	1,366	70	577	30	1,943

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	1,581	3,250	1,154	685
Deaf and dumb	916	2,031	990	2,446
Insane	477	68	326	38
Idiotic	2,456	5,418	1,645	1,712
In prison	986	624	480	364
Receiving support	497	361	1,130	407

TABLE No. 17.—FLORIDA.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	182,781	97	259,584	96.3
Foreign born	4,967	3	9,909	8.7
Aggregate	187,748	100	269,493	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total number.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total number.
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
Blind	80	91	8	9	88	196	91	19	9	215
Deaf and dumb	48	100	.....	.....	48	111	94	7	6	118
Insane	28	97	1	3	29	238	93	15	7	253
Idiotic	100	100	.....	.....	100	364	98.5	5	1.5	369
In prison	176	98	3	2	179	249	90	26	10	275
Receiving support	142	97	5	3	147	44	98	1	2	45
Aggregate	574	97	17	3	591	1,202	94	73	6	1,275

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	2,284	620	1,324	521
Deaf and dumb	3,810	.....	2,338	1,417
Insane	6,527	4,967	1,090	660
Idiotic	1,827	.....	713	1,982
In prison	1,038	1,655	1,043	481
Receiving support	1,281	993	589	9,909
Aggregate	318	292	233	119

TABLE NO. 18.—GEORGIA.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	1, 172, 982	99	1, 531, 616	99.3
Foreign born	11, 127	1	10, 564	.7
Aggregate	1, 184, 109	100	1, 542, 180	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	724	98	16	2	740	1, 604	98	30	2	1, 634
Deaf and dumb	324	99.4	2	.6	326	812	99	7	1	819
Insane	622	98	12	2	634	1, 662	97.8	35	2.2	1, 697
Idiotic	870	99.9	1	.1	871	2, 426	99.7	7	.3	2, 433
In prison	823	98	14	2	737	1, 814	98.8	23	1.2	1, 837
In almshouses	1, 777	98	39	2	1, 816	534	97	16	3	550
Aggregate	5, 040	98	84	2	5, 124	8, 852	98.7	118	1.3	8, 970

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	1, 647	695	954	352
Deaf and dumb	3, 620	5, 563	1, 886	1, 509
Insane	1, 885	927	921	302
Idiotic	1, 348	11, 127	631	1, 509
In prison	1, 622	794	844	459
Receiving support	660	285	2, 868	660
Aggregate	232	132	173	89

TABLE No. 19.—IDAHO.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born.....	7,114	46.8	22,636	69.5
Foreign born.....	7,885	53.2	9,974	30.5
Aggregate.....	14,999	100	32,610	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind.....	3	75	1	25	4	5	83.4	1	16.6	6
Deaf and dumb.....	1	100	.....	.....	1	5	71.4	2	28.6	7
Insane.....	.....	.....	1	100	1	8	50	8	50	16
Idiotic.....	1	100	.....	.....	1	18	78.4	5	21.6	23
In prison.....	18	64	10	36	28	19	59.4	13	40.6	32
Receiving support.....	3	75	1	25	4	2	28.6	5	71.4	7
Aggregate.....	26	66	13	33	39	57	62.7	34	37.3	91

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals and, paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind.....	2,371	7,885	4,527	9,974
Deaf and dumb.....	7,114	.....	4,527	4,987
Insane.....	.....	7,885	2,829	1,246
Idiotic.....	7,114	.....	1,257	1,995
In prison.....	395	788	1,191	767
Receiving support.....	2,371	7,885	11,318	1,995

TABLE NO. 20.—ILLINOIS.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	2, 024, 693	80	2, 494, 295	80
Foreign born	515, 198	20	583, 576	20
Aggregate	2, 539, 891	100	3, 077, 871	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	780	75	262	25	1, 042	1, 978	76	637	24	2, 615
Deaf and dumb	703	84	130	16	833	1, 876	85	326	15	2, 202
Insane	930	57	695	43	1, 625	3, 019	59	2, 115	41	5, 134
Idiotic	1, 068	86	176	14	1, 244	3, 764	90	406	10	4, 170
In prison	1, 372	76	423	24	1, 795	2, 477	74	859	26	3, 336
Receiving support	1, 254	53	1, 109	47	2, 363	1, 917	52	1, 767	48	3, 684
Aggregate	6, 107	69	2, 795	31	8, 902	15, 031	71.5	6, 110	28.5	21, 141

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	2, 595	1, 966	1, 261	916
Deaf and dumb	2, 880	3, 963	1, 329	1, 790
Insane	2, 177	741	826	275
Idiotic	1, 895	2, 927	662	1, 437
In prison	1, 475	1, 217	1, 006	1, 028
Receiving support	1, 614	464	1, 301	330
Aggregate	331	184	165	95

TABLE NO. 21.—INDIANA.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born.....	1, 539, 163	92	1, 835, 123	93
Foreign born.....	141, 474	8	144, 178	7
Aggregate.....	1, 680, 637	100	1, 978, 301	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind.....	886	89.5	105	10.5	991	2, 002	89.5	236	10.5	2, 238
Deaf and dumb.....	824	94.5	48	5.5	872	1, 669	94.6	95	5.4	1, 764
Insane.....	1, 223	82	281	18	1, 504	2, 912	82.5	618	17.5	3, 530
Idiotic.....	1, 282	94	78	6	1, 360	4, 550	96.3	175	3.7	4, 725
In prison.....	755	83	152	17	907	1, 449	88.6	186	11.4	1, 635
Receiving support.....	2, 790	76	862	24	3, 652	2, 428	79.6	624	20.4	3, 052
Aggregate.....	7, 760	84	1, 526	16	9, 286	15, 010	88.6	1, 934	11.4	16, 944

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind.....	1, 737	1, 347	911	610
Deaf and dumb.....	1, 867	2, 947	1, 099	1, 517
Insane.....	1, 258	503	630	233
Idiotic.....	1, 200	1, 813	403	823
In prison.....	2, 038	930	1, 266	819
Receiving support.....	551	164	755	231
Aggregate.....	196	92	122	74

TABLE NO. 22.—IOWA.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	989,328	83	1,362,965	84
Foreign born	204,692	17	261,650	16
Aggregate	1,194,020	100	1,624,615	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	369	79	96	21	465	997	76.1	313	23.9	1,310
Deaf and dumb	471	86	78	14	549	893	85	159	15	1,052
Insane	504	68	238	32	742	1,716	67.5	828	32.5	2,544
Idiotic	464	87	69	13	533	2,096	90.6	218	9.4	2,314
In prison	287	72	110	28	397	662	81.7	149	18.3	811
Receiving support	542	64	311	36	853	752	64.6	413	35.4	1,165
Aggregate	2,637	75	902	25	3,539	7,116	77.5	2,080	22.5	9,196

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	2,681	2,132	1,369	835
Deaf and dumb	2,100	2,624	1,526	1,645
Insane	1,962	860	794	316
Idiotic	2,132	2,966	651	1,200
In prison	3,447	1,860	2,058	1,749
Receiving support	1,825	658	1,812	633

TABLE NO. 23.—KANSAS.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	316,007	87	886,010	89
Foreign born	48,392	13	110,086	11
Aggregate	364,398	100	996,096	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign, born with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	120	94	8	6	128	664	88.7	84	11.3	748
Deaf and dumb	110	91	11	9	121	583	89.5	68	10.5	651
Insane	90	69	41	31	131	759	75.9	241	24.1	1,000
Idiotic	101	93	8	7	109	983	90.7	100	9.3	1,083
In prison	262	80	67	20	329	1,097	84.5	200	15.5	1,297
Receiving support	190	56.5	146	43.5	336	278	78.3	77	21.7	335
Aggregate	873	76	281	24	1,154	4,364	85	770	15	5,134

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	2,633	6,049	1,334	1,310
Deaf and dumb	2,872	4,399	1,520	1,618
Insane	3,511	1,189	1,167	456
Idiotic	3,128	6,049	901	1,100
In prison	1,206	722	807	2,200
Receiving support	1,663	331	3,187	1,429
Aggregate	362	172	203	143

TABLE No. 24.—KENTUCKY.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born.....	1,257,613	95	1,589,173	97
Foreign born.....	63,398	5	59,517	3
Aggregate.....	1,321,011	100	1,648,690	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind.....	941	96	37	4	978	2,027	95.8	89	4.2	2,116
Deaf and dumb.....	711	98	12	2	723	1,248	98	27	2	1,275
Insane.....	1,082	87	163	13	1,245	2,482	89	302	11	2,784
Idiotic.....	1,124	99	17	1	1,141	3,495	99.5	18	.5	3,513
In prison.....	968	91	99	9	1,067	1,365	96	58	4	1,423
Receiving support.....	1,667	94	117	6	1,784	1,183	87	183	13	1,366
Aggregate.....	6,493	94	445	6	6,938	11,800	94.6	677	5.4	12,477

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind.....	1,336	1,713	784	667
Deaf and dumb.....	1,768	5,283	1,273	2,204
Insane.....	1,162	388	640	197
Idiotic.....	1,118	3,729	454	3,084
In prison.....	1,299	640	1,164	1,026
Receiving support.....	754	541	1,344	325
Aggregate.....	193	142	134	87

TABLE No. 25—LOUISIANA.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Percent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	665,088	91	885,800	94
Foreign born	61,827	9	54,146	6
Aggregate	726,915	100	939,946	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	387	87	60	13	447	759	90	86	10	845
Deaf and dumb	189	96	8	4	197	505	96.4	19	3.6	524
Insane	324	72	127	28	451	834	83.3	168	16.7	1,002
Idiotic	280	98	6	2	286	1,035	98.3	18	1.7	1,053
In prison	818	97	27	3	845	978	90.8	99	9.2	1,077
Receiving support	409	81	98	19	507	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Aggregate	2,407	88	326	12	2,733	4,111	91.4	390	8.6	4,501

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	1,718	1,030	1,167	667
Deaf and dumb	3,518	7,728	1,754	2,849
Insane	2,052	486	1,062	328
Idiotic	2,375	10,304	855	3,006
In prison	813	2,289	905	542
Receiving support	1,626	630	(*)	(*)
Aggregate	276	189	215	138

* No returns.

TABLE NO. 26—MAINE.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	578,034	92	590,053	91
Foreign born	48,881	8	58,883	9
Aggregate.....	626,915	100	648,936	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	297	92	27	8	324	703	88.1	94	11.9	797
Deaf and dumb	289	97	10	3	299	428	94.1	27	5.9	455
Insane.....	712	89	80	11	792	1,374	89	168	11	1,542
Idiotic.....	613	98	15	2	628	1,273	96.1	52	3.9	1,325
In prison	261	70	110	30	371	328	98.1	80	1.9	408
Receiving support.....	3,188	88	443	12	3,631	1,268	84.4	237	15.6	1,505
Aggregate.....	5,360	89	685	11	6,045	5,374	89.1	658	10.9	6,032

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	1,946	1,810	838	624
Deaf and dumb	2,000	4,888	1,378	2,180
Insane.....	811	611	429	350
Idiotic.....	942	3,258	463	1,132
In prison	2,214	444	1,798	736
Receiving support.....	181	110	464	248
Aggregate.....	107	71	109	89

TABLE No. 27—MARYLAND.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	697,482	89	852,137	91
Foreign born	83,412	11	82,806	9
Aggregate.....	780,894	100	934,943	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	368	86	59	14	427	818	86.5	128	13.5	946
Deaf and dumb	362	94	22	6	384	629	93.8	42	6.2	671
Insane.....	593	81	140	19	733	1,612	86	245	14	1,857
Idiotic.....	349	96	13	4	362	1,287	97.6	32	2.4	1,319
In prison	967	94	68	6	1,035	1,074	85.2	188	14.8	1,262
Receiving support.....	1,347	84	265	16	1,612	911	77	276	23	1,187
Aggregate.....	3,986	88	567	12	4,553	6,331	87.5	911	12.5	7,242

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	1,894	1,413	1,041	646
Deaf and dumb.....	1,926	3,791	1,354	1,971
Insane.....	1,176	595	528	338
Idiotic.....	1,998	6,416	662	2,587
In prison	721	1,226	793	440
Receiving support.....	517	314	935	300
Aggregate.....	174	147	134	90

TABLE NO. 28—MASSACHUSETTS.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	1, 104, 032	76	1, 339, 594	75. 5
Foreign born	353, 319	24	443, 491	24. 5
Aggregate	1, 457, 351	100	1, 783, 085	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	547	72	214	28	761	1, 240	71. 6	493	28. 4	1, 733
Deaf and dumb	461	86	77	14	538	806	82. 4	172	17. 6	978
Insane	1, 807	68	855	32	2, 662	3, 343	69. 3	1, 784	34. 7	5, 127
Idiotic	716	92	62	8	778	1, 861	91. 7	170	8. 3	2, 031
In prison	1, 291	51	1, 235	49	2, 526	2, 175	59. 5	1, 484	40. 5	3, 669
Receiving support	5, 396	93. 5	381	6. 5	5, 777	2, 971	66. 5	1, 498	33. 5	4, 469
Aggregate	10, 218	78	2, 824	22	13, 042	12, 396	69	5, 601	31	17, 997

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	2, 018	1, 651	1, 080	899
Deaf and dumb	2, 611	5, 698	1, 662	2, 578
Insane	610	413	400	248
Idiotic	1, 541	5, 698	719	2, 608
In prison	855	286	615	298
Receiving support	204	927	450	296
Aggregate	108	125	107	79

TABLE No. 29.—MICHIGAN.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	916,049	78	1,248,429	76.5
Foreign born	268,010	22	388,508	23.5
Aggregate.....	1,184,059	100	1,636,937	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	295	70	123	30	418	903	70.1	386	29.9	1,289
Deaf and dumb	366	80	89	20	455	929	79.7	237	20.3	1,166
Insane	528	65	286	35	814	1,845	76	951	24	2,796
Idiotic	517	84	96	16	613	1,863	85.5	318	14.5	2,181
In prison	679	62	416	38	1,095	1,393	72.5	530	27.5	1,923
Receiving support.....	853	42	1,189	58	2,042	1,074	61.6	672	38.4	1,746
Aggregate.....	3,238	60	2,199	40	5,437	8,007	72.2	3,094	27.8	11,101

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	3,105	2,178	1,382	1,006
Deaf and dumb	2,502	3,011	1,343	1,639
Insane	1,734	937	676	408
Idiotic	1,771	2,791	670	1,221
In prison	1,349	644	896	733
Receiving support.....	1,073	225	1,162	578

TABLE NO. 30.—MINNESOTA.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	279,009	63	513,097	66
Foreign born	160,697	37	267,676	34
Aggregate.....	439,706	100	780,773	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	61	59	42	41	103	239	53.7	209	46.3	448
Deaf and dumb.....	117	70	49	30	166	327	65.4	173	34.6	500
Insane.....	123	41	179	59	302	388	34	757	66	1,145
Idiotic.....	89	66	45	34	134	538	73.8	191	26.2	729
In prison	73	56.5	56	43.5	129	276	64.5	152	35.5	428
Receiving support.....	126	32	266	68	392	96	42.3	131	57.7	227
Aggregate.....	589	48	637	52	1,226	1,864	53	1,613	47	3,477

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	4,573	3,826	2,146	1,282
Deaf and dumb.....	2,384	3,279	1,569	1,547
Insane.....	2,268	879	1,324	353
Idiotic.....	3,134	3,571	953	1,401
In prison	3,822	2,869	1,859	1,761
Receiving support.....	2,214	604	5,344	2,042
Aggregate.....	473	252	275	165

TABLE NO. 31.—MISSISSIPPI

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	816, 731	99	1, 122, 388	99. 2
Foreign born	11, 191	1	9, 209	. 8
Aggregate	827, 922	100	1, 131, 597	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	466	98	8	2	474	1, 057	99. 7	14	1. 3	1, 071
Deaf and dumb	241	98	4	2	245	604	99. 7	2	. 3	606
Insane	236	96	9	4	245	1, 107	96. 6	40	3. 4	1, 147
Idiotic	484	99. 8	1	. 2	485	1, 577	99. 9	2	. 1	1, 597
In prison	421	94	28	6	449	1, 305	98. 2	24	1. 8	1, 329
Receiving support	793	98	16	2	809	334	97	11	3	345
Aggregate	2, 641	98	66	2	2, 707	5, 984	98. 5	93	1. 5	6, 077

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	1, 752	1, 398	1, 061	657
Deaf and dumb	3, 388	2, 797	1, 858	4, 604
Insane	3, 460	1, 243	1, 004	230
Idiotic	1, 687	11, 191	724	4, 602
In prison	1, 939	399	806	383
Receiving support	1, 029	699	3, 361	837
Aggregate	308	169	189	99

TABLE No. 32.—MISSOURI.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born.....	1,499,028	87	1,956,802	90.3
Foreign born	222,267	13	211,578	9.7
Aggregate.....	1,721,295	100	2,168,380	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	779	86	125	14	904	1,996	88.4	262	11.6	2,258
Deaf and dumb	738	93	52	7	790	1,501	94	97	6	1,598
Insane.....	831	66	432	34	1,263	2,443	75.8	867	26.2	3,310
Idiotic.....	715	92	64	8	779	3,247	96.6	125	3.4	3,372
In prison	1,217	75	406	25	1,623	1,757	85.5	298	14.5	2,055
Receiving support.....	1,415	76	439	24	1,854	1,012	68.6	465	31.4	1,477
Aggregate.....	5,695	79	1,518	21	7,213	11,956	85	2,114	15	14,070

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	1,924	1,778	991	807
Deaf and dumb	2,031	4,274	1,303	2,181
Insane.....	1,803	514	800	244
Idiotic	2,096	3,472	602	1,692
In prison	1,231	547	1,113	709
Receiving support	1,059	506	1,933	454
Aggregate.....	263	146	163	100

TABLE No. 33—MONTANA.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	12, 616	62	27, 638	70
Foreign born	7, 979	38	11, 521	30
Aggregate	20, 595	100	39, 159	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind						11	91.7	1	8.3	12
Deaf and dumb	3	60	2	40	5	9	100			9
Insane	2	100			2	28	47.8	31	52.2	59
Idiotic	1	100			1	14	93.4	1	6.6	15
In prison	14	88	2	12	16	51	66.3	26	33.7	77
Receiving support	8	34	15	66	23					
Aggregate	28	59	19	41	47	113	65.7	59	34.3	172

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind			2, 512	11, 521
Deaf and dumb	4, 202	3, 989	3, 070	
Insane	6, 308		987	371
Idiotic	12, 616		1, 974	11, 521
In prison	901	3, 989	522	442
Receiving support	1, 577	531		

TABLE No. 34.—NEBRASKA.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	92,245	75	354,988	78.5
Foreign born	30,748	25	97,414	21.5
Aggregate	122,993	100	452,402	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	18	82	4	18	22	161	73.2	59	26.8	220
Deaf and dumb	51	93	4	7	55	228	79.5	59	20.5	287
Insane	10	36	18	64	28	250	55.6	200	44.4	450
Idiotic	21	84	4	16	25	290	81.1	66	18.9	356
In prison	44	64	25	36	69	300	79.7	77	20.3	377
Receiving support	54	59	38	41	92	60	53	53	47	113
Aggregate	198	68	93	32	291	1,289	71.5	514	28.5	1,803

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	5,122	7,687	2,204	1,651
Deaf and dumb	1,808	7,687	1,556	1,651
Insane	9,224	1,708	1,419	487
Idiotic	4,392	7,687	1,224	1,475
In prison	2,096	1,229	1,183	1,265
Receiving support	1,708	809	5,916	1,838
Aggregate	465	330	275	189

TABLE No. 35.—NEVADA.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born.....	23,690	56	36,613	59
Foreign born.....	18,801	44	25,653	41
Aggregate.....	42,491	100	62,266	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	3	75	1	25	4	21	87.5	3	12.5	24
Deaf and dumb.....	4	100	.....	.....	4	9	90	1	10	10
Insane.....	.....	.....	2	100	2	15	48.4	16	51.6	31
Idiotic.....	1	50	1	50	2	16	89	2	11	18
In prison.....	40	40	59	60	99	105	53.3	94	46.7	199
Receiving support.....	29	54	25	46	54	29	30.6	66	69.4	95
Aggregate.....	77	47	88	53	165	195	51.8	182	48.2	377

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	7,896	18,801	1,743	8,551
Deaf and dumb.....	5,932	.....	4,068	25,653
Insane.....	.....	9,400	2,440	1,604
Idiotic.....	23,690	18,801	2,288	12,826
In prison.....	592	318	348	272
Receiving support.....	816	752	1,262	398
Aggregate.....	307	213	187	140

TABLE No. 36.—NEW HAMPSHIRE.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	288,689	91	300,697	87
Foreign born	29,611	9	46,294	13
Aggregate.....	318,300	100	346,991	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	186	90	20	10	206	373	90.6	39	9.4	412
Deaf and dumb.....	158	93	12	7	170	201	91	20	9	221
Insane.....	482	90	66	10	548	927	87.8	129	12.2	1,056
Idiotic.....	313	97	12	3	325	678	96.5	25	3.5	703
In prison	201	75	66	25	267	216	78.8	57	21.2	273
Receiving support.....	1,754	82	375	18	2,129	1,002	83.7	196	16.3	1,198
Aggregate.....	3,094	85	551	15	3,645	3,397	88	466	12	4,863

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	1,551	1,480	765	1,187
Deaf and dumb.....	1,827	2,467	1,496	2,314
Insane.....	598	448	324	358
Idiotic.....	922	2,467	443	1,850
In prison	1,436	448	1,392	812
Receiving support.....	164	78	300	236
Aggregate.....	93	53	88	99

TABLE NO. 37.—NEW JERSEY.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born.....	717, 153	79	909, 416	81
Foreign born.....	188, 943	21	221, 700	19
Aggregate.....	906, 096	100	1, 131, 116	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total number.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total number.
	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.		Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	
Blind.....	247	78	70	22	317	613	72	216	28	829
Deaf and dumb.....	207	90	24	10	231	456	88	71	12	527
Insane.....	567	62	351	38	918	1, 445	60	960	40	2, 405
Idiotic.....	399	91	27	9	436	977	92. 5	79	7. 5	1, 056
In prison.....	640	59	439	41	1, 079	1, 078	67. 5	521	32. 5	1, 599
Receiving support.....	1, 669	70	721	30	2, 390	1, 526	62	936	38	2, 462
Aggregate.....	3, 729	69	1, 642	31	5, 371	6, 095	69	2, 783	31	8, 878

III—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind.....	2, 903	2, 699	1, 483	1, 026
Deaf and dumb.....	3, 464	7, 872	1, 974	3, 122
Insane.....	1, 264	538	629	230
Idiotic.....	1, 797	5, 106	930	2, 806
In prison.....	1, 120	430	843	425
Receiving support.....	429	262	595	236
Aggregate.....	192	115	149	79

TABLE No. 38.—NEW MEXICO.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	86,254	93	111,514	94
Foreign born	5,620	7	8,051	6
Aggregate	91,874	100	119,565	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	154	96.7	5	3.3	159	338	94.5	20	5.5	358
Deaf and dumb	46	96	2	4	48	66	94.3	4	5.7	70
Insane	48	96	2	4	50	136	89	17	11	153
Idiotic	42	92	4	8	46	117	96	5	4	122
In prison	21	88	3	12	24	36	88	5	12	41
Receiving support										
Aggregate	311	95	16	5	327	693	94	51	6	744

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	560	1,124	329	402
Deaf and dumb	1,875	2,810	1,689	2,012
Insane	1,796	2,810	819	473
Idiotic	2,053	1,405	952	1,610
In prison	4,107	1,873	3,097	1,610
Receiving support				
Aggregate	277	351	160	157

TABLE No. 39.—NEW YORK.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	3,244,406	74	3,871,492	76.33
Foreign born	1,138,353	26	1,211,379	23.67
Aggregate.....	4,382,759	100	5,082,871	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	1,460	66	719	34	2,209	3,306	66	1,707	34	5,013
Deaf and dumb	1,554	82	229	18	1,783	3,168	84	594	16	3,762
Insane	3,207	51	3,146	49	6,353	7,790	55.2	6,321	44.8	14,111
Idiotic	2,179	87	307	13	2,486	5,555	91.4	529	8.6	6,084
In prison	2,658	56	2,046	44	4,704	5,658	64.3	3,150	35.7	8,808
Receiving support.....	5,953	42	8,147	58	14,100	5,685	46	6,722	54	12,407
Aggregate.....	17,011	53	14,624	47	31,635	31,162	63	19,023	37	50,185

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	2,222	1,519	1,171	709
Deaf and dumb	2,087	4,970	1,222	2,039
Insane	1,011	361	496	191
Idiotic	1,483	3,770	696	2,100
In prison	1,220	556	687	384
Receiving support.....	545	139	681	180
Aggregate.....	190	77	124	63

TABLE NO. 40.—NORTH CAROLINA.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	1, 068, 332	99.7	1, 396, 008	99.7
Foreign born	3, 029	.3	3, 742	.3
Aggregate	1, 071, 361	100	1, 399, 750	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, ~~and~~ percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	831	99.5	4	.5	835	1, 864	99.6	9	.4	1, 873
Deaf and dumb	619	100	.....	.....	619	1, 027	99.6	5	.4	1, 032
Insane	775	99.5	4	.5	779	2, 023	99.8	5	.2	2, 028
Idiotic	976	100	.....	.....	976	3, 142	100	.....	.....	3, 142
In prison	462	99	6	1	468	1, 615	99.8	4	.2	1, 619
Receiving support	1, 647	99	5	1	1, 652	1, 271	99.7	4	.3	1, 275
Aggregate	5, 310	99.6	19	.4	5, 329	10, 942	99.8	27	.2	10, 969

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	1, 285	757	747	415
Deaf and dumb	1, 725	.....	1, 362	748
Insane	1, 378	757	685	748
Idiotic	1, 094	.....	444	.....
In prison	2, 095	504	864	935
Receiving support	648	605	1, 698	935
Aggregate	201	159	127	138

TABLE No. 41.—OHIO.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born.....	2, 292, 767	86	2, 803, 119	88
Foreign born.....	372, 493	14	394, 943	12
Aggregate.....	2, 665, 260	100	3, 198, 062	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind.....	1, 102	81	264	19	1, 366	2, 340	80	620	20	2, 960
Deaf and dumb.....	1, 218	91	121	9	1, 339	2, 082	90.5	219	9.5	2, 301
Insane.....	2, 503	74	911	26	3, 414	5, 313	73	1, 973	27	7, 286
Idiotic.....	2, 174	96	164	4	2, 338	6, 153	95.3	307	4.7	6, 460
In prison.....	1, 018	72	387	28	1, 405	1, 953	76	615	24	2, 568
Receiving support.....	2, 860	78	814	22	3, 674	5, 136	73.7	1, 838	26.3	6, 974
Aggregate.....	10, 875	80	2, 661	20	13, 536	22, 977	81	5, 572	19	28, 549

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind.....	2, 080	1, 410	1, 197	637
Deaf and dumb.....	1, 882	3, 075	1, 346	1, 803
Insane.....	916	408	527	200
Idiotic.....	1, 054	2, 271	455	1, 286
In prison.....	2, 252	962	1, 435	642
Receiving support.....	801	457	545	214
Aggregate.....	201	139	121	70

TABLE No. 42.—OREGON.

I.—Population

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	79,323	87	144,265	82
Foreign born	11,600	13	30,503	18
Aggregate.....	90,923	100	174,768	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	28	80	7	20	35	78	89.7	9	10.3	87
Deaf and dumb	22	96	1	4	23	87	85.3	15	14.7	102
Insane.....	88	72	34	28	122	264	70	114	30	378
Idiotic.....	49	89	6	21	55	172	95	9	5	181
In prison	67	64	37	36	104	141	61	92	39	233
Receiving support.....	62	76.5	19	23.5	81	32	63	19	37	51
Aggregate.....	316	75	104	25	420	774	74	258	26	1,032

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	2,832	1,657	1,849	3,389
Deaf and dumb	3,605	11,600	1,658	2,033
Insane.....	901	341	546	267
Idiotic.....	1,618	1,933	838	3,389
In prison	1,183	313	1,023	331
Receiving support.....	1,279	610	4,508	1,605
Aggregate.....	251	111	186	118

TABLE NO. 43.—PENNSYLVANIA.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	2, 976, 642	85	3, 695, 062	86
Foreign born	545, 309	15	587, 829	14
Aggregate.....	3, 521, 951	100	4, 282, 891	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	1, 337	76	430	24	1, 767	2, 916	75. 1	968	24. 9	3, 884
Deaf and dumb	1, 314	92	119	8	1, 433	2, 820	91. 6	259	8. 4	3, 079
Insane	2, 799	72	1, 096	28	3, 895	6, 164	74. 3	2, 140	25. 7	8, 304
Idiotic	2, 090	93	160	7	2, 250	6, 193	95. 4	304	4. 6	6, 497
In prison	2, 532	78	699	22	3, 231	3, 586	73. 4	1, 300	26. 6	4, 886
Receiving support.....	4, 822	55	3, 974	45	8, 796	6, 182	61	3, 975	39	10, 157
Aggregate.....	14, 894	70	6, 478	30	21, 372	27, 861	76	8, 946	24	36, 807

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	2, 226	1, 268	1, 266	607
Deaf and dumb	2, 265	4, 582	1, 310	2, 269
Insane	1, 063	497	598	274
Idiotic	1, 424	3, 408	596	1, 933
In prison	1, 175	780	1, 030	375
Receiving support.....	617	137	597	147
Aggregate.....	199	84	132	65

TABLE No. 44.—RHODE ISLAND.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	161,957	74.5	202,538	73
Foreign born	55,396	25.5	73,993	27
Aggregate	217,353	100	276,531	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total number.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total number.
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
Blind	95	78.5	26	21.5	121	210	70	90	30	300
Deaf and dumb	55	86	9	14	64	114	76	36	24	150
Insane	230	74	82	26	312	455	67	229	33	684
Idiotic	114	93	9	7	123	210	90	24	10	234
In prison	125	69.5	55	30.5	180	211	66	109	34	320
Receiving support	442	70	192	30	634	366	70	160	30	526
Aggregate	1,061	74	373	26	1,434	1,566	.....	648	.....	2,214

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	1,704	2,130	964	822
Deaf and dumb	2,944	6,155	1,776	2,055
Insane	704	675	445	323
Idiotic	1,425	6,155	964	3,083
In prison	1,295	1,007	959	678
Receiving support	366	288	553	462
Aggregate	152	148	129	114

TABLE No. 45.—SOUTH CAROLINA.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	697, 532	99	987, 891	99.2
Foreign born	8, 074	1	7, 686	.8
Aggregate.....	705, 606	100	995, 577	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	434	96	17	4	451	1, 070	97.3	30	2.7	1, 100
Deaf and dumb	210	99	2	1	212	559	99.2	5	.8	564
Insane	321	96	12	4	333	1, 077	97	35	3	1, 112
Idiotic	465	100	.....	.....	465	1, 581	99.6	7	.4	1, 588
In prison	714	97.5	18	2.5	732	637	99.3	5	.7	642
Receiving support	1, 994	96	77	4	2, 071	460	88.7	59	11.3	519
Aggregate	4, 138	97	126	3	4, 264	5, 384	97.5	141	2.5	5, 525

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	1, 607	449	923	256
Deaf and dumb	3, 321	4, 037	1, 767	1, 587
Insane	2, 172	672	917	219
Idiotic	1, 500	.....	624	1, 098
In prison	976	448	1, 550	1, 587
Receiving support	349	104	2, 147	130
Aggregate.....	168	64	183	54

TABLE No. 46.—TENNESSEE.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	1, 239, 204	98	1, 525, 657	99
Foreign born	19, 316	2	16, 702	1
Aggregate.....	1, 258, 520	100	1, 542, 359	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	860	98	16	2	876	2, 001	98.8	25	1.2	2, 026
Deaf and dumb.....	566	99	4	1	570	1, 098	99	10	1	1, 108
Insane.....	900	97	25	3	925	2, 336	97.2	68	2.8	2, 404
Idiotic.....	1, 087	99	4	1	1, 091	3, 518	99.6	15	.4	3, 533
In prison	902	92	79	8	981	2, 089	98.2	40	1.8	2, 129
Receiving support.....	1, 280	96	52	4	1, 332	1, 063	93.7	73	6.3	1, 136
Aggregate.....	5, 595	97	180	3	5, 775	12, 105	98.2	231	1.8	12, 336

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	1, 440	1, 207	762	668
Deaf and dumb.....	2, 189	4, 829	1, 389	1, 670
Insane.....	1, 378	772	653	245
Idiotic.....	1, 140	4, 829	433	1, 113
In prison	1, 373	244	730	417
Receiving support.....	968	371	1, 435	228
Aggregate.....	221	107	126	72

TABLE No. 47.—TEXAS.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	756,168	92	1,477,133	93
Foreign born	62,411	8	114,606	7
Aggregate	818,579	100	1,591,749	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	354	88	50	12	404	1,228	90	147	10	1,375
Deaf and dumb	214	92	18	8	232	718	93.3	53	6.7	771
Insane	229	85	41	15	270	1,358	87	206	13	1,564
Idiotic	412	91	39	9	451	2,180	96	96	4	2,276
In prison	602	82	130	18	732	2,785	89	368	11	3,153
Receiving support	177	88	25	12	202	184	88	26	12	210
Aggregate	1,988	87	303	13	2,291	8,453	91.5	896	9.5	9,349

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	2,136	1,248	1,201	779
Deaf and dumb	3,533	3,467	2,057	2,162
Insane	3,302	1,522	1,087	556
Idiotic	1,835	1,600	677	1,193
In prison	1,256	480	530	311
Receiving support	4,272	2,496	8,027	4,407
Aggregate	380	205	174	127

TABLE 48.—UTAH.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	56,084	65	99,969	70
Foreign born	30,702	35	43,994	30
Aggregate.....	86,786	100	143,963	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind	9	31	20	69	29	49	39	77	61	126
Deaf and dumb.....	10	55.5	8	45.5	18	69	59	49	41	118
Insane.....	10	40	15	60	25	58	39	93	61	151
Idiotic.....	15	65	8	35	23	105	71	43	29	148
In prison	19	100	.....	.....	19	47	78.5	13	21.5	60
Receiving support.....	20	39	31	61	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aggregate	83	50	82	50	165	328	55	275	45	603

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	6,231	1,535	2,040	571
Deaf and dumb.....	5,608	3,837	1,448	897
Insane.....	5,608	2,046	1,723	473
Idiotic.....	3,738	3,837	952	122
In prison	2,951	.....	2,339	338
Receiving support.....	2,804	990	.....	.....
Aggregate	675	374	304	159

TABLE NO. 49.—VERMONT.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born.....	283,396	86	291,327	88
Foreign born.....	47,155	14	40,959	12
Aggregate.....	330,551	100	332,286	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind.....	161	85	28	15	189	379	78	107	22	486
Deaf and dumb.....	137	92.5	11	7.5	148	194	92	18	8	212
Insane.....	616	85	105	15	721	834	83	181	17	1,015
Idiotic.....	299	92	26	8	325	747	93	56	7	803
In prison.....	145	75	48	25	193	205	79	56	21	261
Receiving support.....	1,262	71	523	29	1,785	537	82	118	18	655
Aggregate.....	2,620	78	741	22	3,361	2,896	85	536	15	3,432

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind.....	1,766	1,684	768	382
Deaf and dumb.....	2,068	4,286	1,501	2,275
Insane.....	460	449	348	226
Idiotic.....	947	1,813	389	731
In prison.....	1,954	982	1,421	731
Receiving support.....	224	90	542	347
Aggregate.....	108	63	100	76

TABLE NO. 50—VIRGINIA.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born.....	1,211,409	99	1,487,869	99.1
Foreign born.....	13,754	1	14,696	.9
Aggregate.....	1,225,163	100	1,512,565	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind.....	875	98	20	2	895	1,682	99	28	1	1,710
Deaf and dumb.....	532	99	2	1	534	992	98.4	6	.6	998
Insane.....	1,107	98	18	2	1,125	2,311	96	100	4	2,411
Idiotic.....	1,129	99.9	1	.1	1,130	2,787	99.7	7	.5	2,794
In prison.....	1,232	99	12	1	1,244	1,526	98.2	28	1.8	1,554
Receiving support.....	3,254	99	26	1	3,280	2,064	97.5	53	2.5	2,117
Aggregate.....	8,129	99	79	1	8,208	11,362	98.2	222	1.8	11,584

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born, unfortunates criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind.....	1,384	687	884	524
Deaf and dumb.....	2,277	6,877	1,499	2,449
Insane.....	1,094	764	643	146
Idiotic.....	1,072	13,754	534	2,095
In prison.....	983	1,146	975	524
Receiving support.....	372	529	720	277
Aggregate.....	149	174	130	66

TABLE No. 51.—WASHINGTON.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born	18,931	79	59,313	79
Foreign born	5,024	21	15,803	21
Aggregate.....	23,955	100	75,116	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per- cent.	Num- ber.	Per- cent.	
Blind	4	80	1	20	5	40	85	7	15	47
Deaf and dumb.....	6	100	.....	.....	6	22	92	2	8	24
Insane.....	15	66	8	34	23	68	51	67	49	135
Idiotic.....	4	80	1	20	5	46	93	1	7	47
In prison	8	43	11	57	19	44	54	37	46	81
Receiving support.....	15	75	5	25	20	3	28	8	72	11
Aggregate.....	52	66	26	33	78	222	65	122	35	345

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind	4,732	5,024	1,482	2,257
Deaf and dumb.....	3,155	.....	2,692	7,901
Insane.....	1,262	628	872	235
Idiotic.....	4,732	5,024	1,289	15,803
In prison	2,366	456	1,345	427
Receiving support.....	1,262	1,004	1,977	1,975
Aggregate.....	363	193	270	127

TABLE NO. 52.—WEST VIRGINIA.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born.....	424,923	96	600,192	97
Foreign born.....	17,091	4	18,265	3
Aggregate.....	442,014	100	618,457	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind.....	153	91	15	9	168	581	93	44	7	625
Deaf and dumb.....	212	97	6	3	218	510	98	10	2	520
Insane.....	336	90	38	10	374	886	91	96	9	982
Idiotic.....	420	98	7	2	427	1,355	99	12	1	1,367
In prison.....	175	92	16	8	191	366	92	28	8	394
Receiving support.....	948	95	46	5	994	671	95	40	5	711
Aggregate.....	2,244	95	128	5	2,372	4,369	95	230	5	4,599

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind.....	2,777	1,139	1,033	415
Deaf and dumb.....	2,004	2,848	1,176	1,826
Insane.....	1,264	449	677	200
Idiotic.....	1,011	2,441	443	1,522
In prison.....	2,428	1,068	1,639	652
Receiving support.....	448	371	894	456
Aggregate.....	189	133	137	79

TABLE No. 53.—WISCONSIN.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born.....	690,171	65	910,072	70
Foreign born.....	364,499	35	405,425	30
Aggregate.....	1,054,670	100	1,315,497	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind.....	207	51	202	49	409	524	49	551	51	1,075
Deaf and dumb.....	338	74	121	26	459	810	77	269	23	1,079
Insane.....	308	36	538	64	846	1,050	42	1,476	58	2,526
Idiotic.....	404	72	156	28	560	1,374	77	411	23	1,785
In prison.....	215	51	203	49	418	366	62	232	38	598
Receiving support.....	390	35	736	65	1,126	400	40	618	60	1,018
Aggregate.....	1,862	49	1,956	51	3,818	4,524	56	3,557	44	8,081

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind.....	3,334	1,804	1,736	735
Deaf and dumb.....	2,041	3,012	1,123	1,507
Insane.....	2,240	677	869	274
Idiotic.....	1,708	2,336	662	988
In prison.....	3,210	1,795	2,513	1,747
Receiving support.....	1,769	495	2,275	656
Aggregate.....	370	186	201	113

TABLE No. 54.—WYOMING.

I.—Population.

	1870.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native born.....	5,605	62	14,939	72
Foreign born.....	3,513	38	5,850	28
Aggregate.....	9,118	100	20,789	100

II.—Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers classed as native born and foreign born, with percentage of each class.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.					1880.				
	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.	Native.		Foreign born.		Total num- ber.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	
Blind.....	2	100	.....	.....	2	2	50	2	50	4
Deaf and dumb.....	1	50	1	50	2	10	91	1	9	11
Insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50	2	50	4
Idiotic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	100	.....	.....	2
In prison.....	7	54	6	46	13	47	64	27	36	74
Receiving support.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aggregate.....	10	59	7	41	17	63	67	32	33	95

III.—Ratio among native and foreign born unfortunates, criminals, and paupers, compared with the aggregate of native and foreign born in each category.

Unfortunates, criminals, and paupers.	1870.		1880.	
	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—	Native, 1 to every—	Foreign born, 1 to every—
Blind.....	2,802	.....	7,449	2,925
Deaf and dumb.....	5,605	3,513	1,493	5,850
Insane.....	.....	.....	7,449	2,925
Idiotic.....	.....	.....	7,449	.....
In prison.....	800	585	319	216
Receiving support.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., September 26, 1890.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, conveyed by the clerk of your committee in person, I have caused several statements upon expenditures for school purposes in European countries, in bulk and per capita of population, and a statement of illiteracy in the same, to be prepared for the use of the committee. These are transmitted herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. HARRIS,
Commissioner.

Hon. W. D. OWEN, M. C.,
Chairman Committee on Immigration and Naturalization,
United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Expenditures for school purposes in European countries.

Great Britain and Ireland:

(a) England and Wales (1887-'88):

Elementary schools.....	\$34,867,872.00
Secondary schools (not known)	
Universities (see below).....	

(b) Scotland, 1887-'88:

Elementary schools	5,262,208.00
Secondary schools (private enterprise).....	
Universities (see below).....	

(c) Ireland, 1887-'88:

Elementary schools.....	4,535,734.00
Secondary schools (private enterprise)	
Universities (see below).....	

United Kingdom, Art and Science Department:

Secondary schools.....	2,134,023.00
Universities	264,550.00

Total (from all sources).....	\$47,064,387.00
Population (estimate for 1889).....	37,808,892
Per capita	\$1.24

France (1887-'88):

Elementary schools	\$33,389,000.00
Secondary schools	14,975,698.00
Universities	2,799,071.00

Total (from all sources).....	\$51,161,769.00
Population (census of 1886).....	38,218,903
Per capita	\$1.34

Germany. The Empire, as such, maintains no educational institutions, except military schools and naval academies, for which was expended in 1889 \$1,400,570—\$0.03 per capita. The statistics of three of the leading states of Germany are given:

(a) Prussia (1887-'88):

Elementary schools	\$39,225,750.00
Secondary schools	7,287,125.00
Universities and special schools.....	6,189,625.00

Total (from all sources).....	\$52,702,500.00
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Germany—Continued.

(a) Prussia (1887-'88)—Continued.

Population (census of 1885)	28,318,470
Per capita	\$1.86

(b) Saxony (1877-'88):

Elementary schools	\$4,957,247.00
Secondary schools	1,752,031.00
Universities and special schools	554,833.00

Total (from all sources)	\$7,264,114.00
Population (census of 1885)	3,182,003
Per capita	\$2.28

(c) Württemberg (1887-'88):

Elementary schools	\$2,383,431.00
Secondary schools	650,000.00
Universities and special schools	311,515.00

Total (from all sources)	\$3,344,946.00
Population (census of 1885)	1,995,185
Per capita	\$1.67

NOTE.—Smaller states of Germany, such as the Free Cities, have even a larger per capita than the above-mentioned three states.

Austria-Hungary:

(a) Austria (1887-'88):

Elementary schools	\$757,404.00
Secondary schools	1,934,595.00
Universities	2,392,177.00

Total (only state appropriation known; no statement of communal expenses available)	\$5,084,176.00
Population (estimate for 1888)	23,484,995
Per capita (state only)	\$0.22

(b) Hungary (1887-'88):

Elementary schools	\$4,950,373.00
Secondary schools	1,574,000.00
Universities	398,047.00

Total (from all sources)	\$7,058,835.00
Population (census of 1888)	16,979,813
Per capita	\$0.42

Belgium (1887-'88):

Elementary schools	\$7,787,306.00
Secondary schools	1,423,159.00
Universities	433,482.00

Total (from all sources)	\$9,643,947.00
Population (estimate for 1888)	6,030,043
Per capita	\$1.60

Denmark (about 1880):

Total (no details stated)	\$3,058,399.00
Population (census of 1880)	1,980,259
Per capita	\$1.54

Sweden-Norway:

(a) Sweden (1887):

Elementary schools	\$2,906,153.00
Secondary schools (not known)	
Universities (not known)	

Total (for elementary instruction only)	\$2,906,153.00
Population (estimate for 1888)	4,748,257
Per capita (for elementary only)	\$0.61

(b) Norway (1886):

Elementary schools	\$1,269,993.00
Secondary schools	537,600.00
Universities	126,011.00

Total (from all sources)	\$1,933,604.00
Population (estimate for 1888)	1,818,853
Per capita	\$1.06

Switzerland (1888):	
Elementary schools	\$4,345,940.00
Secondary schools	752,371.00
Universities	370,649.00
Total (from all sources)	\$5,368,960.00
Population (census of 1888)	2,917,819
Per capita	\$1.84
Netherlands (1887):	
Elementary schools and secondary schools	\$5,498,584.00
Secondary schools and universities	1,656,923.00
Total (from all sources)	\$7,155,507.00
Population (estimate for 1888)	4,505,932
Per capita	\$1.58
Italy (1887-'88):	
Total (from all sources; separate items not known)	\$23,400,000.00
Population (estimate for 1888)	30,565,253
Per capita	\$0.77
Spain (1881):	
Elementary schools	\$4,774,289.00
Secondary schools	492,523.00
Universities	520,483.00
Total (from all sources)	\$5,787,295.00
Population (census of 1887)	17,550,246
Per capita	\$0.33
Portugal (1888):	
Elementary schools	\$1,065,821.00
Secondary schools (not known)	
Universities (not known)	
Total (for elementary only, from state only)	\$1,065,821.00
Population (estimate for 1881, latest published)	4,708,178
Per capita (state only)	\$0.23
Greece (1885):	
Elementary schools	585,000
Universities and secondary schools	600,000
Total (from state appropriation only)	\$1,185,000
Population (census of 1889)	2,187,208
Per capita (state only)	\$0.53
Russia (1884; no separate statements available):	
Total (state appropriation only)	\$17,521,000
Population (estimate for 1887)	113,354,649
Per capita (state only)	\$0.15
Servia (1887; no separate statements available):	
Total (state appropriation only)	\$474,637
Population (estimate for 1888)	2,013,691
Per capita (state only)	\$0.23
Roumania (1885; no separate statements available):	
Total (state appropriation only)	\$2,285,713
Population (estimate for 1887)	5,500,000
Per capita (state only)	\$0.41
Bulgaria (1885; no separate statements available):	
Total (state appropriation only)	\$501,800
Population (estimate for 1885)	3,154,375
Per capita (state only)	\$0.16
Turkey (1875; no separate statements available; latest available):	
Total (state appropriation only)	\$372,600
Population (estimate for 1885)	4,790,000
Per capita (state only)	\$0.08
For comparison the following item is added:	
United States (elementary and secondary common schools, 1888):	
Total	\$132,129,600
Population (estimate for 1888)	62,298,115
Per capita (common schools only)	\$2.12

Illiteracy in Europe.

Year.	Name of country.	Ratio.	Per capita of expenditures of the entire population.
1887	Saxony	0.2 per cent. of the army recruits.....	\$2.28
1887	Wurtemberg	0.2 per cent. of the army recruits.....	1.67
1887	Bayaria	0.4 per cent. of the army recruits.....	.....
1887	Prussia	0.6 per cent. of the army recruits.....	1.86
1887	Denmark .....	.....	1.54
1887	Sweden.....	Less than 1 per cent. of the army recruits.	*0.61
1887	Norway		1.06
1887	Finland (province of Russia) .....		.....
1887	Switzerland	2.5 per cent. of the population above ten years of age.	1.84
1888	England and Wales.....	9 per cent. of the population above ten years of age.	†1.24
1888	Scotland	7 per cent. of the population above ten years of age.	1.24
1886	The Netherlands	10 per cent. of the population above ten years of age.	1.58
1886	France†	11 per cent. of the population above ten years of age.	1.34
1886	Belgium	15 per cent. of the population above ten years of age.	1.60
1886	Ireland.....	21 per cent. of the population above ten years of age.	†1.24
1886	Austria.....	39 per cent. of the population above ten years of age.	.22
1886	Hungary	43 per cent. of the population above ten years of age.	.42
1886	Greece.....	45 per cent. of the population above ten years of age.	.53
1886	Italy	48 per cent. of the population above six years of age.	.77
1886	Spain.....	63 per cent. of the population	.33
1886	Russia.....	80 per cent. of the population	*.15
1886	Servia	80 per cent. of the population	*.23
1886	Roumania	82 per cent. of the population	*.41
1886	Portugal.....	82 per cent. of the population	*.23
1886	Bulgaria.....	85 per cent. of the population	*.16
1886	Turkey.....	No data available	*.08
1888	United States.....	8 per cent. (estimated).....	§2.12

* State only.

† In United Kingdom.

§ For common schools only.

‡ In 1827, 53 per cent.; 1831, 48 per cent.; 1848, 32 per cent.; 1860, 30 per cent.; 1870, 19½ per cent.; 1880, 14 per cent.; 1886, 11 per cent.

Statement of illiteracy in the United States, and expenditures for educational purposes, compiled from data furnished by the United States Bureau of Education.

States and Territories.	1880.					1889.
	Ratio of native white persons ten or more years old, returned as unable to write.	Ratio of foreign-born white persons ten or more years old, returned as unable to write.	Ratio of colored persons ten or more years old, returned as unable to write.	Ratio of total population ten or more years old, returned as unable to write.	Ratio of total population ten or more years old, returned as unable to read.	Expenditures for educational purposes per capita of population—State funds only.*
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	
Alabama.....	25.0	7.7	80.6	50.9	43.5	\$0.51
Arizona.....	8.1	26.8	23.7	17.7	16.7	2.36
Arkansas.....	25.5	5.6	75.0	38.0	28.8	.89
California.....	2.0	8.6	29.8	7.8	7.1	4.35
Colorado.....	7.1	4.0	20.5	6.6	5.9	4.07
Connecticut.....	1.0	18.3	17.4	5.7	4.2	2.71
Dakota.....	1.8	6.8	44.2	4.8	3.1	3.81
Delaware.....	8.1	18.5	57.5	17.5	15.3	1.51
District of Columbia.....	2.6	12.1	48.4	18.8	15.7	4.22
Florida.....	20.7	10.0	70.7	43.4	38.0	1.32
Georgia.....	23.2	5.6	81.6	49.9	42.8	.48
Idaho.....	3.0	5.3	28.2	7.1	5.5	2.09
Illinois.....	5.3	7.7	37.2	6.4	4.3	2.95
Indiana.....	6.8	8.9	35.6	7.5	4.8	2.29
Iowa.....	2.6	8.1	30.0	3.9	2.4	3.46
Kansas.....	3.1	6.7	46.8	5.6	3.6	3.51
Kentucky.....	22.8	9.7	70.4	29.9	22.2	1.17
Louisiana.....	19.8	10.9	79.1	49.1	45.8	.50
Maine.....	1.9	23.7	24.8	4.3	3.5	1.90
Maryland.....	7.8	10.2	59.6	19.3	16.0	1.80
Massachusetts.....	.7	19.6	15.1	6.5	5.3	3.46
Michigan.....	2.3	10.7	28.5	5.2	3.8	2.42
Minnesota.....	1.9	10.9	37.2	6.2	3.7	3.16
Mississippi.....	16.6	6.0	75.2	49.5	41.9	.88
Missouri.....	11.1	7.0	53.9	13.4	8.9	1.74
Montana.....	1.4	3.8	35.8	5.3	4.8	3.07
Nebraska.....	2.3	6.4	30.7	3.6	2.5	3.47
Nevada.....	1.1	8.4	26.7	8.0	7.3	3.56
New Hampshire.....	1.1	26.9	15.8	5.0	4.2	1.98
New Jersey.....	3.2	11.1	30.5	6.2	4.5	2.27
New Mexico.....	64.2	43.3	92.2	65.0	60.2	1.03
New York.....	2.2	12.5	21.2	5.5	4.2	2.73
North Carolina.....	31.7	3.3	77.4	48.3	38.3	.44
Ohio.....	4.3	8.4	27.3	5.5	3.6	2.79
Oregon.....	3.5	4.4	27.8	5.7	4.1	2.55
Pennsylvania.....	4.8	15.1	27.1	7.1	4.6	2.31
Rhode Island.....	2.9	27.3	23.6	11.2	7.9	2.69
South Carolina.....	22.4	4.9	78.5	55.4	48.2	.41
Tennessee.....	27.8	7.5	71.7	38.7	27.7	.67
Texas.....	13.9	24.7	75.4	29.7	24.1	1.61
Utah.....	5.9	11.8	52.3	9.1	5.0	1.43
Vermont.....	2.4	26.6	19.3	6.0	4.9	1.96
Virginia.....	18.5	5.4	73.7	40.6	34.0	.99
Washington.....	2.4	4.5	38.1	7.0	5.7	2.29
West Virginia.....	18.6	13.5	55.0	19.9	12.1	1.76
Wisconsin.....	2.0	10.8	31.0	5.8	4.0	2.20
Wyoming.....	1.7	4.1	14.7	3.4	2.6	2.70
Total for United States	8.7	11.8	70.0	17.0	13.4	2.16

* Based on population returns of 1890.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES SUPER-INTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION AT NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION,
BARGE OFFICE,
New York City, October 1, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Immigration Bureau at the port of New York since the business was taken in charge by the United States authorities on the 19th day of April, 1890.

At the time the sixty days' notice required by the terms of the contract with the State Board of Emigration was given, it was intended to erect suitable buildings on the west end of Bedloe's Island, that location being at that time the only one immediately available. This plan was subsequently changed when it was found that by a few months delay Ellis Island could be procured for a permanent immigration station. This necessitated temporary arrangements for the business, and the only place available was the barge office annex, east of Castle Garden, which was hurriedly fitted up under contract in twelve working days. A second floor was constructed, leaving the lower floor for baggage purposes, reserving the westerly side for an emergency hospital; while the inspection and registry departments, railroad ticket offices, telegraph office, information bureau, restaurant, detention compartments, and the offices, kitchen, and dining-room of the medical and hospital department found places on the upper or second floor. The available area, as compared with that of Castle Garden, is estimated to be about one-third, and with the exception of the emergency hospital the accommodations are embarrassingly insufficient.

From the opening day on the 19th of April until well into the month of June the arrivals averaged 2,000 per day, the greatest number for one day being 4,794. The month of May for the past five years exhibits the maximum number of arrivals, reaching this year 60,318—an increase of nearly 11,000 over May, 1889.

During the heavy months a double-deck barge was hired and moored to the dock on the east side of the Barge Office building, to furnish additional room to provide for the overflow, and was found to be of valuable service.

The greatest difficulty was found in the handling of the baggage in a space not over one-quarter of that which was devoted to it in Castle Garden. A better system of handling it has been put into operation during the busy season, the local being separated from the through baggage and labeled at the steamship docks, some steamship lines labeling it at the European ports. When it is considered that this baggage is made up of bundles, bales, baskets, barrels, trunks, chests, and boxes of every variety and shape, owned by persons who never saw a baggage check before landing at our steamship docks, with frequently a dozen nationalities, speaking as many different languages, represented in the claimants for baggage, the officers of the Immigration Service may well be congratulated that this important branch of the business is now so systematically arranged and conducted that complaints of delay or missing pieces are rarely made. It is confidently believed that there is now less cause of complaint and fewer complaints made than are found in the baggage department of any one of the great trunk-line railroads connecting with this city. A statement of baggage received will be found in the statistical table accompanying.

INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION.

A more careful inspection and more rigid examination of immigrants has been inaugurated since the 1st of July. The medical examination begins at the gang-plank stretched from the small steamers and barges conveying immigrants to the Barge Office dock, and is continued at the registry department until the immigrants are finally passed through. Passengers who are clearly eligible for landing are permitted to pass through for registration, all others being sent "inside" for a second and more careful examination. Each registry clerk is now held accountable for those passed by him, and the system now in vogue, with some contemplated additions, is expected to definitely locate responsibility in every instance. After passing through the registry department their foreign money is exchanged for United States currency, and telegraphic facilities are furnished those who desire to communicate with friends. Those who are destined for the West, comprising about 60 per cent., are directed to the railroad ticket offices on the registry floor, and then to the baggage room to have their baggage checked, after which they are placed aboard the barge and taken to the various railroad stations. Those whose destination is New York or near-by places are directed to the information bureau; and such as have friends in waiting are delivered to them, while the rest are started on their way according to destination.

While the main object of the law is to prevent the landing of the prohibited classes, and to make reasonable provision for those who have fallen into distress, yet very

much more for the benefit and welfare of the immigrant is attempted and accomplished. They are advised and assisted in the sending of telegrams to their friends; in the exchange of moneys, and purchase of tickets, and checking of baggage; and as far as possible every want is supplied, in order that no reason is found for leaving the building, except to go to the railroad stations on the barge provided for that purpose. In consequence, scandals are now rare of defrauding immigrants who were delayed upon one pretext or another until their money was gone, by the harpies outside who swindled them in the purchase of tickets, robbed them in the exchange of money, and in various ways took advantage of the ignorance and helplessness of the strangers to extort tribute from them, turning them back upon the immigration authorities when there was nothing more to absorb. Especial care is also taken to protect young women against disreputable characters and evil associations, and in these matters the missionary and immigrant societies render efficient service.

There are five classes of alien immigrants now prohibited by law: Convicts, lunatics, idiots, persons unable to take care of themselves without becoming a public charge, and contract laborers.

The contract-labor inspection now begins at the quarantine station, the inspectors boarding the incoming steamers there, and continuing up the bay, and until finally passed through the registry bureau at the Barge Office. The enforcement of the law is very difficult, as in nearly every case the evidence to hold them must necessarily depend upon the statements of the contract laborers themselves. A part of the force of immigrant inspectors is stationed at quarantine, where their work begins; and as they now depend upon the courtesy of the State health officer for transportation to incoming steamers, it is suggested that other means be provided for this service. Attention is called to a synopsis of the work of the contract-labor bureau, made by the chief inspector, and which is made a part of this report.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The medical staff should be increased, and medical inspection begin at Quarantine, and continued through the registry department of the immigrant station. This inspection is very important, and the staff should be ample and composed of the best material. It is at this point where undesirable immigrants can come in, and carelessness, neglect, or inefficiency in this branch of the service will lead to an extravagant and expensive administration. While it is believed that further improvements can be made in this feature of the business, the results up to date are shown by a comparison of corresponding periods for the year 1889-'90 to be very gratifying.

A very careful examination is made in each case where aid is solicited by immigrants falling into distress; and up to this date, in accordance with instructions from the Department, the same general rule has been observed in extending aid as prevailed under State administration. While it is believed that full justice has been done to every applicant for aid, the careful examination made on the landing of immigrants and the care exercised in preventing imposition on the fund by unworthy applicants has reduced the average of hospital attendance in a marked degree. As we take cognizance of and examine into the merits of all cases passed within the previous twelve months, most of the applicants thus far are from among those who were landed by the former State administration. They turned over to the Federal authorities 82 patients on the 19th day of April. The highest figure reached since then was 146, which number has been steadily reduced until it has at times fallen below 50. The average daily attendance for the year 1889, as shown by the report of the State board of emigration, was 266. The average from April 19 to the 1st day of October, 1890, with 82 subjects turned over by the old board to start with, is 87. The cost of care and maintenance for this period under the State board, calculated at a daily average cost for the year, was \$38,256.12; for the corresponding period under the present administration, \$13,497.54, showing a reduction for five months of \$24,758.58.

With the exception of the temporary cases provided at the Barge Office all of our hospital patients are sent to various institutions under a contract for a certain sum for board and attendance, ranging now in cost from 75 cents to \$1.50 per day for adults, according to the nature of the disease. With suitable buildings provided at Ellis Island for hospital purposes, it is believed that still further reduction in expenses can be made.

Appended to this report and forming part thereof will be found a report from the medical officer in charge; also various statistical tables showing—

- I. Immigration statistics from April 19 to October 1, 1890, being a recapitulation of monthly reports.
- II. Number of alien passengers arriving at the port of New York annually from 1847 to 1889, inclusive.
- III. Nationalities of alien passengers, etc.

- IV. Statistics of nature and extent of business of bureau of information.
- V. Nationalities of immigrants applying for relief after having been landed.
- VI. Statement of remittances received and disbursed.
- VII. Statement of additional capitation tax collected.
- VIII. Statement of number of pregnant women detained for examination, and disposition of their cases.
- IX. Statement of boarding officers.
- X. Statement of baggage handled.

BUILDING OPERATIONS AT ELLIS ISLAND.

On the 11th day of April, 1890, a joint resolution was passed giving to the Secretary of the Treasury the use of Ellis Island for an immigrant station, and appropriating \$75,000 for preparing the island for the buildings necessary for that purpose. An additional \$75,000 was appropriated in the sundry civil bill for the completion of that part of the work and the erection of buildings, which, with the money in the fund, was believed to be sufficient for the completed establishment aside from the main hospital building. The estimates were necessarily hastily made, owing to lack of time to prepare plans and specifications. The plans finally prepared have been somewhat modified and made with reference to the means available. This is to be regretted, as the plant should not only be a model institution as to arrangement, worthy of the Government and the volume and character of business to be there transacted, but should be more imposing in its architecture than the sums provided will admit. With the exception of the Insane Asylum and Emergency Hospital building, the other and general hospital building must be deferred for a season, and patients provided for by contract as at present. It is proper to say in connection with the statement that cognizance is taken of all applications for aid that are within the twelve months' limit, that this is not applicable to the insane cases of the past three months (not very large in number, however), as suitable accommodations for this class of patients have not been available within reasonable distance from this station. Such cases have been declined since July 1, and the expense of providing for them may be proper for the Department to allow, as has been done in some instances.

The improvements contemplated at the island consist of 853 feet of docks, with 860 feet of additional crib work; dredging of a channel to a depth of not less than 12 feet at mean low water, 200 feet in width and about 1,250 feet in length; a wood structure, two stories high, 150 by 400 feet, parallel with the dock, the lower part of which is to be used for baggage purposes entirely, and the second floor for registry purposes, detention rooms, offices, etc. In addition to this building there will be a contagious hospital capable of accommodating thirty patients, which will be used until the main hospital building is erected, as an emergency hospital. A building formerly used as a shell-house is being converted into an insane asylum, with a capacity for forty inmates. There will also be a boiler-house, with pumps, tanks, laundry, steam-heating and electric-light plants, artesian well and cisterns for a water supply. All of this work is now under way, and it is hoped that the arrangements will be completed on or before February 1, 1891. Suitable provisions must be made for easy communication between the mainland and the island, and the carrying of passengers to and from the island.

RENTAL PRIVILEGE MONEYS.

There is now collected for rental privileges from the railroads, telegraph company, money-exchange brokers, restaurant and sundry ticket agents about \$10,950 per annum. These moneys are now turned into the Treasury, but are not carried to the immigrant fund. It would seem that provision should be made to carry these amounts to the credit of that fund.

From a local point of view, and based upon the experience gained since the opening, it is believed that the carrying out of the following suggestions will result in a better service:

Provide suitable means to enable the medical and contract-labor bureaus to begin the inspection at quarantine.

Increase the medical staff so that one medical officer can be assigned to each incoming ship.

Increase the salaries of the registry clerks to \$1,200 per annum, the chief registry clerk to receive \$1,500. These clerks are now paid \$1,000 per year, and with one exception speak from three to eight languages each. Much depends upon the fidelity, integrity, and skill of the medical and registry officials to protect the Government and the public against undesirable immigration at the very threshold of the country; and this can not reasonably be expected from inadequately compensated clerks, whose duties frequently keep them employed after dark, and up to this time every day, including Sundays and holidays.

An increase of the salary of the female clerk in the information bureau from \$40 per month to \$2 per day. The clerk now employed speaks four languages.

From a more general view of the subject of immigration, the following suggestions are submitted as worthy of consideration :

To establish direct Federal supervision of immigration affairs at all of the important ports of the country under a separate bureau of the Treasury Department.

A specific time limit to be fixed within which aid should be rendered to such immigrants who may fall into distress after landing and before a residence has been gained, entitling them to receive assistance under the laws of the locality in which they are found, and arrangements to be made, under suitable regulations, for proper reimbursement to interior communities becoming burdened with such immigrants. It is frequently extremely difficult to determine the probability of immigrants becoming a public charge, whose destination is so near that they can without serious inconvenience be detained until an investigation is made of the earning capacity of the friends or relatives who send for them ; but in the case of those destined for the West, ticketed through to destination, there is very little to guide us in ascertaining the probabilities of their becoming a burden upon an interior community whose authorities can not compel a return and whose humanity will not permit them to refuse help to an unfortunate in distress. It would be cruelty to return such passengers to Europe from this port and a hardship to detain them until they could furnish the necessary evidence that they will not become a public charge ; hence it is almost a necessity to permit them to proceed to their ticketed destination, taking the chances of inflicting upon an interior community a burden which they have had no opportunity to prevent. For the added cost of the service to carry out the foregoing suggestions a slight increase in the head tax might be necessary.

The subject of immigration is beginning to attract the attention, and deserves the best thought, of our people and lawmakers. The views on this subject are, as yet, far apart, ranging from the continuance of existing laws to a temporary total prohibition. With a variety of opinions upon the subject of such vast importance, legislation is likely to move slowly and materialize only after long discussion and mature deliberation ; but there probably will be little difference of opinion as to the wisdom of excluding undesirable immigrants, and of so arranging the burden that it shall not bear unduly on communities whose distance from the port of arrival prevents them from placing it upon the immigrant fund, which thus far has afforded reasonable protection to contiguous territory. Another and more radical suggestion is to consider all immigrants as chargeable upon their home government for a period of one year—this being the limit of time established in most States required to gain a residence entitling persons to public support—providing by treaties, or otherwise, for their support in distress during that period, and a return to the country from whence they came, at the expense of the home government, of all subjects, who, having been landed, are afterwards and within the year limit found liable to become a permanent public charge. Practically this would extend for one year the time for inspection and examination, to ascertain who among them fall within the prohibitions of the law, the same as contract laborers are now subjected to, except that the expense of keeping and returning such persons should equitably fall upon foreign governments to whom they owe allegiance instead of steamship companies, as in the case of contract laborers. This plan would relieve the immigrant fund of this expense, and the head tax could be reduced accordingly.

Inspection at the home ports has also been suggested. This means simply an enlargement of the scope of inquiry, and like the examination upon arrival here, it would be necessarily hurried, incomplete, expensive, and not absolutely reliable. A certificate from an American consul, based upon a medical certificate, as to physical conditions, and an official certificate as to character, would seem to be more practical. The effect would be restrictive.

Immigration cannot be stopped or materially checked except by direct prohibition applicable to all nationalities, or certain specified nationalities, or indirectly by a prohibitory head tax. It will not stop entirely until the relative disproportionate conditions between the United States and foreign countries are more nearly equalized. The statistics of immigration presented in the accompanying table may be regarded as a reliable barometer showing these relative conditions. The panic of 1857 was followed by a reduction of arrivals at this port from 183,773 in 1857, to 78,589 in 1858, and 79,322 in 1859 ; recovering the lost ground only in 1864. The panic of 1873 also shows its effect upon immigration. In 1873 the arrivals at this port were 266,818 ; in 1874, 140,041 ; 1875, 84,560 ; 1876, 68,264 ; 1877, 54,536 ; regaining its former volume in 1880.

The increasing volume of immigration indicates a growth of prosperity, and the figures presented in the tables may well be considered by political economists who reason from cause to effect. The pressure abroad to emigrate promises to grow, and there are various reasons for expecting an increase of immigration.

It is difficult to frame laws so that the ingenuity of interested parties can not

evade them. To establish a money standard to determine whether or not an immigrant is liable to become a public charge, would exclude a great many who, by reason of physical endowments, energy, and willingness to work, will develop into excellent material for citizens; and permit those to enter who, by reason of physical disabilities or old age, will soon cause their money to disappear, and become a charge upon the public. To establish an age qualification would exclude a great many who would never become a charge upon the public, because of the care and support which would willingly be extended to them by their children, who have successfully established themselves in this country, and who here can furnish them what is perhaps impossible at home—a comfortable support in their declining years. To require these people to furnish undoubted proof of such ability, or guaranty in the shape of bonds, means exclusion in very many cases where the friends and relatives are living far from the port of entry. If, however, suitable laws and regulations can be made, by which these burdens can within the specified period be placed upon the nations from whence they come, the extension of greater restrictions might be wisely left to the wisdom of the future, when new conditions may render necessary measures which, to some, seem now desirable.

Very respectfully,

JNO. B. WEBER,
Superintendent of Immigration.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

NEW YORK, October 10, 1890.

SIR: In accordance with your request I herewith submit a synopsis of the work of the contract-labor bureau from its organization under you, April 19, 1890, to the present time.

The total number of persons reported to the collector as having come here in violation of the contract-labor law is 184. Of this number, three were released by order of the court, and 58 were allowed to land by the Collector, making the total number of those sent back to the ports whence they came, 123. This number represents the results of the contract-labor inspectors' examination of over 200,000 immigrants, for not a single vessel of importance has arrived at this port since the Government assumed control of immigration matters that has not been examined by the representatives of this bureau. Nearly all the ships' passengers are examined coming up the harbor. A brief glance at the workings of this department will enable this last statement to be more fully understood.

The plan adopted at first involved a three-fold division of the contract-labor force. The contingent stationed at quarantine usually consists of three or four inspectors and two interpreters. These board incoming vessels at sunrise on the health officer's boat, one inspector to each vessel, except in the case of vessels having passengers of other than English nationality, when the inspectors are accompanied by the necessary interpreters.

Harbor inspection lasts from the time the vessel leaves quarantine until her passengers are landed at the Barge Office—a period ranging from three to five hours, and sufficient to enable a thorough examination to be made of each passenger, even in the largest ships. The results of this harbor inspection are immediately reported to the chief inspector. They are given to the office force, who continue the work begun by the quarantine division. The office force comprises, as a rule, two inspectors beside the chief and three interpreters—one German, one Swedish, and one Italian. It often happens—in fact, it is constantly happening—that gangs of laborers undoubtedly under contract arrive, against whom it is impossible either for the harbor or office inspectors to obtain any evidence sufficient to justify detention. For such cases the traveling division was organized. This division consists of from one to three inspectors, as occasion calls for. These inspectors follow up cases to their points of destination, and there endeavor to obtain the evidence that could not otherwise be secured.

This, in brief, is the plan of the bureau. As will be seen at a glance, it practically involves a three-fold examination of immigrants, or, at least, immigrants suspected of having come here in violation of the contract-labor law. That it is worked successfully seems to be a well-established fact. A comparison of what was accomplished under the old system will show this more clearly. Prior to March 4, 1889, there had only been nine persons sent back under the contract-labor law. Between March 4, 1889, and April 19, 1890, forty cases had been detected by the Federal inspectors and prevented from landing. In other words, from the enactment of the law in 1885 up to the time that the Federal Government took direct control of immigration at this port, there had been only forty-nine cases of contract labor detected, or consid-

erably less than one-half of the number that has been sent back since that date—less than six months.

Of course, the number actually sent back does not begin to represent the effects of the present rigid enforcement of the law. That is found in the hundreds and thousands of cases that undoubtedly have been prevented from coming here through fear of detection. How great this number is can only be conjectured; but judging by the comments of foreign papers, and the information that comes from the Old World, it would seem that this number is very large. In Italy, for example, it has led, or helped to lead, the Government to give more attention to its element of population that has been heretofore sent to this country. The passage of the bill suggested by Premier Crispi, opening up Government lands to this class of people, has undoubtedly been stimulated by the action of this Government in enforcing the law against the importation of contract labor.

The necessity of amending the contract-labor law has been so fully discussed that a mere reference to it is all that is necessary. The particular weakness that has long been felt is the "personal friend" clause, which is practically a nullification of the law, allowing, as it does, any man who claims a personal friend here to land, though oftentimes clearly in violation of the law. Scarcely a day passes that from ten to fifty immigrants are not detained by the inspectors, and liberated as often, owing to this and the "relative" clause. They are thoroughly posted, and it is so easy to evade the law that the most ignorant of them can take successful advantage of it. I have no hesitation in saying that but for this clause in the law we could have sent back, instead of 123, ten times that number. This and other defects are remedied in the bill that passed the lower house of Congress last session. The proposed law is a decided improvement, and it is earnestly hoped that it will be enacted at the earliest possible date. With the law amended as proposed by Congress, and the present force increased by a few more inspectors and interpreters, particularly the latter, there is reason to hope for a continuation of the results that have attended the administration of the contract-labor law since last spring. The importance of good interpreters can not well be overestimated. About four-fifths of the contract laborers detected are Italians. This is due in part, to be sure, to the fact that the people of Italy are especially given to violation of the law, either ignorantly or intentionally; but it is also due, to a still greater degree, to the efficiency of our Italian interpreters. Were we as well equipped with the interpreters of other nationalities, particularly of the Slavonic race, I have no doubt the proportion of contract-labor cases among the Slavs, Poles, Hungarians, and other races would be greatly increased. The necessity of remedying this defect in the bureau is obvious, and it is earnestly hoped will receive the attention it deserves.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. E. MILHOLLAND,
Chief Inspector.

COL. JOHN B. WEBER,
Superintendent of Immigration.

Report of immigration at the port of New York, from April 19 to September 30, 1890, inclusive.

Alien passengers.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Tourists, visitors, and those in transit, including cabin passengers.	Age.			Relieved other than in hospital.	Contract laborers.	Relieved in hospital.	Reported to collector.					Barred by collector.				
					Under fifteen years.	Fifteen and under forty.	Forty and over.				Convicts.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Liable to become charge.	Contract laborers.	Convicts.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Public charge.	Contract laborers.
NATIVITY.																				
Ireland	12,437	11,932	24,369	2,980	2,142	20,898	1,329	188	...	155	...	5	1	46	...	...	4	...	21	...
England	9,371	5,362	14,733	11,189	2,620	10,886	1,227	63	...	44	...	...	3	21	...	...	...	...	17	...
Wales	77	39	116	47	28	76	12	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scotland	1,987	999	2,986	3,205	645	1,929	412	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Germany	23,219	15,556	38,775	5,163	8,550	26,199	4,026	130	...	239	...	1	2	57	5	...	2	...	23	4
France	1,148	820	1,968	1,417	518	1,223	227	37	6	5	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	9	3
Russia	11,763	6,973	18,736	290	4,426	12,472	1,838	197	...	163	...	...	5	75	5	...	4	1	14	5
Poland	7,368	3,879	11,247	60	2,580	7,490	1,177	64	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
Switzerland	1,812	1,138	2,950	318	478	2,188	284	5	...	12	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sweden	8,690	7,289	15,979	522	2,394	12,461	1,124	20	...	104	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	3,460	2,697	6,157	248	954	4,705	498	2	...	10	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	3	...
Belgium	761	389	1,150	215	293	714	143	...	217	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	11
Holland	1,021	673	1,694	686	645	798	251	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Italy	22,484	5,697	28,181	388	4,132	19,594	4,455	27	500	96	...	2	1	20	141	2	1	...	6	99
Spain	18	6	24	351	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	214	215	429	54	77	282	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	2,952	1,739	4,691	228	1,005	3,280	397	...	6	37	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hungary	7,518	3,351	10,869	92	1,345	8,182	1,342	49	15	62	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	6	...
Austria	8,097	3,909	12,006	464	1,874	8,809	1,323	19	...	94	...	...	1	14	12	...	1	...	2	9
Bohemia	1,930	1,483	3,413	81	863	2,178	372	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	5	9	14	9	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	165	106	271	9	45	203	23	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	2	...	2	21	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	15	...	15	...	2	12	...	17	55	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	273	62	335	21	15	304	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Assyria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	181	11	192	8	12	171	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other countries	964	321	1,285	1,910	152	1,051	82	...	...	34	...	...	...	6	9	...	...	...	2	...
Total	127,932	74,637	202,569	29,976	35,795	146,129	20,645	842	859	1,077	3	14	11	274	184	3	13	1	113	135

Expenditures.

Salaries.....	\$28,085.82
Subsistence for contract labor.....	323.50
Others detained.....	209.52
Relief outside of hospital.....	58.09
Hospital expenses.....	14,058.21
Funeral expenses.....	50.00
Returning immigrants.....	967.00
All other expenses.....	94.26
Total.....	43,846.40

Destination of immigrants.

Alaska.....	10	Massachusetts.....	7,312
Alabama.....	308	New Hampshire.....	247
Arizona.....	116	North Carolina.....	109
Arkansas.....	184	North Dakota.....	839
Connecticut.....	4,611	Nebraska.....	2,319
Colorado.....	1,687	Nevada.....	198
California.....	3,311	New Jersey.....	9,664
Delaware.....	1,102	New Mexico.....	132
District of Columbia.....	343	New York.....	81,412
Florida.....	165	Ohio.....	6,559
Georgia.....	197	Oregon.....	592
Indiana.....	1,114	Pennsylvania.....	28,830
Indian Territory.....	151	Rhode Island.....	1,563
Illinois.....	16,315	South Carolina.....	182
Iowa.....	3,402	South Dakota.....	657
Idaho.....	264	Tennessee.....	294
Kentucky.....	520	Texas.....	1,937
Kansas.....	1,143	Utah.....	1,112
Louisiana.....	364	Vermont.....	342
Maine.....	289	Virginia.....	228
Maryland.....	1,378	West Virginia.....	311
Michigan.....	7,391	Wisconsin.....	3,947
Missouri.....	2,703	Washington Territory.....	900
Minnesota.....	4,761	Wyoming.....	247
Mississippi.....	186		
Montana.....	621	Total.....	202,569

Occupation of immigrants.

Architects.....	35	Machinists.....	953
Brewers.....	369	Millers.....	541
Butchers.....	1,471	Musicians.....	408
Barbers.....	628	Painters.....	825
Bakers.....	1,174	Peddlers.....	1,008
Blacksmiths.....	1,030	Plasterers.....	403
Bartenders.....	95	Porters.....	143
Bricklayers.....	549	Potters.....	72
Carpenters.....	2,228	Printers.....	267
Cabinetmakers.....	738	Saddlers.....	165
Confectioners.....	222	Shoemakers.....	2,981
Cigarmakers.....	427	Spinners.....	134
Cooks.....	180	Tailors.....	5,000
Coopers.....	154	Tinsmiths.....	498
Farmers.....	8,740	Tanners.....	223
Florists.....	212	Wagonsmiths.....	216
Gardeners.....	458	Weavers.....	680
Hatters.....	195	Waiters.....	311
Ironmolders.....	220	All other occupations.....	2,959
Laborers.....	83,026	No occupation, including women and children.....	76,140
Locksmiths.....	819		
Laundrymen.....	15	Total.....	202,569
Masons.....	2,737		
Miners.....	2,920		

There were 265 immigrants returned to the countries whence they came by order of the collector. Of these 201 were adult males; 48 adult females, and 16 children.

Employment was secured for ——— immigrants.

Number in hospital from April 19 to September 30, 1890, inclusive: Adult males, 166; adult females, 184; children, 93.

Number placed in hospital from April 19 to September 30, 1890, inclusive: Adult males, 287; adult females, 469; children, 331.

Number discharged from hospital from April 19 to September 30, 1890, inclusive: Adult males, 267; adult females, 439; children, 324.

Number deaths in hospital from April 19 to September 30, 1890, inclusive: Adult males, 9; adult females, 4; children, 19.

Number births in hospital from April 19 to September 30, 1890, inclusive: Males, 4; females, 7.

REMARKS.—Total number of immigrants reported to collector to be barred, 486; total number of immigrants barred, 265.

I hereby certify that the foregoing report is correct.

JNO. B. WEBER,
Superintendent of Immigration.

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

[Extracts from report of Dr. John B. Hamilton, Surgeon-General.]

Late in the fiscal year the Government assumed the duty of the inspection of immigrants at New York City, which had previously been done under contract, and this Bureau has been charged with their medical inspection. An assistant surgeon was detailed to open an emergency hospital in the barge office, which has been supplied with medicine, and contracts have been made with the local hospitals for the care of such patients as were likely to require treatment of long duration. The report of the medical officer, who performs his duties under the general direction of the superintendent of immigration at New York, is herewith transmitted as a part of this report. It shows a great reduction in the expenses of the medical department of the immigration service at that port; and when the new hospital on Ellis's Island shall have been finished it will be practicable to still further reduce these expenses, and at the same time render more efficient medical service.

Mindful of your order to visit the principal ports of embarkation of emigrants bound for the United States while in Europe as a delegate to the Tenth International Medical Congress, I visited the ports of Bremen, Hamburg, Trieste, Naples, London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, and I have to report that at present there is no systematic medical examination of emigrants at any port of embarkation. Some of the steamship lines require their surgeons to make a preliminary examination, which, however, in no case compares with the examinations made at New York by the officers of the Marine-Hospital Service, as the purposes are entirely different, the purpose of the steamship company being to pass all that can be passed, while the purposes of the Marine-Hospital inspection are to report to the superintendent all cases that are likely to become a public charge from permanent disability or present disease. It may be positively asserted, without fear of successful contradiction, that the immigrants bound to the United States are not generally inspected in a manner that would permit us to consider it an inspection. Fifteen insane persons and eleven idiots were reported by the medical officer at New York to the superintendent, and it is unfortunate that the law does not allow the superintendent the right to exclude immigrants. Such cases must be submitted to the collector, and in some instances cases are taken before the courts on a writ of habeas corpus, and with the usual confusion of "expert testimony" a bright and skillful lawyer is nearly always able to secure the landing of any immigrant, provided he is not absolutely a raving maniac, when brought into the court-room. It is apparent that the present system is defective in its administration, and there is no doubt of the necessity of new legislation.

It would seem in every way appropriate that these suits should by law be required to be conducted in the United States courts rather than in local courts, more or less subject to local influence. The admission or rejection of an immigrant is a national affair. So far as my observation extends, and so far as I can learn from literature, there is no country in the world in which citizenship is so cheaply obtained as in the United States. Once obtained, like the ancient Roman citizenship, it becomes indelible, and, except by his expressed consent, such person remains an American citizen throughout life.

No political government has long endured that did not carefully guard the right of citizenship. The Spartans carried this to a greater extent than any other known race, and the long period during which they preserve their manners, customs, and the laws given by Lycurgus from changes or modification is clearly due to the fact that they "guarded against the introduction or innovation upon public manners or institutions by expelling from their country every foreigner whose example might contaminate their minds."* And in the Roman Republic great restrictions were placed around foreigners—they might indeed live in the city, but they enjoyed none of the privileges of citizens; were also subject to a particular jurisdiction, and were sometimes expelled from the city at the pleasure of the magistrates. Thus M. Julius Pennus (627) and C. Papius Celsus (688), both tribunes of the people, passed a law

* Dunbar's history Grecian States.

ordering foreigners (*peregrini*) to leave the city. Foreigners were neither permitted to use the Roman dress nor had they the legal right of property or making wills. When a foreigner died his goods were either reduced into the treasury as having no heir, or if he attached himself to any person as a patron that person succeeded to the effects.*

It is a glory of modern times that greater liberality exists, and it is especially creditable to the United States that it always held to the doctrine of its affording an asylum to the oppressed, but I do not think the founders contemplated that the country should wholly degenerate into an asylum.

The general question of restrictive measures as against the incoming mass is one of the most important that can be considered, whether viewed from an economic or political standpoint. And, viewed from an American standpoint, there is no doubt that the welfare of the country demands more restrictive measures than the present laws seem to be able to furnish. Thus, of the fifteen insane persons and eleven idiots that were reported by the medical officer in New York, four of the insane and all of the idiots were permitted to land.

The advocacy of restrictions upon immigration does not necessarily imply hostility to foreigners nor legislation adverse to the interests of those naturalized citizens now in this country. On the contrary, it is believed to be for the general interest of those now on the soil who, having been invested with the rights of citizenship, are entitled to all the protection that our laws can give; and it is in their interest not less than in that of the natural-born citizen that further influx of persons not bringing skilled labor or material wealth to the country should be restricted.

The question of naturalization, which means the clothing of an alien with the rights, powers, and duties of a natural-born citizen, is a very different one from the immigration question, because the immigrant may, and frequently does, come to this country simply to become an inhabitant—a denizen. He may never wish to become naturalized, and many thousands of them do not become naturalized, but simply view the country as a convenient field in which to reap a richer harvest than can be obtained on their own soil. The right of expatriation is now conceded by nearly all countries, and it is assumed that no country would deny the right of a foreigner to renounce his own allegiance and become firmly attached to that of another; but when in foreign ports returned immigrants are seen tearing up American naturalization papers, with every mark of contempt, it must be conceded that the granting of naturalization papers to such persons was a mistake. The sentiment of this country has always been in favor of receiving political refugees, and this personal right, it is presumed, would not be denied to any person, but the right of an oppressed victim to shelter surely does not include the right to a portion of the personal and real property of the good Samaritan who shelters him.

The most enlightened patriotism would seem to require that an increased value should be placed on its citizenship. It ought to be a privilege to be an American citizen, and as naturalization is a gratuitous concession to the immigrant the immigrant should be of such a character morally, intellectually, and physically as would make him a more or less valuable addition to the body politic, and it would appear that the least the immigrant could do in return for this concession would be to render cheerful obedience and conformity to the laws of his adopted country. But, in many instances, this has not been the experience. We witness in New Orleans and Chicago, for example, the fact that certain foreign nationalities insist on maintaining their murderous assassination societies and putting them in practice on our own soil in contravention of our laws and of the public peace, and this leads irresistibly to the conclusion that the class of immigrants has changed from the classes of former times.

In looking through the vast literature of this subject as contained in various public documents it is found that there is a general rule regarding the fluctuation of immigration into this country, which is that the movement closely follows in its elevations and depressions the material prosperity of the country. Thus, after a time of panic and hard times the immigration falls off to an appreciable degree, whereas after an era of prosperity and advance prices the tide of immigration again increases. This is probably largely due to our foreign population. When money is easy to obtain in America our foreign-born inhabitants send liberally to their friends and relatives in foreign countries to join them; whereas when money is scarce this incentive or "assistance" to emigration exists to a less material degree.

It is a fact that most foreign countries do not encourage emigration to the United States, or if it is encouraged it is of a class they can well afford to spare. It is not the successful merchant and the skillful artisan who can command steady employment at the highest wages that emigrate. On the contrary the man who fails, the class of criminals whom the authorities give "so many days to leave the town," the persons without employment, are those who naturally desire to emigrate, and who

*Adams's Roman Antiquities.

gratify that desire whenever opportunity offers. To these must be added that large proportion of emigrants who now come to join friends and relatives.

It is assumed that the general intent of recent legislation in this country has been the restriction of certain classes of immigrants, and so far as the action in regard to Asiatics is concerned it is wholly prohibited. But an examination of the tables does not show that the restriction of emigration has accomplished any very great results, as the reduction is inappreciable. The following table from the report of the Bureau of Statistics shows the number and nationality of immigrants arrived in the United States during the sixteen years ended June 30, 1890. It also shows that during the last six years, under the operations of existing law, the vast number of 2,666,276 immigrants have arrived on our shores:

Number and nationality of immigrants arrived in the United States during the sixteen years ending June 30 from 1875 to 1890 inclusive.

Countries.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
England	40,130	24,373	19,161	18,405	24,183	59,454	65,177	82,394	63,140	55,918	47,332	49,767	72,855	82,574	68,502	57,020
Ireland	37,957	19,575	14,569	15,932	20,013	71,603	72,342	76,432	81,486	63,344	51,795	49,619	68,370	73,513	65,557	53,024
Scotland	7,310	4,582	4,135	3,502	5,225	12,640	15,168	18,937	11,859	9,060	9,226	12,126	18,699	24,457	18,296	12,041
Wales	449	324	281	243	543	1,173	1,027	1,656	1,597	901	1,127	1,027	1,820	1,654	1,181	650
United Kingdom, not specified	15	12	4	.....	3	6	4	4	10	71	28	9	4	5	12	19
Total United Kingdom	85,861	48,866	38,150	38,082	49,967	144,876	153,718	179,423	158,092	129,294	109,508	112,548	161,748	182,203	153,549	122,754
Austria-Hungary:																
Bohemia	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	6,602	5,462	8,239	6,352	4,314	4,579	4,127	3,085	4,505
Hungary	775	630	373	646	632	4,363	6,826	8,929	11,240	14,798	9,383	12,420	15,256	15,800	10,967	22,062
Other Austria (except Poland)	6,882	5,646	5,023	4,504	5,331	12,904	21,109	13,619	10,923	13,534	11,574	11,946	20,430	25,884	20,122	29,632
Belgium	615	515	488	354	512	1,232	1,766	1,431	1,450	1,576	1,653	1,300	2,553	3,215	2,562	2,671
Denmark	2,656	1,547	1,695	2,105	3,474	6,576	9,117	11,618	10,319	9,202	6,100	6,225	8,524	8,962	8,699	9,366
France	8,321	8,004	5,856	4,159	4,655	4,314	5,227	6,004	4,821	3,608	3,495	3,318	5,034	6,454	5,918	9,585
Germany	47,769	31,937	29,298	29,313	34,602	84,638	210,485	250,630	194,786	179,676	124,443	34,403	106,865	109,717	99,538	92,427
Gibraltar	3	10	9	1	1	14	5	7	.....	7	.....	8	12	18	12	9
Greece	25	19	24	16	21	22	19	126	73	37	172	104	313	782	158	524
Italy, Continental	3,570	2,910	3,143	4,131	5,759	12,327	15,387	32,077	31,784	16,473	13,599	21,295	47,532	51,075	24,848	51,799
Sicily and Sardinia	61	105	52	213	32	27	14	82	8	37	43	20	90	483	459	204
Netherlands	1,237	855	591	608	753	3,340	8,597	9,517	5,249	4,198	2,689	2,314	4,506	5,845	6,460	4,356
Norway	6,093	5,173	4,588	4,759	7,345	19,895	22,705	29,101	23,398	16,974	12,356	12,759	16,269	18,264	13,390	11,370
Poland	984	925	533	547	489	2,177	5,614	4,672	2,011	4,536	3,085	3,939	6,128	5,826	4,922	11,073
Portugal	763	471	1,291	660	392	260	171	42	176	701	440	238	110	23	57	158
Roumania	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	11	30	65	77	238	803	494	2,045	1,186	893	517
Russia (except Poland)	7,982	4,765	6,579	3,037	4,434	4,854	4,865	16,321	9,186	11,854	16,603	17,309	28,944	31,256	31,889	33,147
Finland	15	10	20	11	19	160	176	597	723	835	555	491	1,822	2,231	2,027	2,451
Spain	601	518	665	457	457	389	484	378	262	350	350	344	436	526	526	813
Sweden	5,573	5,603	4,991	5,390	11,001	39,186	49,760	64,607	38,277	26,552	22,248	27,751	42,836	54,698	35,415	29,632
Switzerland	1,814	1,549	1,686	1,808	3,161	6,156	11,293	10,844	12,751	9,386	5,895	4,805	5,214	7,737	7,070	6,993
Turkey in Europe	27	38	32	29	29	24	72	69	86	150	138	183	206	207	252	206
Europe, not specified	7	7	5	2	4	2	1	3	.....	1	4	7	1	5	.....	1
Total Europe, not United Kingdom	95,774	71,237	66,942	62,750	83,103	202,871	373,723	467,341	363,062	322,912	241,980	215,987	319,705	354,321	279,270	320,471
Total Europe	181,635	120,103	105,092	100,832	133,070	347,747	527,441	646,764	521,154	452,206	351,468	328,535	481,453	536,524	432,819	443,225
China	16,437	22,781	10,594	8,992	9,604	5,802	11,890	39,579	28,031	279	22	49	10	26	118	1,716
All other Asia	61	162	46	22	56	37	92	50	82	231	176	261	605	817	1,607	2,732
Total Asia	16,498	22,943	10,640	9,014	9,660	5,839	11,982	39,629	8,113	510	198	310	615	843	1,725	4,448
Total Africa	54	54	22	14	17	21	25	32	56	13	44	56	26	42	81	62
Total America	26,642	24,686	24,065	27,204	33,025	101,681	127,535	100,063	71,699	63,310	41,159	63,012	65,265	65,387	65,438	3,655
Total Pacific Islands	1,269	1,312	914	606	816	954	1,191	889	747	900	679	1,136	1,282	2,387	2,196	1,167
Total all other	1,400	888	1,124	799	1,238	1,015	1,257	1,615	1,553	1,653	1,778	1,154	1,468	1,706	2,168	2,745
Aggregate	227,498	169,986	141,857	138,469	177,826	457,257	669,431	788,992	603,322	518,592	395,346	633,420	490,109	546,889	444,427	455,302

^a Of this number 6,613 arrived in July, prior to August 6, 1882, the date when the Chinese immigration act went into effect.

^b Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico not included.

^d Included in "Turkey in Europe."

The introduction of this vast number of people into our political organizations, most of whom are entirely ignorant of our traditions, customs, and laws, can not be viewed without concern and apprehension, and without making a suggestion looking to still further restrictions, it is not unreasonable to insist upon the most rigid construction of existing laws in favor of those who are now here not less than in the interest of the natural-born citizen.

It is the settled policy of most foreign governments to encourage the emigration to their own colonies of such intending emigrants as are desirable additions to the population, and it is believed at the present time that no government in Europe encourages emigration to the United States. I was unable to find any evidence of assisted emigration except to Canada, where, under certain circumstances, the emigrants are assisted; and as the influx into the United States from Canada is less closely watched than that from Europe direct, it is possible that many of these assisted emigrants may find their way into the United States through Canadian channels.

I was unable to obtain any information from our consuls in addition to that contained in the reports of the consular officers of the United States on emigration and immigration, published in 1887 as House Ex. Doc. No. 157, Forty-ninth Congress, second session.

In fact, so far as immediate contact with the immigrant is concerned, our consul has very little. In Naples, from which port a large number of Italians emigrate to the United States, the consul informs me that the only current statistics he could obtain were from the British consul, who issued papers to the ships, and it appeared that the line was sailing under the British flag, and subject to British admiralty regulations, which required that before sailing her papers should be issued by the British consul. It would seem that, as the country most interested, our consular service should be first apprised of the honor intended us by incoming immigrants. And in this particular the law requires amendment. It is therefore respectfully suggested that the law be amended in the following particulars:

That it be provided that hereafter any person intending to emigrate to the United States shall produce to the United States consul nearest him evidence from the proper local authorities, satisfactory to the consul, that he has not been convicted of any crime, that he has not at any time been a public charge in the country where he lives; nor has he at any time received public assistance. And, further, that he also produce to the consul a certificate from a legally qualified resident physician, to the effect that such emigrant is at the time suffering from no contagious or chronic disease or disability, such as would make him a public charge. That, on the production of these certificates to the consul, he shall issue to the intending immigrant his certificate to the effect that the foregoing evidence has been furnished by him and placed on file at the consulate; this paper should also set forth whether the immigrant intends to become a naturalized citizen of the United States or merely a temporary inhabitant; the certificate to be given to the emigrant, and, on his arrival in this country, taken up by the proper officer at the port of destination; this to be taken as presumptive evidence that the man possesses the preliminary qualifications for American citizenship, and as such to be furnished the court of naturalization on demand. This course would at once place the immigrant under the surveillance of the proper officers of the United States, would effectually shut out the criminal classes, and operate very much for the relief of the inspection bureaus at our ports of entry.

The responsibility at each port of entry should be placed on a single person. As it is now, the duty of excluding an immigrant for physical disabilities is placed upon the local quarantine officer, the marine-hospital officer at the barge office, the superintendent of immigration (New York immigrants only), and the deputy collector of customs. When the law was passed placing this matter under the customs officer there was no Government superintendent of immigration, and the result now of this divided responsibility is a less efficient service than would be given if one officer were alone responsible for the administration. As to the operation of the contract-labor law, that is a matter for the detective force of the customhouse, and might very properly be continued under the general administration of the customs officer. At this time there is no medical inspection whatever of immigrants except at the port of New York, and that circumstance will no doubt have a tendency to increase the influx at the other ports. This statement is not applicable to cases of leprosy, smallpox, yellow fever, or cholera, which cases when found are taken from vessels at the respective quarantines.

The following report is from the medical officer charged with the medical inspection at New York. An examination of the list of diseases from which the emigrants were suffering will prove interesting:

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
New York, October 15, 1890.

[From April 19 to September 30, 1890.]

	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Admitted to emergency hospital, barge office	246	416	308	970
Transferred from emergency hospital to contract hospital.....	126	139	111	376
Admitted to contract hospital without passing through the emergency hospital.....	41	43	23	107
Total treated in contract hospital.....	167	182	134	483
Total treated in emergency hospital only	120	277	197	594
Total treated in all hospitals.....	287	459	331	1,077
Total discharged, all hospitals.....	267	439	324	1,030
Total remaining, contract hospital	19	18	7	44
Total remaining, emergency hospital.....	1	2	.....	3
Total remaining	20	20	7	47
Total births	4	7	.....	11
Total deaths.....	9	4	19	32

One death was a coroner's case. Mortality, 2.97 per cent. Daily average number in hospitals, 86.7.

Nativity of cases treated in hospital.

Nativity.	Number.	Nativity.	Number.
Ireland	155	Holland	2
England	44	Italy	96
Wales	3	Denmark	37
Scotland	9	Hungary	62
Germany	239	Austria.....	94
France	5	Finland.....	1
Russia.....	163	Armenia.....	2
Poland	1	Arabia.....	1
Switzerland	12	All other countries	34
Sweden.....	104		
Norway	10	Total	1,077
Belgium	3		

*Detailed report of the number of immigrants treated in the contract and emergency hospitals
from April 19 to September 30, 1890.*

Name of hospitals.	Received.	Total.	Recovery.	Im- proved.	Not im- proved.	Death.	Remain- ing.
United States Marine	113	113	61	40	1	4	7
Louden Hall	37	37	3	16	6	2	10
Long Island College	211	211	135	42	0	8	26
Brooklyn City	23	23	11	3	6	3	0
Willard Parker and Riverside.....	99	99	89	0	0	9	1
Emergency	594	594	467	92	26	6	3
Total.....	1,077	1,077	766	193	39	32	47

List and nativity of idiots and insane reported from April 19 to September 30, 1890.

Nativity.	Insane.	Idiots.
Ireland	5	1
England	0	3
Germany	2	3
Russia.....	6	2
Sweden	0	1
Italy.....	2	0
Austria.....	0	1
Total.....	15	11

Four of the insane and all the idiots were permitted to land.

Comparative statement between the United States Immigration Service from April 19 to September 30, 1890, inclusive, and the commissioners of emigration of the State of New York, for the year ending December 31, 1889 (medical department).

	United States immigration service.	New York State commissioners of emigra- tion.
Number treated in hospital	1, 077	4, 091
Average number of patients, daily	86.7	266
Mortality	2.97	4.3
Cost per day	\$0.94	\$0.94
Total expenses	13, 497.54	93, 708.16

REPORT OF HOSPITAL EXPENSES.

Total amount expended from May 1 to September 30, 1890, inclusive, \$13,497.54. During the period from April 19 to May 1, 1890, the expenses incurred by this office amounted to about \$560. This is not included in the above total for the reason that it does not represent the actual amount expended during that period for the care of sick and disabled immigrants, the Government having made a special agreement (the terms of which are unknown to me), with the State commissioners of emigration for their care and maintenance on Ward's Island.

The average cost per day was 94 cents. This includes the expenses incurred on account of the contract hospitals, and brings the daily average cost to the above rather high figure. The following table shows the cost per day at the different contract hospitals and in the emergency hospital.

Cost per day at contract and emergency hospitals.

United States Marine Hospital	\$0.75
Louden Hall (insane asylum)	1.50
Willard Parker and Riverside Hospitals	1.00
Long Island College Hospital (previous to July 1):	
Adults	90
Children	60
Long Island College Hospital (after July 1):	
Adults	83
Children	45
Brooklyn Hospital	89
Emergency Hospital (barge office)	26

It is safe to say that if the United States immigration service had had the care of sick and disabled immigrants under its own immediate supervision and in its own hospital establishment, the daily average cost would have been much less than the above figure of 94 cents.

G. M. GUITÉRAS,
*Assistant Surgeon, Marine-Hospital Service,
In charge Medical Department.*

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
Washington, D. C., December 2, 1890.

DEAR SIR: Referring to your communications of September 22 and November 14, last, and my reply thereto, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith tables showing the data asked for in your first letter, and as fully as it is possible to give it, the information asked for in regard to arrivals of immigrants in the United States.

These tables embrace, first, a statement showing the arrivals of immigrants from Europe, by nationalities and occupations, during the years from 1881 to 1890, inclusive.

Second, a statement showing the number and nationality of immigrants arrived in the United States during each of the ten calendar years ending December 31, 1889.

Third, tables showing the arrivals by decennial years, and by nationalities, of *passengers* in the United States from 1820 to 1860, and of *immigrants* only from 1870 to 1890.

The unusual amount of work in this Bureau due to the new tariff bill, and in the closing of the accounts of the last fiscal year, is my excuse for not being able to furnish this information at an earlier date.

Respectfully yours,

S. G. BROCK,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. WM. D. OWEN, M. C.,
Chairman, Committee on Immigration and Naturalization,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Arrivals by decennial years and by nationalities of passengers in the United States, from 1820 to 1860, and of immigrants only from 1870 to 1890.

Nationalities of passengers arrived.	1820.	1830.	1840.	^a 1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1889.
England	1,782	733	318	5,276	13,001	59,448	64,190	68,503
Ireland	3,614	2,721	39,430	133,806	48,637	56,628	84,799	65,557
Scotland	268	29	21	627	1,613	11,820	14,495	18,296
Wales		7		49	610	672	948	1,181
Great Britain, not specified	360	384	2,274	35,727	14,513	22,481	6	12
Total United Kingdom	6,024	3,874	42,043	175,485	78,374	151,089	164,438	153,549
Austria						5,283	18,252	34,174
Belgium	1		2	1,055	53	1,039	1,484	2,562
Denmark	20	16	152	10	532	3,041	8,778	8,699
France	371	1,174	7,419	8,009	3,961	3,586	4,939	5,918
Germany	968	1,976	29,704	63,182	54,491	91,779	134,040	99,538
Gibraltar						1	17	13
Greece		3	3	2	1	15	22	158
Hungary						1	6,668	(b)
Italy, (continental)	25	8	28	360	770	2,940	12,756	24,848
Italy, (insular):								
Sardinia	5			3	185			
Sicily		1	9	10	64		25	459
Islands of the Mediterranean:								
Corsica						3		
Malta					1		1	
Netherlands	49	22	57	576	351	970	3,730	6,460
Norway	3	3	55	1,363	298	12,356	23,054	13,390
Sweden						12,009	46,723	35,415
Portugal	35	3	12	366	122	291	161	57
Roumania							15	893
Russia	14	3		31	65	766	5,278	31,889
Finland							247	2,027
Poland	5	2	5	3	82	424	2,488	4,922
Spain	139	21	136	325	932	511	420	526
Switzerland	31	109	500	146	913	2,474	8,498	7,070
Turkey in Europe	1	2	1	13	1	13	62	252
Total all other Europe	1,667	3,343	38,083	75,454	62,832	137,502	277,658	279,270
Total Europe	7,691	7,217	80,126	250,939	141,206	288,591	442,096	432,819
Arabia						1	8	216
Armenia							16	96
China	1			3	5,467	11,943	7,011	118
India	1		1	4	5	32	39	59
Japan						74	7	640
Persia					1	4	2	3
Syria							9	
Asia, not specified	3				6	4	6	593
Total Asia	5		1	7	5,479	12,058	7,098	1,725
Algeria								8
Egypt						3		33
Liberia					12		1	
Morocco							1	1
South Africa					13	9	3	
Africa, not specified	1	2	6		101	12	5	39
Total Africa	1	2	6		126	24	10	81

^a Year ending September 30; all others are calendar years.

^b Included in Austria.

Arrivals by decennial years and by nationalities of passengers in the United States, from 1820 to 1860, etc.—Continued.

Nationalities of passengers arrived.	1820.	1830.	1840.	^a 1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1889.
Quebec and Ontario.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	112, 712	(c)
Manitoba.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	446	(c)
Nova Scotia.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	17, 870	(c)
New Brunswick.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	5, 929	(c)
Prince Edward Island.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	1, 722	(c)
British Columbia.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	782	(c)
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	300	(c)
Total British North American Possessions.....	209	189	1, 938	7, 796	4, 514	53, 340	139, 761	.....
Mexico.....	1	983	395	498	229	461	437	(d)
British Honduras.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	41	7
Costa Rica.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	} 81
Guatemala.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	
Central America, not specified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1	.....
Total Central America.....	2	50	.....	71	8	25	42	88
Argentine Republic.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	3	5	14
Brazil.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	14	21	31
Chili.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	4	4	13
Ecuador.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	.....	6
Guiana.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	12	7	8
Peru.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	5	1	.....
United States of Colombia.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	8	27	306
Venezuela.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	9	51	32
South America, not specified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	3	17
Total South America.....	11	137	36	2, 462	208	84	119	427
Antigua.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	5	1
Bahamas.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	110	297	14
Barbadoes.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	23	18	56
Cuba.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	642	1, 406	4, 181
Curaçoa.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	1	1
Guadeloupe.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	.....	.....
Hayti.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	18	35	25
Jamaica.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	16	21	80
Martinique.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	.....	.....
Nevis.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	15	37	24
St. Croix.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	20	.....	9
St. Thomas.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	7	.....
Trinidad.....	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	.....	2	9
West Indies, not specified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265	37	523
Total West Indies.....	164	937	1, 446	2, 903	1, 384	1, 109	1, 866	4, 923
Total America.....	387	2, 296	3, 815	13, 730	6, 343	55, 019	142, 225	5, 438
Azores.....	3	1	5	180	321	560	682	1, 967
Bermuda.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	29	21
Canary Islands.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Verde.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	106
Madeira.....	.....	7	8	.....	2	.....	1	.....
St. Helena.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	.....
Atlantic Islands, not specified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Total islands of the Atlantic.....	6	8	13	180	323	573	716	2, 109
Australia.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	9	1, 122	996
Hawaiian Islands.....	1	.....	.....	17	5	.....	2	1, 163
New Zealand.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	.....	4
Society Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	33
Total islands of the Pacific.....	1	.....	2	17	9	23	1, 125	2, 196
Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348	4
Countries not stated.....	294	13, 799	103	45, 131	154	9	1	.....
Born at sea.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	81	55
Picked up at sea.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Total all other countries.....	294	13, 799	103	45, 131	154	15	433	59

^a Year ending September 30; all others are calendar years.

^b Not separately stated.

^c Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico are not included in the statistics of immigration since 1885, owing to the absence of law providing for the collection of accurate data in regard thereto.

^d Included in Austria.

Arrivals by decennial years and by nationalities of passengers in the United States, from 1820 to 1860, etc.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Nationalities of passengers arrived.	1820.	1830.	1840.	<i>a</i> 1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1889.
Europe	7, 691	7, 217	80, 126	250, 939	141, 206	288, 591	442, 096	432, 819
Asia	5	.....	1	7	5, 475	12, 058	7, 098	1, 725
Africa	1	2	6	.....	126	24	10	81
America	387	2, 296	3, 815	13, 730	6, 343	55, 019	142, 225	5, 438
Islands of the Atlantic.....	6	8	13	180	323	573	716	2, 109
Islands of the Pacific	1	.....	2	17	9	23	1, 125	2, 196
All other countries	294	13, 799	103	45, 131	154	15	433	59
Aggregate	8, 385	23, 322	84, 066	310, 004	153, 640	356, 303	593, 703	444, 427

a Year ending September 30; all others are calendar years.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STATISTICS, December 3, 1890.

S. G. BROCK,
Chief of Bureau.

Statement showing the number and nationality of immigrants arrived in the United States during each year ending December 31, from 1880 to 1889, inclusive.

Countries.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
England	64, 190	76, 547	70, 893	61, 432	53, 270	44, 710	58, 422	83, 036	76, 040	61, 815
Ireland	84, 799	70, 909	72, 937	83, 654	58, 589	49, 793	52, 912	72, 888	71, 966	60, 492
Scotland	14, 495	16, 451	15, 957	10, 839	8, 791	10, 174	13, 916	22, 067	23, 412	14, 948
Wales	948	1, 316	1, 633	1, 430	1, 011	931	1, 343	1, 614	1, 714	920
Great Britain, not specified.	6	7	8	6	95	2	8	4	9	12
Total Great Britain and Ireland.....	164, 438	165, 230	161, 428	157, 361	121, 756	105, 610	126, 601	179, 609	172, 141	138, 187
Austria.....	18, 252	21, 437	18, 315	17, 928	20, 688	16, 456	22, 006	24, 786	28, 809	26, 424
Belgium	1, 484	1, 939	1, 129	1, 673	1, 722	1, 363	1, 641	2, 987	2, 961	2, 704
Denmark	8, 778	8, 951	12, 769	9, 747	7, 633	5, 870	6, 634	9, 305	8, 756	8, 597
France	4, 939	5, 653	5, 560	4, 016	3, 690	3, 138	4, 085	5, 604	6, 872	6, 118
Germany	134, 040	249, 572	232, 269	184, 389	155, 529	107, 668	86, 301	111, 324	106, 975	95, 965
Gibraltar	17	4	4	7	.....	7	11	8	25	1
Greece.....	22	17	177	25	56	171	106	509	627	217
Hungary	6, 668	6, 756	11, 602	12, 308	10, 708	9, 181	18, 110	14, 301	12, 856	15, 746
Italy (continental).....	12, 756	20, 101	29, 349	29, 512	14, 441	15, 480	30, 472	46, 185	47, 424	29, 609
Italy (insular):										
Sardinia .....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sicily	25	2	13	25	52	5	93	71	432	629
Islands of the Mediterranean:										
Corsica .....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malta	1	4	.....	.....	4	8	1	2	1	.....
Netherlands	3, 730	10, 812	7, 880	4, 926	3, 731	2, 499	2, 667	5, 276	5, 457	6, 339
Norway	23, 054	26, 967	27, 197	21, 295	13, 906	11, 692	13, 859	18, 322	17, 178	11, 446
Sweden	46, 723	55, 892	60, 413	32, 596	24, 017	21, 508	32, 222	51, 236	48, 845	31, 005
Portugal.....	161	59	89	650	186	593	71	108	21	164
Roumania	15	55	81	116	781	301	2, 204	635	1, 483	421
Russia	5, 278	8, 193	17, 497	6, 907	15, 122	16, 517	25, 980	23, 521	35, 504	31, 495
Finland.....	247	320	708	8, 107	407	434	840	2, 294	1, 849	1, 992
Poland	2, 488	6, 283	4, 246	2, 151	4, 369	3, 101	6, 396	4, 960	6, 128	4, 866
Spain	420	405	328	245	334	319	452	483	436	634
Switzerland	8, 498	11, 628	11, 839	11, 433	8, 215	5, 126	4, 518	6, 561	7, 622	7, 336
Turkey in Europe	62	50	118	80	187	155	178	171	247	234
Heligoland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Total all other Europe.	277, 658	435, 101	441, 658	341, 136	285, 850	221, 592	258, 847	328, 651	340, 352	281, 942
Total Europe	442, 096	600, 331	603, 086	498, 497	407, 606	327, 202	385, 448	508, 260	513, 493	420, 129
Arabia.....	8	4	12	6	69	28	7	4	88	248
Armenia.....	16	10	5	30	27	13	59	93	86	320
China.....	7, 011	20, 711	35, 614	381	84	57	8	28	1	950
India	39	14	12	5	30	25	14	35	33	57
Japan	7	8	3	38	39	154	168	269	548	740
Persia	2	2	1	.....	3	4	.....	2	2	14
Syria	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	547	647
Asia, not specified.....	6	26	10	82	59	23	23	331	28	34
Total Asia	7, 098	20, 775	35, 657	542	311	304	323	762	1, 333	3, 010

Statement showing the number and nationality of immigrants arrived in the United States during each year, etc.—Continued.

Countries.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Algeria		5	14			2	3		16	18
Egypt		4	41	3	8	9	35	8	9	33
Liberia	1	7	2			7	1		4	7
Morocco	1	3				4	2	1	1	
South Africa	3	11	1		4	1	2	1		6
Africa, not specified	5	7	12	6	18	10	9	21	16	44
Total Africa	10	37	70	9	30	33	52	31	46	108
Quebec and Ontario	112,712	76,971	68,141	54,105	39,985					
Manitoba	446	1,163	1,398	1,143	524					
Nova Scotia	17,870	12,425	12,693	6,435	5,103					
New Brunswick	5,929	2,096	2,400	2,150	1,239					
Prince Edward's Island	1,722	1,648	1,528	644	291					
British Columbia	782	611	427	2,300	164					
Newfoundland and Labrador	300	274	322	173	182	292				
Total British North American Possessions	139,761	95,188	86,909	66,950	47,888	a292	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Mexico	437	244	532	411	381	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
British Honduras	41	8	2	14		4	4		3	9
Guatemala		1								
Central America, not specified	1	24	3	12	23	7	32	41	86	62
Total Central America	42	33	5	26	23	11	36	41	89	71
Argentine Republic	5	1	9	3	4	12	2	9	10	14
Brazil	21	17	20	26	13	8	23	20	17	39
Chili	4		1	3		1	8	10	14	6
Ecuador		4				2			5	11
Guiana	7	3	17	12	2	9		7	8	6
Peru	1	4	5	1				1	10	11
United States of Colombia	27	22	5	9	4	9	369	248	364	250
Venezuela	51	16	24	11	27	10	20	46	19	58
South America, not specified	3	18	7	2			14	1	5	17
Total South America	119	85	88	67	50	51	436	342	452	412
Antigua	5	12	3	11		13		3	6	5
Bahamas	297	415	424	311	394	341	35	62	54	27
Barbadoes	18	33	24	6	9	21	5	26	48	79
Cuba	1,406	418	773	987	1,341	1,191	2,961	3,477	4,022	3,520
Curaçoa	1	3	4		2	2	8	11	1	1
Hayti	35		12	1	2	5	12	23	13	32
Jamaica	21	53	22	6	23	18	67	27	67	85
Martinique			1							
Porto Rico	37	20	12	12	28	9	17	44	42	20
Saint Croix		17	34	13	10	28	12	18	5	25
Saint Thomas	7		2	2		1	4	3	2	5
Trinidad	2	5	6	2		2	1	6	3	12
West Indies, not specified	37	33	77	87	29	290	713	778	752	443
Total West Indies	1,866	1,009	1,394	1,438	2,138	2,721	3,835	4,478	5,015	4,254
Total America	142,225	96,559	88,928	68,892	50,480	3,075	4,307	4,861	5,556	4,737
Azores	682	1,225	1,457	1,276	1,755	823	1,206	1,298	2,044	1,863
Bermudas	29	40	61	19	55	28	8	2	19	63
Canary Islands		1								
Cape Verdes	1	21	15	27	48	50	66	14	23	156
Madeira	1									
Saint Helena	3									
Atlantic islands, not specified				14	3	9	13	11	7	19
Total islands of the Atlantic	716	1,287	1,533	1,336	1,861	910	1,293	1,325	2,093	2,101
Australia	1,122	904	947	427	542	400	579	528	878	893
Hawaiian Islands	2		5	284	420	345	674	1,088	1,534	860
New Zealand		1	2	1	4	3	1	5		8
Society Islands		1								
Pacific islands, not specified	1	4	3				14	9	22	24
Total islands of the Pacific	1,125	910	957	712	966	748	1,268	1,630	2,434	1,785

a The arrivals of immigrants from the Dominion of Canada and from Mexico since December 31, 1884, are excluded from all tables of immigration, it being impracticable to collect statistics of immigration across our frontiers by railway cars and other land vehicles.

Statement showing the number and nationality of immigrants arrived in the United States during each year, etc.—Continued.

Countries.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands.....	348	31	36	251	9	29	147	5	4	13
Countries not stated.....	1									
Born at sea.....	81	105	82	77	83	60	49	59	60	52
Picked up at sea.....	3	10								
Total all other countries.....	433	146	118	328	92	89	196	64	64	65

RECAPITULATION.

Europe.....	442,096	600,331	603,086	498,497	407,606	327,202	385,448	508,260	513,493	420,129
Asia.....	7,098	20,775	35,657	542	311	304	323	762	1,333	3,010
Africa.....	10	35	70	9	30	33	52	31	46	08
America.....	142,225	96,559	88,928	68,892	50,480	a3,075	a4,307	a4,861	5,556	4,737
Islands of the Atlantic.....	716	1,287	1,333	1,336	1,861	910	1,293	1,325	2,093	2,101
Islands of the Pacific.....	1,125	910	957	712	966	748	1,26	1,630	2,434	1,785
All other countries.....	433	146	118	328	92	89	196	64	64	65
Total immigrants.....	593,703	720,045	730,349	570,316	461,346	332,361	392,887	516,933	525,019	431,935

a The arrivals of immigrants from the Dominion of Canada and from Mexico since December 31, 1884, are excluded from all tables of immigration, it being impracticable to collect statistics of immigration across our frontiers by railway cars and other land vehicles.

S. G. BROCK,
Chief of Bureau.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STATISTICS, December 3, 1890.

Statement showing the number of immigrants arrived in the United States from foreign countries during each of the ten years ending June 30, 1890.

Years ending June 30—	From Europe.	From Asia.	From Africa.	From countries south of United States on Western Hemisphere.	From all other countries.	Total.
1881.....	527,441	11,902	25	1,371	128,612	669,431
1882.....	646,764	39,639	32	2,019	100,548	788,992
1883.....	521,154	8,113	56	1,882	72,117	603,322
1884.....	452,206	510	13	2,592	63,271	518,592
1885.....	351,488	198	44	2,783	40,833	395,346
1886.....	328,528	310	56	4,307	1,002	a334,203
1887.....	481,453	615	26	4,861	3,154	a490,109
1888.....	536,524	843	42	5,556	3,924	a546,889
1889.....	432,819	1,725	81	5,438	4,364	a444,427
1890.....	443,225	4,448	62	3,655	3,912	a455,302
Total ten years.....	4,721,602	68,373	437	34,464	421,737	5,246,613

a The arrivals of immigrants from British North America and Mexico since July 1, 1885, are excluded, it being impracticable to collect statistics of immigration across our frontiers by railway cars and other land vehicles.

S. G. BROCK,
Chief of Bureau.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STATISTICS, December 3, 1890.

Statement showing the arrivals of immigrants from Europe, by nationalities and occupation, during the ten years ending June 30, 1881 to 1890, inclusive

Occupation.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Austria-Hungary.		Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Poland.	Spain and Portugal.	Russia except Poland.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	All other countries in Europe.	Total.
				Hungary.	Other Austria except Poland.														
Professional:																			
1881.....	467	130	93	11	49	9	33	268	880	292	10	32	5	13	18	35	141	4	2,490
1882.....	541	134	100	13	132	27	30	199	885	324	14	26	6	18	63	34	124	5	2,675
1883.....	413	139	55	16	86	17	27	225	857	201	15	48	2	7	28	39	94	7	2,276
1884.....	381	113	61	14	95	30	30	107	876	223	15	36	2	8	30	23	80	5	2,134
1885.....	387	116	72	18	65	26	31	129	751	156	25	30	7	7	55	32	64	14	1,985
1886.....	522	111	129	13	61	29	28	82	554	205	29	33	14	12	53	36	46	10	1,967
1887.....	651	156	138	27	110	36	37	141	838	307	32	30	5	8	68	51	68	21	2,724
1888.....	1,023	201	246	28	98	42	61	199	779	136	24	56	17	9	95	71	61	17	3,163
1889.....	758	222	209	34	79	51	47	175	675	137	33	28	3	18	77	62	53	17	2,678
1890.....	958	184	191	30	131	38	54	250	602	259	40	32	8	30	81	50	73	19	3,030
Total.....	6,101	1,506	1,294	204	906	305	378	1,775	7,697	2,240	237	351	74	130	568	433	804	119	25,122
Skilled:																			
1881.....	9,299	2,692	3,382	298	1,401	219	731	886	24,030	1,502	332	1,474	258	80	426	2,697	2,588	244	52,539
1882.....	11,284	4,485	4,659	237	1,565	181	967	943	26,527	2,653	591	1,526	221	32	1,233	3,162	2,241	308	62,815
1883.....	9,305	5,090	2,343	260	1,614	274	1,046	943	25,190	2,630	259	1,533	63	81	493	2,611	2,244	343	56,322
1884.....	9,453	4,170	1,885	470	1,614	269	861	830	22,125	1,776	282	1,137	277	146	1,115	1,763	1,563	201	49,937
1885.....	7,899	2,805	1,994	226	1,157	254	613	794	12,990	1,391	250	1,785	208	115	1,213	1,341	1,046	327	35,528
1886.....	8,103	2,186	3,186	598	1,388	264	745	658	9,295	2,003	189	972	322	74	1,724	1,778	740	333	34,558
1887.....	11,566	2,959	5,394	717	2,123	526	1,038	957	11,219	2,928	261	1,834	386	106	3,143	2,955	790	606	49,508
1888.....	14,941	3,600	7,818	627	2,022	625	1,111	1,633	12,829	1,561	406	2,003	520	136	2,464	3,410	822	561	57,089
1889.....	12,882	3,395	4,690	297	1,599	418	968	1,191	10,926	2,322	276	1,082	323	107	2,967	2,440	921	431	47,235
1890.....	10,189	2,524	2,761	1,093	2,339	484	1,030	1,100	10,332	3,059	314	986	645	80	2,755	1,691	752	242	42,376
Total.....	104,921	33,996	38,112	4,823	16,822	3,514	9,110	9,935	167,463	21,825	3,160	13,322	3,223	957	17,563	23,848	13,707	3,596	487,907
Agriculturist:																			
1881.....	2,588	1,747	729	161	1,048	252	1,043	615	19,687	1,820	1,370	1,990	242	10	255	4,589	2,061	41	40,248
1882.....	2,900	1,666	942	288	1,539	172	1,415	712	23,747	3,855	912	2,343	187	5	546	4,157	2,227	89	47,702
1883.....	2,008	1,952	430	153	1,080	167	1,297	459	17,135	3,060	570	1,291	68	139	202	2,053	2,102	36	34,202
1884.....	1,873	1,531	366	298	1,110	191	1,464	381	18,908	2,150	572	1,288	87	164	391	1,519	1,517	45	33,855
1885.....	1,410	1,459	350	183	833	113	817	375	11,193	1,146	391	1,727	52	103	823	1,932	1,015	47	22,080
1886.....	1,777	1,669	493	222	722	113	843	293	7,715	2,020	403	89	99	48	598	1,932	670	81	20,517
1887.....	2,281	1,886	665	395	1,828	165	1,311	615	9,665	5,621	732	809	156	61	1,128	2,677	758	85	30,888
1888.....	2,557	2,341	669	450	1,638	203	897	793	8,706	1,632	632	1,097	211	69	1,158	4,565	1,426	86	29,130

1889	1,977	2,171	485	263	1,864	239	1,325	946	8,981	2,495	893	846	117	57	1,787	2,347	1,755	89	28,637
1890	2,502	1,532	424	737	2,189	198	1,282	573	8,491	4,437	667	541	239	49	1,987	1,624	1,490	58	29,020
Total	21,873	17,954	5,553	3,150	13,851	1,813	11,694	5,762	134,228	28,236	7,142	11,751	1,458	705	8,875	26,506	15,021	657	316,229
Miscellaneous:																			
1881	17,680	34,639	3,405	3,070	4,106	312	2,708	1,298	43,315	6,639	1,108	7,038	1,908	241	1,640	18,599	1,209	219	149,134
1882	24,446	37,201	3,980	4,911	4,106	172	3,785	1,219	43,685	16,506	1,351	10,047	2,306	175	6,634	27,910	1,070	490	189,994
1883	16,097	39,613	3,200	7,124	4,445	207	2,973	1,086	34,147	20,086	814	5,841	1,018	106	3,277	15,002	1,729	484	157,249
1884	15,519	30,215	2,266	9,147	6,841	274	1,828	819	32,730	6,342	573	4,239	2,272	473	5,184	10,380	1,244	327	130,673
1885	13,948	25,993	2,384	4,585	5,653	287	1,454	889	23,950	5,168	393	3,857	1,395	350	5,183	8,592	1,004	577	105,662
1886	15,298	25,944	2,977	7,695	6,101	252	1,951	872	17,201	7,972	336	4,929	1,985	229	6,454	13,782	1,909	435	115,322
1887	23,000	36,670	4,242	8,168	8,540	471	2,471	1,148	25,220	20,711	760	6,773	2,865	152	11,621	21,869	1,075	1,341	177,097
1888	22,602	34,859	4,749	9,556	13,888	577	3,015	1,387	27,027	32,795	1,331	7,708	2,850	149	14,009	26,769	1,957	1,438	206,666
1889	18,243	34,265	3,834	6,525	8,978	611	2,393	1,295	21,960	11,318	1,334	5,233	2,273	223	12,863	15,684	1,543	643	149,208
1890	16,217	28,904	2,837	13,692	16,420	578	2,855	1,839	21,394	29,014	892	5,286	5,488	489	13,928	14,385	1,688	711	176,617
Total	183,050	328,303	33,874	74,473	79,078	3,741	25,433	11,852	290,629	156,551	8,892	60,941	24,360	2,587	80,793	172,972	13,428	6,665	1,557,622
Not stated:																			
1881	321	24	28	.....	129	.....	.....	29	648	44	.....	717	.....	27	1	761	32	.....	2,791
1882	189	17	66	.....	9	.....	.....	36	464	60	.....	288	.....	21	28	522	11	.....	1,711
1883	1,200	246	248	.....	12	3	189	108	236	281	.....	5,835	.....	6	1,146	2,471	81	.....	12,122
1884	790	264	114	.....	11	61	579	122	150	909	1	3,195	.....	31	310	1,696	33	.....	8,266
1885	304	34	40	.....	.....	43	140	164	139	300	.....	1,029	1	25	.....	1,290	6	.....	3,515
1886	98	6	.....	.....	4	15	.....	94	15	181	9	.....	.....	19	7	.....	18	.....	467
1887	82	9	9	.....	.....	33	.....	139	32	449	.....	4	.....	34	.....	.....	4	.....	795
1888	61	1	2	.....	.....	40	.....	83	89	291	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	595
1889	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	119	61	206	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	12	.....	574
1890	33	8	3	.....	.....	17	.....	159	57	776	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	12	.....	1,092
Total	3,173	609	509	.....	196	272	908	1,053	1,951	3,497	10	11,068	1	211	1,492	6,740	211	27	31,928
None:																			
1881	34,822	33,110	7,531	3,286	14,346	974	4,602	2,131	121,925	5,104	5,777	11,454	3,201	284	2,701	23,079	5,262	650	280,239
1882	43,034	32,929	9,190	3,480	12,870	879	5,421	2,894	155,322	8,761	6,649	14,871	1,952	169	8,414	28,822	5,171	1,039	341,867
1883	34,117	34,446	5,583	3,687	9,148	782	4,787	2,000	117,161	5,534	3,591	8,850	860	99	4,763	16,101	6,501	973	258,983
1884	27,902	27,051	4,368	4,869	12,102	751	4,440	1,349	104,887	5,110	2,755	7,079	1,893	179	5,659	11,171	4,949	827	227,341
1885	23,384	21,298	4,386	4,371	10,218	930	3,045	1,142	75,420	5,481	1,630	5,928	1,422	190	9,854	9,950	2,760	1,309	127,718
1886	23,969	19,703	5,341	3,892	7,984	627	2,658	1,319	49,623	8,934	1,348	6,006	1,519	200	8,964	10,223	2,422	965	155,697
1887	35,275	26,690	8,251	5,949	12,408	1,322	3,667	2,034	59,891	17,606	2,721	6,819	2,716	185	14,806	15,284	2,519	2,348	220,491
1888	41,390	32,511	10,973	5,139	12,365	1,728	3,878	2,359	60,287	15,143	3,452	7,400	2,228	178	15,761	19,883	3,469	1,737	239,881
1889	34,548	25,504	9,078	3,848	10,686	1,183	3,966	2,192	56,935	8,829	3,924	6,211	2,206	161	16,222	14,882	2,786	1,326	204,487
1890	27,121	19,872	5,826	6,510	13,058	1,356	4,145	2,664	51,551	14,459	2,413	4,525	4,693	300	16,847	11,882	2,978	890	191,090
Total	325,562	273,114	70,257	45,031	115,185	10,532	40,609	20,084	853,002	94,961	34,260	79,143	22,690	1,945	103,991	161,277	38,817	12,064	2,302,794
Total:																			
1881	65,177	72,342	15,168	6,826	21,109	1,766	9,117	5,227	210,485	15,401	8,597	22,705	5,614	655	5,041	49,760	11,293	1,158	527,441
1882	82,394	76,432	18,937	8,929	20,221	1,431	11,618	6,003	250,630	32,159	9,517	29,101	4,672	420	16,918	64,607	10,844	1,931	646,764
1883	63,140	81,486	11,859	11,240	16,385	1,450	10,319	4,821	194,786	31,792	5,249	23,398	2,011	438	9,909	38,277	12,751	1,843	521,154
1884	55,918	63,344	9,060	14,798	21,773	1,576	9,202	3,608	179,676	16,510	4,198	16,974	4,536	1,001	12,689	26,552	9,386	1,405	452,206

* Includes women and children.

Statement showing the arrivals of immigrants from Europe, by nationalities and occupation, etc.—Continued.

Occupation.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Austria-Hungary.		Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Poland.	Spain and Portugal.	Russia except Poland.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	All other countries in Europe.	Total.
				Hungary.	Other Austria except Poland.														
Total—Continued.																			
1885.....	47,332	51,795	9,226	9,383	17,926	1,653	6,100	3,493	124,443	13,642	2,689	12,356	3,085	790	17,158	22,248	5,895	2,274	351,488
1886.....	49,767	49,619	12,126	12,420	16,260	1,300	6,225	3,318	84,403	21,315	2,314	12,759	3,939	582	17,800	27,751	4,805	1,825	328,528
1887.....	72,855	68,370	18,699	15,256	25,009	2,553	8,524	5,034	106,865	47,622	4,506	16,269	6,128	546	30,766	42,836	5,214	4,401	481,453
1888.....	82,574	73,513	24,457	15,800	30,011	3,215	8,962	6,454	109,717	51,558	5,845	18,264	5,826	549	33,487	54,698	7,737	3,857	536,524
1889.....	68,503	65,557	18,296	10,967	23,207	2,562	8,699	5,918	99,538	25,307	6,460	13,390	4,922	583	33,916	35,415	7,070	2,509	432,819
1890.....	57,020	53,024	12,041	22,062	34,137	2,671	9,366	6,585	92,427	52,004	4,326	11,370	11,073	971	35,598	29,632	6,993	1,925	443,225
Total.....	644,680	655,482	149,869	127,681	226,038	20,177	88,132	50,461	1,452,970	307,310	53,701	176,586	51,806	6,535	213,282	391,776	81,988	23,128	4,721,602

RECAPITULATION.

[Ten years, 1881-'90, inclusive.]

Professional.....	6,101	1,506	1,294	204	906	305	378	1,775	7,697	2,240	337	351	74	130	568	433	804	119	25,122
Skilled.....	104,921	33,996	38,112	4,823	16,822	3,514	9,110	9,935	165,463	21,825	3,160	13,332	3,223	957	17,563	23,848	13,707	3,596	487,907
Agriculturist.....	21,873	17,954	5,553	3,150	13,851	1,813	11,694	5,762	134,228	28,236	7,142	11,751	1,458	705	8,875	26,506	15,021	657	316,229
Miscellaneous.....	183,050	328,303	33,874	74,473	79,078	3,741	25,433	11,852	290,629	156,551	8,892	60,941	24,360	2,587	80,793	172,972	13,428	6,665	1,557,622
Not stated.....	3,173	609	509	.....	196	272	908	1,053	1,951	3,497	10	11,068	1	211	1,492	6,740	211	27	31,928
*None.....	325,562	273,114	70,527	45,031	115,185	10,532	40,609	20,084	853,002	94,961	34,260	79,143	22,690	1,945	103,991	161,277	38,817	12,064	2,302,794
Total.....	644,680	655,482	149,869	127,681	226,038	20,177	88,132	50,461	1,452,970	307,310	53,701	176,586	51,806	6,535	213,282	391,776	81,988	23,128	4,721,602

* Includes women and children.

S. G. BROCK,
Chief of Bureau.TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
December 3, 1890.

EXPENSES OF REGULATING IMMIGRATION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 23, 1890.

SIR: In accordance with your verbal request, I herewith transmit statements of receipts and disbursements, on account of the immigration fund, at all ports in the United States where immigrants are landed and head tax is collected, under "An act to regulate immigration," approved August 3, 1882 (22 Stat., 214), except the statement of receipts and expenditures at the port of New York, which statement was transmitted to you on the 5th instant. Together with these statements, is a recapitulation of the footings (including the port of New York), which exhibits the total sums of collections and disbursements at all ports to be as follows:

Total collections to March 31, 1890	\$1, 600, 101. 00
Total disbursements to March 31, 1890.....	1, 306, 795. 07
Balance	293, 305. 93

A sum approximating \$37,717 has been expended under the authority of the act of October 2, 1888, appropriating \$50,000, and the act of March 2, 1889, appropriating \$50,000, to defray the necessary expenses which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to incur in the enforcement of the alien contract labor laws. This sum will reduce the balance as stated to \$255,588.93.

In the Court of Claims suit is pending in which the commissioners of emigration of the State of New York have filed a petition for award and payment of rent, repairs, etc., in the sum of \$124,484.02. If judgment for any portion of that amount shall be recovered, the balance of the immigration fund will be further reduced to that extent.

Respectfully, yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

Hon. W. E. CHANDLER,
Chairman Senate Committee on Immigration.

Statement showing, by nationalities, the number of immigrants arrived in the United States at the ports named below during the month ending June 30, 1890, and the six and twelve months ending the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1889.

[From Report of the Bureau of Statistics.]

Countries whence, and ports at which, arrived.	Month ending June 30—		Six months end- ing June 30—		Twelve months ending June 30—	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
COUNTRIES.						
Austria-Hungary:						
Bohemia	655	445	3,290	1,436	4,508	3,085
Hungary	2,018	1,386	12,598	6,282	22,059	10,967
Other Austria (except Poland)	2,849	2,298	17,243	11,405	29,611	20,122
Total	5,522	4,129	33,131	19,123	56,178	34,174
Denmark	875	712	6,252	5,504	9,342	8,699
France	670	409	2,860	2,393	6,584	5,918
Germany	7,779	8,756	48,906	52,432	92,409	99,491
Great Britain and Ireland:						
England and Wales	5,314	5,617	26,282	31,390	57,392	69,412
Scotland	1,443	1,755	6,028	8,939	12,028	18,289
Ireland	6,755	7,082	32,739	40,191	52,923	65,458
Total	13,512	14,454	65,049	80,520	122,343	153,159
Italy	5,952	3,174	36,976	14,793	51,789	24,846
Netherlands	302	620	2,982	4,995	4,326	6,460
Poland	2,676	812	8,668	2,461	11,073	4,922
Russia (except Poland)	4,345	4,802	19,949	17,849	35,574	33,904
Sweden and Norway	5,555	6,323	24,924	26,448	40,895	48,719
Switzerland	564	562	3,727	4,071	6,992	7,067
All other countries	1,858	1,306	7,413	5,712	13,714	11,260
Total	49,610	46,059	260,837	236,301	451,219	438,619
PORTS.						
Baltimore, Md.	2,387	3,163	15,758	16,915	27,178	29,704
Boston and Charlestown, Mass.	4,269	3,732	17,052	19,041	29,813	35,198
New Orleans, La.	648	609	1,746	1,214	3,878	3,706
New York, N. Y.	39,111	35,325	211,711	183,171	364,086	338,784
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,734	2,941	12,710	14,180	22,658	28,100
San Francisco, Cal.	461	289	1,860	1,780	3,606	2,727
Total	49,616	46,059	260,837	236,301	451,219	438,619

NOTE.—Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico are not included in the statistics of immigration, owing to the absence of law providing for the collection of accurate data in regard thereto. The arrivals of immigrants in the customs districts above specified comprise about 99 per cent. of the entire immigration into the country.

Statement showing collections and disbursements on account of expenses of regulating immigration, etc.—Continued.

Port.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Total.	Balance June 30, 1889.
Key West	Collections \$440.50	Disbursements \$1,309.50	Collections \$1,815.00	Disbursements \$1,682.00	Collections \$3,181.00	Disbursements \$2,395.00	Collections \$2,666.50	Disbursements \$13,489.50	\$5,059.69
Marblehead	Collections 12.00	Disbursements 603.65	Collections 1,119.95	Disbursements 1,211.63	Collections 2,120.65	Disbursements 1,121.31	Collections 2,252.62	Disbursements 8,429.81	12.00
Mobile	Collections 6.50	Disbursements 3.00	Collections 6.00	Disbursements 1.50	Collections ..... .50	Disbursements 1.50	Collections 17.50	Disbursements 17.50	17.50
Michigan	Collections 49.00	Disbursements 49.00	Collections 1.50	Disbursements 1.50	Collections 1.50	Disbursements 1.50	Collections 50.50	Disbursements 50.50	50.50
Machias	Collections 855.00	Disbursements 2,058.00	Collections 1,276.50	Disbursements 982.00	Collections 1,210.50	Disbursements 1,653.00	Collections 2,050.50	Disbursements 10,085.50	5.00
New Orleans	Collections 178,462.50	Disbursements 172,312.00	Collections 142,534.00	Disbursements 140,842.50	Collections 193,808.50	Disbursements 218,301.50	Collections 176,763.50	Disbursements 1,223,024.50	6,852.79
New York	Collections 123,620.78	Disbursements 212,003.13	Collections 108,597.60	Disbursements 134,962.90	Collections 183,319.04	Disbursements 116,158.96	Collections 238,276.06	Disbursements 1,116,938.47	106,086.03
New London	Collections 133.50	Disbursements 187.50	Collections 190.50	Disbursements 174.50	Collections 3.00	Disbursements 1.00	Collections 306.00	Disbursements 1,391.00	2.00
New Bedford	Collections 6.00	Disbursements 5.00	Collections 6.50	Disbursements 3.50	Collections 3.00	Disbursements 1.00	Collections 2.00	Disbursements 27.00	1,391.00
New Haven	Collections 56.00	Disbursements 59.50	Collections 1.50	Disbursements 1.00	Collections 1.00	Disbursements 1.00	Collections 115.50	Disbursements 1.00	27.00
Norfolk	Collections 1.50	Disbursements 1.50	Collections 7.00	Disbursements 7.00	Collections 1.50	Disbursements 1.50	Collections 2.00	Disbursements 2.00	1.00
Oswegatchie	Collections 1.50	Disbursements 1.50	Collections 1.50	Disbursements 1.50	Collections 1.50	Disbursements 1.50	Collections 10.50	Disbursements 10.50	115.50
Oswego	Collections 10,538.50	Disbursements 9,495.50	Collections 11,110.50	Disbursements 10,528.50	Collections 15,566.00	Disbursements 18,722.50	Collections 14,107.00	Disbursements 90,068.50	2.00
Oregon	Collections 2,820.48	Disbursements 5,130.96	Collections 6,465.82	Disbursements 7,717.02	Collections 7,702.22	Disbursements 9,503.62	Collections 9,914.59	Disbursements 49,254.71	40,814.79
Philadelphia	Collections 880.00	Disbursements 273.50	Collections 423.00	Disbursements 1,195.00	Collections 775.50	Disbursements 126.50	Collections 654.00	Disbursements 4,912.00	5.50
Providence	Collections 171.66	Disbursements 1.50	Collections 19.00	Disbursements 301.48	Collections 225.22	Disbursements 258.29	Collections 254.51	Disbursements 1,677.16	3,234.84
Portland, Me	Collections 6.00	Disbursements 13.00	Collections 14.00	Disbursements 15.50	Collections 22.50	Disbursements 18.50	Collections 25.50	Disbursements 118.50	45.50
Portland, Oregon	Collections 14.00	Disbursements 14.00	Collections 18.00	Disbursements 18.00	Collections 12.50	Disbursements 30.50	Collections 9.50	Disbursements 70.50	2.00
Pamlico	Collections 14.00	Disbursements 14.00	Collections 18.00	Disbursements 18.00	Collections 12.50	Disbursements 30.50	Collections 9.50	Disbursements 70.50	118.50
Pensacola	Collections 14.00	Disbursements 14.00	Collections 18.00	Disbursements 18.00	Collections 12.50	Disbursements 30.50	Collections 9.50	Disbursements 70.50	17.00
Pearl River	Collections 14.00	Disbursements 14.00	Collections 18.00	Disbursements 18.00	Collections 12.50	Disbursements 30.50	Collections 9.50	Disbursements 70.50	70.50
Port Townsend	Collections 14.00	Disbursements 14.00	Collections 18.00	Disbursements 18.00	Collections 12.50	Disbursements 30.50	Collections 9.50	Disbursements 70.50	

Richmond	Collections																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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Balance, as shown above	\$293,305.93
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Less amount paid on account of enforcement of alien contract labor laws, 1889. Act October 19, 1888, viz:

Suspension Bridge.....	\$643.10
Philadelphia.....	455.00
New York.....	1,470.54
Eastport.....	626.15
Boston.....	1,367.89
Ogdensburg.....	637.01
San Antonio.....	698.00
Newport, Vt.....	63.20

Less balance due disbursing clerk.

5,960.89
* 936.89

Balance June 30, 1889	288,281.93
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*This amount has been paid since June 30, 1889, from the balance of \$288,281.93, leaving \$287,345.04.

NAMES OF WITNESSES.

	Page.
Abrams, William F.....	872
Anderson, John, editor "The Scandinavian," Chicago.....	679
Armour, Philip D.....	743
Atkinson, John, attorney.....	892
Atwood, Legrand, superintendent St. Louis Insane Asylum.....	802
Barnett, Moses.....	698
Bartholdt, Richard, delegate German-American societies.....	29, 776
Bechtold, H. C., editor "Arbeiter Zeitung," Chicago.....	728
Beckman, Emanuel.....	696
Blakely, David, manager Strauss's orchestra.....	495
Boas, Emil L., steamship agent.....	444
Bowen, L. W.....	879
Brant, Lyman A.....	856
Briand, Constantine, steamship captain.....	440
Brown, Edward O., attorney.....	724
Burns, James, delegate Carpenters' Union, Chicago.....	637, 693
Byrne, P. A., special agent United States Treasury Department.....	321
Colcord, Charles A., superintendent of immigration at Boston.....	330
Connelly, William J., manager Castle Garden Labor Bureau, New York.....	160
Cortes, John C., steamship passenger clerk.....	418
Coverly, William, steamship agent.....	471
Coyle Hugh.....	466
Curtis, Orson B., United States customs inspector.....	900, 927
Daenzer, Carl, editor.....	815
Daniel, Charles R., United States customs inspector.....	904
Day, John, editor "Deutsche Zeitung," Logansport, Ind.....	937
Day, S. W., special inspector of customs, United States Treasury Department.....	906
Deily, Henry J., secretary American Defense Association.....	579
Detwiler, George E., editor "The Rights of Labor," Chicago.....	706
Devlin, John, United States consul.....	889
Dewey, Adelbert M.....	604
Dudley, George F., health commissioner, St. Louis.....	807
Durant, George F.....	770
Edwards, Samuel B., United States immigration inspector.....	333
Elterich, Rev. W. L.....	36
Fayram, Amos, secretary Windsor Ferry Company, Detroit.....	916
Finerty, John F., United States customs inspector.....	899
Finney, Jared W., assistant United States district attorney, Michigan.....	904
Fish, Nicholas, ex-United States minister to Switzerland.....	377, 966, 987
Fitzgerald, William L., deputy clerk criminal court, St. Louis.....	785
Fry, John H., manager Detroit city railway.....	918
Fuller, Lawson N.....	455
Furbish, Clinton.....	734
Gallo, Joseph, contractor and broker.....	250
Gary, George P., deputy clerk superior court, Chicago.....	729
Glogauer, Fritz.....	694
Goebel, Herman, probate judge, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	847
Goldie, William.....	741
Goldschmidt, Isaac, steamship agent.....	972
Gompers, Samuel, president American Federation of Labor.....	88
Gordon, Gustavus E., president National Humane Association.....	685
Grosberg, J. G.....	738
Gutzke, Charles, railroad messenger Castle Garden, New York.....	205
Gynochio, John.....	652
Haacke, Henry, editor "Cincinnati Volksfreund".....	852

	Page.
Habercom, Louis, fifth auditor, United States Treasury Department.....	938
Haley, Michael	740
Hamilton, Daniel, immigrant boarding-house keeper.....	520
Hamilton, Dr. John B., surgeon-general U. S. Marine Hospital Service	492
Hassell, R. L.....	629
Hepburn, Hon. William P., Solicitor of the Treasury.....	2, 14
Heyman, Louis, reporter "New York Staats Zeitung"	259
Hoffman, Curt, editor "Detroit Abend Post"	897
Hooper, Henry, assistant United States district attorney, Ohio.....	854
Hughes, John.....	248
Jackson, Henry J., secretary New York Board of Emigration.....	42
Jackson, Luis.....	683
Jacobi, M. A., editor "Cincinnati Frei Presse"	844
Jacobson, Herman	719
Jonas, Charles, ex-United States consul.....	673
Jostrum, O. A., steamship ticket broker	484
Judelson, J.....	274
Kadison, A. B.	697
Kehr, E. C., attorney	781
Keogh, John W., inspector of public works, New York	540
Kirk, John M., clerk Inman steamship line	450
Layton, Robert D., United States immigration inspector.....	341
Lederer, Arthur, steamship passenger agent.....	425
Lee, Timothy, United States immigration inspector	566
Levy, Ferdinand, president Jewish Immigrant Protective Society.....	486
Lilja, Rev. Axel B., missionary.....	536
Linderman, George, president German Immigration Society.....	818
Litchman, Charles H., special agent United States Treasury Department	310
Lloyd, Henry D.....	611
Long, Jeremiah D	866
McLean, T. E. H., superintendent Cincinnati hospital.....	833
McShine, James, immigrant passenger agent.....	230
Maguire, Thomas C, general lecturer Knights of Labor	266
Markham, Frederick C., president New England Free Stone Contractors' Association	278
Markham, George D	773
Marshal, William C., attorney.....	743
Montgomery, Louis M., special agent United States Treasury Department.....	351
Moore, H. A., special agent United States Treasury Department.....	912
Moreno Celso Cæser.....	37
Muench, Hugh O., attorney.....	792
Murphy, John J., president Free Stone Cutters' Union.....	304
Michaelis, Richard, editor "Chicago Frie Presse"	701
Milholland, John E., immigration inspector, New York.....	183
Mitchell, Edward, United States district attorney, New York.....	387
O'Connell, Daniel	195
O'Connell, James, president United Carpenters' Council.....	619
Oppenheim, Moses, editor "The Immigrant"	212
Palmer, Potter, merchant.....	669
Pover, William, secretary Free Stone Cutters' Union.....	320
Powderly, Terrence V., grand master workman Knights of Labor.....	233
Praetorius, Dr. Emil, editor "St. Louis Westliche Post"	811
Platt, Charles O., United States customs inspector.....	924
Raster, Herman, editor "Illinois Staats Zeitung"	639
Ravogli, August, Italian consular agent.....	825
Reichow, Arthur, manager employment bureau	528
Reuland, Rev. John, missionary.....	515
Reynolds, George D., United States district attorney, Missouri	756, 774
Rice, Henry, president United Hebrew Charities	523
Ridgway, Edgar L., president New York Board of Emigration.....	552
Rittwiger, Philip A., director Cincinnati Infirmary	836
Robinson, Henry A., attorney	894
Rodger, Charles, delegate Marble Cutters' Union.....	459
Rose, Abram J., assistant United States district attorney, New York.....	398
Rosewater, Edward, editor "Omaha Bee".....	19
Savery, James C., American Immigrant Company.....	474
Sayward, William H., secretary Master Builders' Association	288
Scanlan, John F., special agent United States Treasury Department	712
Schilling, George A.....	726

	Page.
Schlessinger, J. J., chief jury clerk, Cook County, Ill.....	699
Semsey, Charles, registry clerk at Castle Garden.....	208
Shepard, T. F., United States district attorney, Michigan.....	902
Sheu, George, agent German Immigrant Aid Society.....	843
Simons, Rev. George H., missionary.....	508
Simpson, John, superintendent landing bureau, New York.....	516
Smith, Prof. Richmond Mayo.....	434
Smith, Sven, registry clerk at Castle Garden.....	200
Sobolewski, Vincent, steerage passenger, steamship <i>Rugia</i>	198
Starr, George, ex-commissioner of emigration, New York.....	80, 105, 248
Stephenson, Edward, ex-commissioner of emigration, New York.....	121, 160, 962
Stone, James H., editor "Detroit Tribune".....	883
Tafel, Gustav.....	838
Taintor, Charles N., ex-commissioner of emigration, New York.....	529
Terknile, Jacob, steamship agent.....	402
Tillman, A. C., special deputy collector of customs.....	920
Tuthill, Charles R., reporter.....	690
Vaughn, William, court stenographer.....	534
Verdi, Dr. Tullio De Suzzara.....	949
Vinton, Warren G., president Builders' Exchange.....	879
Vocke, William, ex-president German Immigrant Relief Society.....	659
Ward, John T., immigration inspector.....	334
Washburn, John R., superintendent of poor.....	370
Weber, John B., United States superintendent of immigration at New York.....	563
White, John Z.....	720
Windom, Hon. William, United States Secretary of the Treasury.....	1
Wiseman, Henry D., solicitor German Society of Pennsylvania.....	592
Wolf, Simon, delegate German-American Societies.....	33
Wolff, Paul, correspondent "New York Staats Zeitung".....	328
Wrightington, Stephen T., superintendent Massachusetts State Board of Charities.....	226

GENERAL INDEX.

	Page.
Advertisements for foreign laborers:	
Copies of	298, 692
Opinions of attorneys concerning	285
Decision of Secretary of the Treasury concerning	711
Advertising:	
Foreign laborers solicited by	153, 239, 298, 354, 463, 621, 632, 635, 692, 873
Steamship companies solicit immigration by	272, 336, 439
Ages of immigrants	975, 1060
Aliens:	
Bill to prohibit ownership of real estate by	244
Right of the Government to deport	643, 646, 648
Alien contract laborers:	
Striking employés displaced by	239, 240, 280, 326, 464, 873
Estimated proportion of, to total immigration	188
Sale of, in bond	174
Obligations of, to padrones	156
Transportation of	323
Itinerant musicians	324
Immigration of, from Canada (<i>see also</i> Migratory Immigration)	269
Alien contract-labor law:	
Text of	982, 984
Alleged evasion of	86, 90, 91, 97, 105, 154, 156, 168, 177, 189, 238, 272, 322, 325, 342, 362, 398, 519, 636, 708, 827, 878, 911
Prosecutions of alleged violations	390, 392, 397, 398, 463, 755, 769, 854, 903, 905, 907
Immigrants instructed how to evade	189, 312, 519
Evidence necessary to procure conviction	185, 311, 904
Formulation of, by Knights of Labor	238, 335, 632
Decision of Secretary of the Treasury concerning alleged violations	711
Investigation of alleged violations	183, 193, 194
Ministers of the gospel detained under provisions of	91
Inspection by Board of Emigration made without reference to	157
Penalties prescribed	574, 983, 984
Witnesses cannot be apprehended	322
Character of immigration affected by	347
Resolution of Knights of Labor urging enforcement of	318
American Defense Association statement of secretary	579
American Federation of Labor:	
Statement of president	88, 105
Objects of	88
Immigrants admitted to membership	89, 104
American Immigrant Company, operations of	475
Anarchists, exclusion of	25, 583, 644, 646, 680, 703, 716
Appointments:	
By Board of Emigration	139
By Secretary of the Treasury	683
Armour, Philip D., letter from	743
Assisted emigration	44, 167, 385, 487
Attorney-General, decision of, concerning immigrant fund	124
Australia, restriction of immigration in	685
Austria:	
Soliciting of emigration in	940, 947
Encouragement of emigration	188, 189, 940, 947
Laws forbidding encouragement of emigration	427
Illiteracy in	937
Bacot, R. C., letter to Senator McPherson	11

	Page.
Baggage of immigrants:	
Expense of handling.....	72
Rates of transfer	61, 137
Care of	67, 82, 158
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, contract with commissioners of emigration	73, 74
Barnum, P. T., employment of alien musicians by	467
Barsodi, Charles, immigrant passages paid by	507
Bohemia:	
Immigration from	673, 699
Illiteracy in	674, 937
Bond:	
For admission of destitute immigrants	65
For return of prohibited immigrants	65
Board of Emigration (New York):	
How constituted	121, 132
Appointments made by	133, 139
Proceedings of	105, 121
Extracts from report of	975
Inspection of immigration without reference to alien contract-labor law	157, 186
Conflict of authority among members of	214
Required to inspect immigrants	20
Boarding houses (immigrant):	
Licenses granted to	51
Complaints against	52, 159, 211, 538
Saloons attached to	53, 159, 520
Boarding-house keepers:	
Detention of immigrants by	262
Suspension of privileges	143
Bureau of Immigration, recommendations concerning	312, 337
California, Italian immigration in	37
Canada:	
Migratory immigration from ...	148, 269, 303, 314, 373, 567, 571, 607, 690, 857, 860, 871, 879, 913, 920
Pauper immigration from	148, 373
Immigration from, not subject to inspection	148, 246
Policy of, with reference to immigration	685, 690
Alleged opposition to alien contract-labor law of United States	90
Capitation tax (on immigration):	
Action of the New York legislature concerning	122
Alleged insufficiency of present rate	145, 577
Collection of	58, 122, 123, 127, 161
Immigrants not affected by	245
Care of dependent immigrants (<i>See also</i> Dependent and Pauper) provisions for by contract	87, 1062, 1068
Castle Garden:	
Pay roll of employés	78
Secretary of the Treasury refuses claim for rent of	124
Labor Bureau. (<i>See</i> Immigrant Labor Bureau).	
Charity Organization Society:	
Report of	966, 972
Recommendations of	437
Charity societies (foreign) immigrant passages paid by	44, 487
Chicago:	
Meetings of committee at	611, 743
Nationalities of dependents	721
Cincinnati, meetings of committee at	818, 856
Closets:	
Condition of, on immigrant vessels	196, 199, 416, 417
English law concerning	424
Colonies, formation of, in Italy	254
Colonization of immigration	26, 239, 254, 581, 604, 607, 933
Commissioners of emigration. (<i>See</i> Board of Emigration.)	
Compulsory education laws of Germany and Austria	27
Consular inspection of immigration	27, 70, 85, 149, 192, 243, 313, 357, 439, 479, 552, 561, 584, 603, 670, 674, 680, 700, 715, 812, 817
Contract-labor law. (<i>See</i> Alien Contract-Labor-Law.)	
Contractors, sale of supplies to employés	251, 269, 504
Corporations, soliciting of immigration by agents of	567

	Page.
Crime, statistics of, affected by alien population	589
Criminals :	
Deportation of, by Great Britain.....	969
Deportation of, from Italy	359, 360, 506
Proportion of native and foreign born in prisons.....	990, 991, 1000-1047
Dependent immigrants (see also Pauper, Insane, etc.):	
Care of	87, 559, 565, 590, 602, 987-1047, 1062-1068
Nationalities of.....	381
Proportion of, to native born.....	560, 721, 803, 809, 811, 987-1047
Cost of maintaining.....	590
Statistics of eleemosynary institutions and prisons	987-1047
Deportation of aliens, rights of Government relating to	643, 646, 648
Deportation of paupers and criminals by foreign powers ..	44, 45, 380, 383, 438, 686, 968
Detention of immigrants:	
By immigration officers.....	201, 214, 218, 260, 325
By boarding-house keepers.....	53
Litigation concerning.....	214, 218
Detroit:	
Meetings of committee at.....	856, 928
Residents of Canada employed in.....	926
Distribution of immigration.....	132, 176, 238, 428, 533, 725, 976, 1061
Education (see also Illiteracy):	
Statistics of, in Europe	1049-1052
Statistics of, in United States.....	1053
Educational qualification, proposition to require of immigrants	146, 241, 350
506, 643, 644, 659, 663, 675, 681, 684, 689, 700, 702, 712, 717	
720, 728, 747, 796, 812, 816, 840, 845, 897, 930, 931, 937, 974	
Eleemosynary institutions, statistics of	987-1047
Ellis Island:	
Adaptability for purposes of immigration.....	7, 8, 9, 15
Proposed erection of immigrant hospital	493, 1056
Emigration, solicitation by agents	940, 947
Emigration commissioners. (See Board of Emigration.)	
Employment agency. (See Immigrant Labor Bureau.)	
England:	
Immigration from.....	44, 45, 686, 713, 968
Alleged deportation of paupers and criminals	44, 45, 686, 968
Treaty concerning rights of English citizens.....	25
Encouragement of emigration. (See also Advertising.)	
By emigration agents	439, 940, 947
By foreign powers.....	968
By correspondence.....	339
By solicitation of relatives.....	434, 452
By charity societies.....	44, 487
Europe, illiteracy in	937
Examination of immigrants. (See Inspection.)	
Exchange rates charged to immigrants at Castle Garden	57, 81, 208, 485
Exchange brokerage, sale of privilege in Castle Garden	57, 263
Expatriation:	
Rights of.....	19, 647, 648, 734, 950
Letter of Daniel Webster concerning	19
Letter of William H. Seward concerning.....	19
Expenditures for regulation of immigration:	
At New York.....	78, 1061
At Boston.....	329
For the United States.....	1079-1081
Farm laborers:	
Wages in Italy.....	714
Wages in Germany.....	703
Federal control of immigration	4, 8, 129
Federation of labor. (See American Federation of Labor.)	
Fisheries (New England), aliens employed in	324, 356, 362, 364, 369
Ford Committee, investigation by	3, 85
France, treaty concerning rights of citizens	25
Freestone Contractors' Association:	
Manifesto.....	291
Statement of president	278
Advertisement for foreign laborers.....	281, 298
Freestone Cutters' Union, statement of president	304

	Page.
Galicia :	
Emigration swindle in	940, 946
Emigration statistics	947
Genet, Pa., alien contract laborers employed at	344, 352, 708
German-American societies :	
Petition of	592, 596
Statements of delegates	19, 36
Memorial	29, 929
German society of Pennsylvania, statement of solicitor	592
Germany :	
Laws forbidding encouragement of emigration	427, 430, 448
Wages of farm laborers	703
Compulsory education laws	27, 641
Illiteracy in	662, 937
Glass workers, immigration under contract	344, 352
Governor's Island, proposed as site for immigrant depot	6, 7, 16
Grand Trunk Railway Company, employment of aliens	323
Grant, Hon. Frederick, emigration investigations in Austria	188, 189
Head tax. (<i>See</i> Capitation Tax.)	
Hebrew immigration (<i>see also</i> Russian Hebrew), tabular statement for 1888-'89	527
Hebrew charities. (<i>See</i> United Hebrew Charities.)	
Hospitals (<i>see also</i> Ward's Island), nativity of patients	810, 836, 1067
Hungarian immigrants :	
Colonization of	581, 604, 607, 933
Habits of	589, 604
Hungary :	
Immigration from	518, 581, 589, 604, 607, 721, 933, 937
Increase of emigration	721
Return of emigrants with earnings	580, 642
Illiteracy	937, 1050, 1052
Illinois, aliens employed in mines	611
Illiteracy :	
In Europe	937, 1052
In United States	1053
Immigrant fund ;	
Disbursement of	264
Decision of Attorney-General concerning	124
Immigrant labor, comparative value of	103
Immigrant Labor Bureau :	
Change in control of	265
Maintenance of at Castle Garden	75
Immigrant station, location of	2-17, 135
Immigrants :	
Return of, by order of United States officers	532, 577, 599, 976, 977
Employment of, to displace striking employes	239, 240, 248, 280, 326, 464, 612
Wages of	103, 177
Labor organizations, admit to membership	89, 104
Labor organizations, refuse membership	461, 463
Litigation concerning alleged illegal detention	214, 218, 232
Detention by officers of immigration	214, 232, 260, 325
Sale of, in bond	174
Number arriving at New York since 1820	21
Number arriving at New York from 1847-'89, with their nationalities	160
Immigration :	
Distribution of	132, 176, 238, 428, 533, 725, 976, 1061
Reports, concerning	967, 1054, 1062
Nativity of	590, 975, 1060, 1065, 1069-1076
Changes in character of	83, 529, 713
Encouragement of	439, 939, 946
Laws of United States, concerning	977, 986
Regulations of Hamburg-American Steamship Line, concerning	447
Wages, affected by	101, 237, 271, 314, 319, 346, 547, 551, 721, 867, 964
Immigration Bureau, Proposed establishment of	312, 325
Immigration Laws, Printing of, on steamship tickets	431
Immigration inspectors :	
Duties of	342
Appointment of representatives of labor organizations	638
Immigration tax. (<i>See</i> Capitation Tax.)	

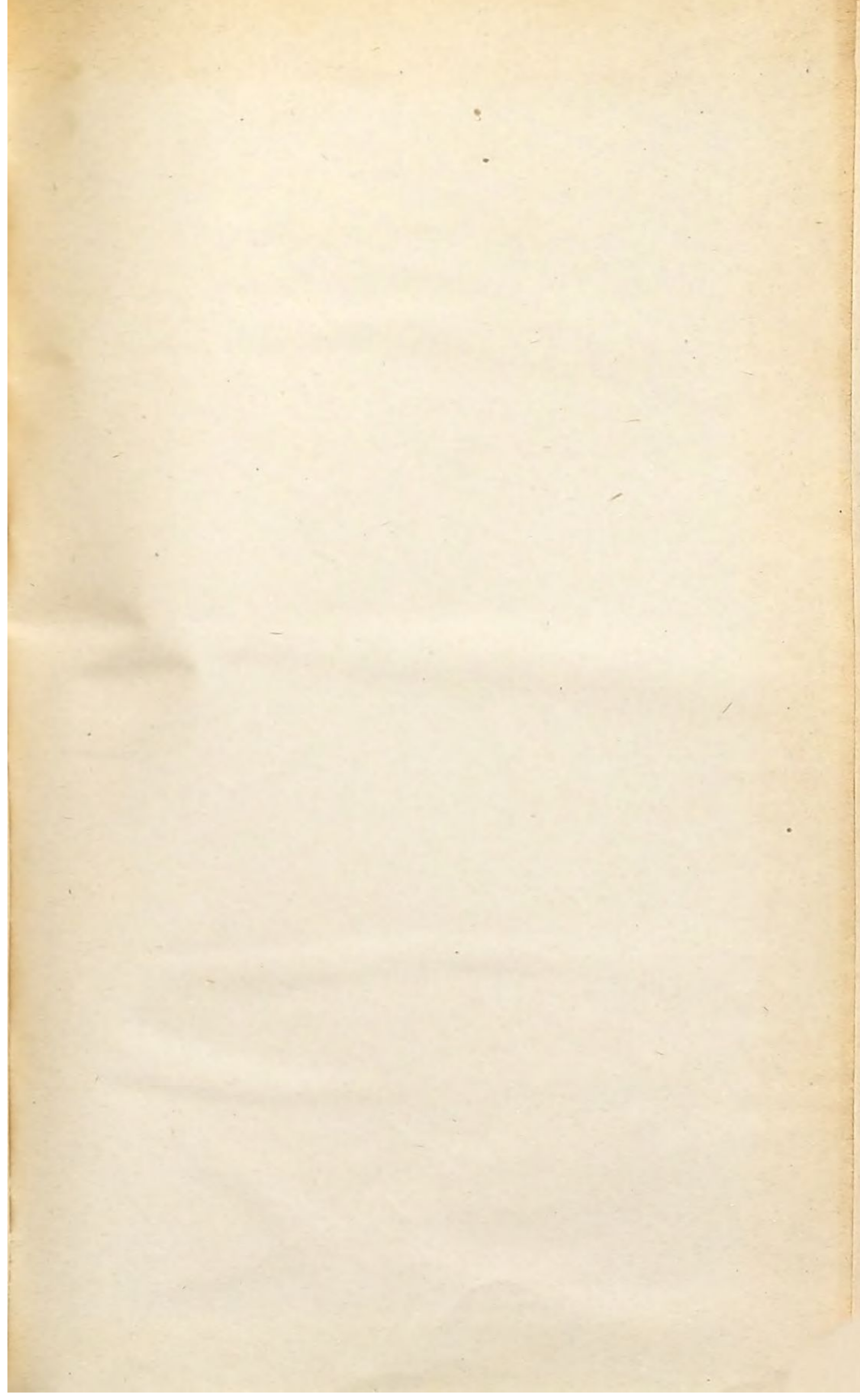
	Page.
Ingersoll, Robert G., extract from speech	28
Inspectors of immigration:	
Duties of	183
Salaries of	183
Number required at New York	183
Inspection of immigrants:	
At port of entry	42, 51, 83, 86, 201, 204, 259, 328, 330, 857
On shipboard	245, 273, 274
By steamship companies	150, 192, 361, 412
At destination	273
Alleged inefficiency of	99, 187
Time consumed in	55, 209, 211, 328
With reference to physical condition	494
Insane:	
Proportion of native to foreign born patients in St. Louis Asylum	803
Proportion of native to foreign born in United States	992, 993, 1000
Insane aliens, deportation of	495
International Glass Blowers' Association, importation of aliens under contract	708
Interpreters, mistakes of	142, 165, 210
Involuntary immigration (<i>see also</i> Encouragement)	30, 173, 518, 939, 947
Irish immigration, decline of	590, 1065, 1069
Italian immigrants:	
Naturalization of	507
Employment of	252, 546, 547, 572, 825, 1074-1076
Numbers employed on public works in New York	446, 447
Italian immigration:	
Colonization of	254, 933
Characteristics of	246, 359, 500
Encouragement of	471, 501, 530
Italy:	
Immigration from	246, 254, 359, 456, 471, 500, 518, 541, 652, 713, 721
Prepayment of immigrant passages from	471, 502
Return of emigrants with earnings	259, 473, 474, 548, 587, 642
Illiteracy in	506, 655, 826, 937, 1051, 1052
Wages in	361, 714
Emigration commission for	949
Emigration laws of	953-961
Farm laborers	714
Social conditions	714
Military service	655
Tax system	831
Distinctions between northern and southern provinces	643, 937
Number of criminal prosecutions	359
Knights of Labor:	
Membership, how composed	235
Statement of grand master workman	203
Efforts to prevent landing of certain immigrants	263
Publication of labor conditions	276
Alien contract-labor law formulated by	238, 335, 632
Resolution urging enforcement of alien contract-labor law	318
Immigrants admitted to membership	235
Labor:	
*Price affected by immigration. (<i>See</i> Wages.)	
Comparative value of immigrant labor	103
Labor Bureau. (<i>See</i> Immigrant Labor Bureau.)	
Labor organizations:	
Representatives of, appointed as immigration inspectors	638
Immigrants admitted to membership	89, 104
Evasion of alien contract-labor law by	878
Immigrants denied membership	460, 461, 463
Landing bureau, duties of superintendent	516
Landing tax. (<i>See</i> Capitation Tax.)	
Latrobe, Pa., colonization of Italian immigrants	348
Laws:	
Of United States concerning immigration	977-986
Of United States concerning naturalization	
Of Missouri concerning naturalization	31, 33, 747

	Page.
Litigation (<i>see also</i> Prosecution):	
Concerning alleged contracts of padroni.....	536
Concerning detention of immigrants.....	214, 218, 332
Master Builders' Association, statement of president	288
Migratory immigration:	
From Canada	269, 303, 314, 322, 353, 373, 567, 571, 607, 690, 857, 871, 879, 913, 920
From Hungary.....	274
From Italy	252, 274, 474, 519
Restriction by special tax	146, 149
Milanthy, immigrant fund established by.....	800
Miners:	
Statement of T. V. Powderly concerning alien miners	235
Return of, to Wales.....	235
Wages of.....	237, 613
Mining, immigrants engaged in	83, 90, 91, 92, 97, 235, 317, 612
Ministers of the Gospel, detention of, under alien contract-labor law.....	91
Missionaries, exclusion of, from Castle Garden	513
Missouri, naturalization laws of	31, 33, 747
Money qualification. (<i>See</i> Property Qualification.)	
Moreno, Celso Cæsar:	
Correspondence with Hon. Charles Sumner	39, 41
Denial of statements made by	951
Musicians:	
Itinerant aliens engaged under contract.....	324
Subject to provisions of alien contract-labor law	389, 467, 496
Naturalization:	
Proceedings in New York.....	275, 549
Proceedings in Chicago	730
Proceedings in St. Louis	749, 787
Proceedings in Cincinnati	847
Recording of proceedings.....	745, 761, 774
Payment of fees by political parties	789
Alleged lack of discrimination.....	241, 650, 666
Limitations prescribed	650
Publication of notice of application	746
Subject to State regulation.....	718
Compulsory	146, 147, 552
Encouragement of	182
Certificates obtained by frauds	507, 749, 755, 756, 775
Number of certificates granted in specified time.....	749, 785
<i>Ex parte</i> nature of proceedings.....	851
Naturalization laws:	
Of United States.....	744
Of Missouri	747
Prosecutions for violations of.....	756
Amendments proposed	748, 758, 761, 791
Memorial from petit jury recommending amendment	771
National Association of Builders, statement of secretary.....	288
Nativity of immigration in United States	23, 590, 975, 1060, 1065, 1069-1076
New, Hon. John C., cablegram concerning advertisement for foreign laborers.....	217
New Jersey, jurisdiction over certain islands.....	10
New York:	
Meetings of committee	42, 565
Number and nationalities of immigrants landing at	159, 160
Statistics of immigration	974, 1060
Italian immigrants residing in	37, 38
Report of United States Superintendent of Immigration	1054-1062
Nihilists, bill proposing exclusion of.....	25
North American Turner-Bund, memorial from.....	29
Occupations of immigrants.....	976, 1061, 1074-1076
Okey, David B., investigation by	3, 85
Padroni:	
Alleged methods of	254, 255, 269, 271, 338, 354, 358, 409, 501, 535, 540, 625, 778
Contracts made by.....	85, 188, 217, 540
Alleged control of immigrants.....	156, 179
Alleged profits of	155, 217, 256, 269, 271, 338, 503, 535, 542, 829
Immigrant passages paid by.....	358
Alleged influence on voters.....	933
Sale of supplies to workmen.....	251, 269, 573

	Page.
Padroni—Continued.	
Operations in Pennsylvania	573
Operations in phosphate mines	349
Padrone system :	
How affected by laws of Italy	827
Italian immigration affected by	689
Parochial certificates (<i>see also</i> Passports)	359, 479
Passage. (<i>See</i> Steamship Passage.)	
Passports (<i>see also</i> Parochial Certificate):	
Emigrants from Italy required to obtain	403
Requirement of, by United States	27, 479, 645
Pauper aliens, expense of maintaining at Watertown, N. Y.	375
Pauper emigration from Great Britain	968
Paupers (<i>see also</i> Dependents):	
Deportation of, by Great Britain	686
Deportation of, from Switzerland	380, 383
Proportion of native to foreign born	124, 560, 837, 9871-047
Immigration of, from Canada	148, 373
Pauper immigrants	123, 124, 148, 150
152, 167, 327, 370, 373, 375, 380, 383, 560, 686, 837, 968, 987-1047	
Care of	123, 150, 167, 327, 370, 379, 554, 977, 987-1047
Number on Ward's Island	150
Rights of a State to deny residence	152
Statistics of	987-1047
Pay roll :	
Of Castle Garden	78
Of Ward's Island Hospital	78
Penalties provided in alien contract-labor law	574, 983
Poland :	
Immigration from	317, 524, 581
Colonization of immigrants from	581
Immigrants from, employed in mining	317
Prisons. (<i>See</i> Criminals.)	
Privileges :	
Sale of, at Castle Garden	59, 263
Proceeds, how disbursed	124, 127
Property qualification, for restriction of immigration	47, 668, 669, 743, 812, 840, 886
Prosecutions :	
For violations of alien contract-labor law	345, 353, 390,
393, 397, 463, 567, 755, 769, 854, 902, 905, 907	
For violations of naturalization laws	748, 756
Punxatawney, Pa., colonization of miners	94, 98, 100
Railroad companies, operations of, at Castle Garden	71, 205
Rammer, Johannes, litigation concerning the detention of	218-232
Registry clerks, duties of	200
Regulation of immigration :	
Instructions of Treasury Department	21, 63, 984
Laws concerning	977
Expense of	329, 1079-1081
Reports concerning immigration :	
By Surgeon-General Marine Hospital Service	1062
By United States chief of inspectors	1058
By United States Superintendent of Immigration	1054
By consuls, committees, etc. (list of citations)	967
Resolution authorizing investigation	1
Restriction of immigration :	
By educational examination	146, 241, 350, 506, 643, 659, 663, 675, 681, 684, 689,
700, 712, 717, 720, 728, 747, 796, 812, 816, 840, 845, 897, 930, 937, 974	
By consular inspection	27, 70, 85, 149, 192, 243, 313, 357, 439, 479, 552,
561, 584, 603, 670, 674, 680, 700, 715, 812, 817	
By property requirement	47, 668, 669, 743, 812, 840, 886
By special tax	458, 526, 586
By physical examination	688, 715, 728
By establishing period of probation	531
By steamship regulations	576, 605
By enforced naturalization	532
Through diplomatic service	778

	Page.
Return of immigrants (<i>see also</i> Migratory Immigration):	
By order of Government	532, 577, 599, 976, 977, 982, 984
Limit of period prescribed for	532, 984
Rowe, protest against landing of	467
Russia:	
Immigration from	236, 486, 524, 527, 684, 696, 719, 721, 738
Illiteracy in	937, 1051, 1052
Russian Hebrews:	
Immigration of	236, 486, 527, 696, 738
Educational qualifications of	684
St. Louis:	
Meetings of committee	743-818
Eleemosynary institutions, proportion of native to foreign born inmates ..	809-811
St. Louis Asylum for Insane, proportion of native and foreign born patients ..	803
Sale of immigrants in bond	174
Scandinavia, immigration from	679
Schmidt, conviction of, for violation of alien contract-labor law	755, 769
Schnyder, Eugene, consular inspection of immigration	439
Secretary of the Treasury:	
Decision concerning advertisements for alien laborers	711
Refusal to pay bills of Board of Emigration	127, 134
Seward, William H., letter concerning right of expatriation	19
Shenandoah, Pa., population affected by immigration	581
Slovacks, immigration of	246, 518, 551, 580, 642, 721
Socialists, exclusion of	644, 646
Soliciting of immigration by steamship agents	70, 86, 336, 518, 944, 947
Spring Valley, Illinois, aliens employed in mining	611
Steamship agents, encouragement of immigration by	70, 86, 336, 518, 944, 947
Steamship companies:	
Inspection of immigration by	86, 150, 192, 242, 361, 412, 437
Regulations of concerning immigration	447
Steamship passages:	
Prepayment of	44, 45, 261, 270, 358, 426, 471, 487, 930
Payment by charity organizations	44, 261, 487
Payment by foreign governments	44, 45
Payment by Padroni	270, 358
Price of, from Hamburg (steerage)	445
Price of, from Liverpool (steerage)	451
Steamship tickets:	
Immigration laws printed on	431, 447
Speculation in	404
Steamships, regulations concerning apartments in	415, 978
Stonecutters, immigration under contract	167
Strauss orchestra:	
Protest against landing of	387, 466, 470, 495
Exemption from alien contract-labor law	92
Sumner, Charles, correspondence with C. C. Moreno	39, 41
Superintendent of immigration, report of	1054
Sweating system, origin of	675
Switzerland:	
Deportation of paupers from	380, 383
Illiteracy in	937
Tariff laws, Canadian immigration affected by	691
Time consumed in inspection of immigrants	209, 211
Treasury Department regulations concerning immigration	21, 63, 984
Treaties with France and England	25
Turner Bund. <i>See</i> North American Turner Bund.	
United Hebrew Charities:	
Statement of president	523
Employment bureau of	528
Vermont, attempted colonization of immigrants in	26, 239
Wages:	
How affected by immigration	101, 148, 149, 237, 271, 314, 319, 346, 547, 551, 721, 867, 964
Comparative rates of, in Canada and United States	323
Of immigrant laborers	177
Wakeman, Edgar L., letter, conditions in Italy	713
Ward's Island:	
Claim for rent of	79, 125, 134

	Page.
Ward's Island—Continued.	
Improvements made by immigrant labor.....	166, 180
Value of property.....	126
Ward's Island Immigrant Hospital:	
Patients committed to	78, 493
Expense of maintenance	46, 977
Pay roll	78
Washington, D. C., meetings of committee held at.....	1, 19, 566, 579, 592, 928, 949
Weber, John B., United States superintendent of immigration, report	1054
Webster, Daniel, letter concerning rights of expatriation	19
Wharton's International Digest, citation on right of expatriation.....	19
Windom, Hon. William, letter to Senator Edmunds.....	7
Women, employment in mines	612
Zimmerman, Jacob, deportment of, from Switzerland	380



House documents

Bd.: [423.] 1890/91, Vol. 2 = Congress 51, Sess. 2

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